"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair, colder to-morrow; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXII...NO. 19,980. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

EUROPE TO PLEDGE BALKAN REFORMS

Russia and Austria Agree to Put Pressure on States to Keep the Peace.

VERBAL WARNING TO PORTE

Which Is Reported to Have Promised Already Relief to Macedonia.

GREAT BRITAIN HOLDS BACK

Loath to Coerce the Sultan Lest Moslem India Take Offense—Berlin Expects War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 7.—The most important news concerning the Balkan trouble comes from Paris in the form of an announcement that Austria and Russia have accepted the French proposal that they act as mandatories of the powers and make representations in the capitals of the Balkan States to the effect that the integrity of Turkey and the sovereignty of the Sultan must be maintained, the status quo respected, and measures of reform in Macedonia be granted on the lines of the circular issued by Count Bercholdt, the Austrian Chancellor. It is further stated that this representation will be communicated to the Porte only verbally.

Great Britain has not yet given her assent to the French proposal, but it is expected to-day. In the meantime diplomatic action is postponed.

According to The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent, Great Britain's failure to subscribe to the formula is explained by the fact that when it was submitted to the British Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey was absent from London and Sir Arthur Nicolson, permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, decided to await his chief's return.

It is stated that in deference to Great Britain's wishes, the French proposal will undergo some modifications. It was pointed out to the French Ambassador in London that the terms of the paragraph in which the powers agreed "to take in hand the realization of reforms in Macedonia" went beyond the intentions of the British Government.

Great Britain declined to guarantee a formula which she could not enforce without risking grave complications and wounding the suceptibilities of a friendly power.

It is reported that Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, when consulted warned his Government of the discontent which would be aroused in India if England adopted a hostile attitude toward Turkey.

Russia and Austria Act for All.

While expressing a preference for collective action in Constantinople by all the great powers, Great Britain suggested that Russia and Austria should act as the mandatories of Europe in the Balkans. On those points, it is believed, Great Britain has obtained satisfaction.

Austria has also made certain reservations to her acceptance of the intervention formula. She agreed to the terms of the French proposals in principle, but asked that the Ambassadors of the powers, instead of handing a collective note to Turkey, should be permitted to make a verbal communication to the Porte.

This request was the subject of formal discussion Sunday morning between M. Poincaré and M. Sazonoff, and the modification asked for by the Austrian Cabinet was agreed to.

The Italian Government has declared its agreement with the other great powers in the steps to be taken in the Balkans, but until it has signed the peace treaty with Turkey it will abstain from any intervention at Constantinople.

Great Britain's attitude is being subjected to a great deal of criticism in the French press, it being charged against her that she is having too much regard for Turkey's feelings, and has not now the humanitarian enthusiasm of 1876.

The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent says:

"In consequence of the step taken by the Ambassadors of the Triple Entente the Porte has accepted the application of Article XXIII. of the treaty of Berlin to the vilayets of Roumelia and Macedonia. These reforms will probably go far toward satisfying the Bulgarian demands."

By Wireless.

Bulgaria in a War Frenzy.

William Maxwell, The Daily Mail's correspondent, has just arrived in Sofia. Describing the war enthusiasm in Bulgaria, he telegraphs:

"From the Servian border to Sofia, I passed through a country which might already be at war. On all sides there was evidence of determined preparation.

"Here at Sofia we breathe the very atmosphere of battle. Popular enthusiasm has swept every obstacle from the path. Neither the King nor the Government can stand against it. Like an avalanche, it has gathered force, and

Continued on Page 4.

THREE MORE AIRMEN DIE.

Two Germans Fall at Johannisthal and a Japanese at Savona.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 6.—M. Kondo, a Japanese aviator, fell to death at Savona this morning when the Kirkham biplane which he was driving caught in a windmill and overturned, hurling Kondo to earth. He died three minutes afterward.

Kondo had never ascended in a Kirkham machine before. He was flying close to the ground until he mastered the machine. A barn shutting off his view, he turned the angle of his machine and crashed into the windmill before he could veer, although he made desperate efforts to do so.

The planes caught in the fans of the mill and the aeroplane spun around in a semicircle, tearing and plunging in the aviator's efforts to wrench it loose with the motor running. Kondo lost his hold and was thrown head foremost from the machine as it plunged down. He fell forty feet, landing on his head. The horrified bystanders rushed to him, to find his skull fractured.

Kondo learned to fly at the Curtiss school at Santa Barbara, Cal., last Winter. He had come East to visit the Japanese Army officers who were learning to fly at the Curtiss aviation school at Hammondsport, but he had done no flying there. To-day he came to Savona, a few miles from Hammondsport, and made his first ascent with the Kirkham machine, which is of a type similar to the Curtiss. M. Kondo was a young man and a civilian, and had no connection with the Japanese Government.

To-day's fatality is the first of its kind in Steuben County, the home of Glen Curtiss, and the scene of many daring aviation experiments.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The aviation week at Johannisthal ended to-day, after two more deaths had been added to the long list of fatalities that have occurred among European aviators the past two months.

A monoplane, driven by Ernst Alig and carrying a mechanician, suddenly fell from a height of 600 feet when a wing collapsed. The mechanician was thrown from the machine at a height of 450 feet. His body alighted clear of the wreckage. Alig fell with the monoplane and was killed instantly.

The accident was witnessed by a large crowd. Alig qualified as an aviator last May.

The deaths of Ernst Alig and his mechanician at Johannisthal and M. Kondo, the Japanese, at Corning yesterday bring the long list of aviation fatalities for the four years of flying up to 197. Last month eighteen men were killed, the largest number in a single month. Thus far this month five have lost their lives, and if this rate is maintained the figures of last month will probably be exceeded. Each year has seen an increase in the number of fatalities. In 1908, 1 man was killed; in 1909, 4; in 1910, 36; in 1911, 73, while for the nine months of the present year 88 have perished.

KIDNAPPED HIM FOR LOVE.

Girl Hoped Three-Year-Old's Parents Would Think Him Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Three-year-old Louis Finkel, the West End youngster who was kidnapped and mourned as dead, is again with his parents at 10 Barton Court, tearfully lamenting the absence of the "pretty lady," Miss May Tacy, who is under arrest on the charge of kidnapping him.

To-day the police were informed that Miss Tacy, who has been living at 24 Dana Street, Roxbury, had in her apartments a child greatly resembling Louis Finkel. With Mrs. Samuel Finkel, the boy's mother, they went to the house. There they found the youngster sound asleep, with one chubby arm about the neck of Miss Tacy.

The pretty young woman declared that the boy was her own son.

When Mrs. Finkel identified her son, Miss Tacy broke down. She confessed that she had kidnapped the boy, but that she had intended to return him to his parents the next morning. She gave as her reason for abducting him that she loved the youngster. Miss Tacy told the police that she could only blame love of the child for her act. She said that her people were prominent in Albany, and that she had been making her own living in Boston. She said that she had always loved children, and that the little fellow's eagerness to go with her when she spoke to him at the Charlesgate playground Friday induced her to take him with her. She bought him a half dozen "rompers," various new dresses, and several hats and bonnets.

Later she was not willing to give him up, and she confessed to the hope that his parents would give up looking for him when they heard the story told by one of the youngster's playmates that Louis had been drowned in the Charles River.

THEIR BLOODY NOSES IN VAIN.

Newsboys, Who Fought to Advertise a Hotel, Robbed by Toughs.

A press agent was at much pains late Saturday night to let it be known up and down Broadway that at 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fabulously rich man would appear on a balcony of the McAlpin Hotel, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, and scatter money to the populace below. Independent investigation disclosed that this benevolent one was Henry Herbert, who is in some way connected with the hotel, and therefore not averse to attracting attention to it. The bait was so well seasoned that several newsboys in Herald Square hung about the hotel all morning.

At 11 o'clock a man appeared on the fifth floor balcony of the Thirty-fourth Street side of the hotel and tossed some coins into the street. He did this at intervals, and the newsboys scrambled for the money. It was estimated that at least $2 must have been scattered in this way. When the hotel man had attracted all the attention he desired the boys had time to count the scars of battle. These consisted of skinned knuckles, cut faces, and many bloody noses. The newsboys had been watched in their fight for the money by a gang of toughs from the Tenderloin, and as soon as it was evident that no more money was to be thrown away, the toughs each collared a boy and took away all he had collected.

RUB 'FOX BITES' ON CHILDREN

Thirty Cases of Sore Arms in Bellevue Due to Two Men.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station searched fruitlessly through the eastern part of their precinct last evening for two young men who have been haunting the streets in pursuit of children, whose arms they would seize and bare and then rub roughly with the cloth of their caps until blood came. The doctors at Bellevue Hospital became interested when they realized that during the forty-eight hours that ended at 6 o'clock last night thirty such cases in children ranging from 6 to 12 had been brought to them for treatment.

The accounts of their experiences tallied in all cases. Always the same two men—young, dark, stocky of build, and with caps pulled down close over their eyes—they would jump at the children from around corners or from the tenement vestibules. They would rub the skin till the blood came, and then run away chuckling while the children wailed. The small boys of the neighborhood call the wounds "fox bites."

250,000 WELCOME FLEET'S VANGUARD

Five Great Flagships Now Anchored in River for Naval Mobilization.

RUSH OF VISITORS STARTS

Admiral Osterhaus and the Mayor Exchange Calls To-day—World's Biggest Naval Fighters Coming.

With the famous around-the-world flagship Connecticut, soon to be replaced by the mighty super-dreadnought Wyoming, as flagship of the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, leading the way, ten of the twenty-one dreadnoughts and battleships that go to make up the first line of the sea defense of this Nation steamed into the Hudson yesterday morning. A perfect morning made the sight an inspiring one, and thousands lined Riverside Drive and admiringly watched the great armorclads as one after another they halted at the anchorages assigned to them.

The ten ships, all of which came from Newport, arrived off the Ambrose Channel at 7 o'clock. During the latter hours of their run their speed was interfered with by thick weather. Abreast of Ambrose, however, the fog lifted, and then the Connecticut, the blue pennant of Rear Admiral Osterhaus fluttering from her aftermast, led the way into the harbor at a ten-knot clip. After the flagship, and in the order named, came the battleship Ohio, then sister ships New Jersey, Rhode Island and Nebraska, the Kansas, the Louisiana, and then, trailing along majestically behind three of the world's greatest fighting ships of the all-big gun type, the Delaware, the battle efficiency champion ship of the whole navy, and the big sister super-dreadnoughts Utah and Florida.

Five Flagships Steam In.

Of these ten ships five were flagships. They were, besides the fleet flagship Connecticut, the division flagships Florida, flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, commanding the first division; the Louisiana, from whose mast stretched the pennant of Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commanding the second division; the New Jersey, which is the flagship of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding the third division, and the Ohio, at present the sea home of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the fourth division. On Thursday will come the last of the big fighters whose mightiness is emphasized by the display of an Admiral's pennant. That ship will be the armored cruiser Tennessee, flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, the first commander in chief of the newly organized United States Atlantic reserve fleet.

In the wake of the battleships came two others of the great review fleet that will pass out to sea a week from to-morrow, the mine-laying cruiser San Francisco, and the naval tender Yankton, the last named the trim little yacht that followed the great fleet under Evans and Thomas and Sperry from Hampton Roads to Hampton Roads on the record-breaking voyage around the globe. Four big naval tugs also came chugging behind the fighting ships and sought anchorages near the shore to the south of West Seventy-ninth Street, where they hope to draw the attention of the President when he sails around the armada next week.

Awaiting the Newcomers.

Waiting for the battleships when they arrived were the dreadnought North Dakota and the battleships Wisconsin and Illinois, the former anchored off 103d Street Saturday afternoon and the two latter having arrived several days ago. The Wisconsin, now off Eighty-fourth Street, will later move downstream to a point off the Sixties, where she will remain until the review before the President begins next Tuesday.

The Connecticut anchored off West Seventy-eighth Street, the other vessels saluting the flag of the Commander in Chief as they swept by and proceeded to their designated anchorages further upstream. By 9 o'clock every ship was swinging at anchor and the crowds ashore were strolling along the water front, admiring and comparing them, when something happened. There loomed in view the battleship Massachusetts of the Reserve Fleet, her two funnels emitting two big black ribbons of smoke. The naval charts showed that the Massachusetts had been assigned to an anchorage off Fifty-ninth Street, but she paid not the slightest attention to it and came speeding by. Up the Hudson she steamed, and was soon lost to view.

The Massachusetts, which is one of the four ships to be here that are historical because of the part they played in the battle of Santiago, steamed past Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, and Ossining, and when at last she did slow down she was off Iona Island, the navy's Hudson River ammunition depot. She immediately began taking on ammunition for herself and other ships, and to-day she will return to the Hudson, ready for what Admiral Evans once termed "a fight or a frolic."

Save the cruiser Baltimore, these are the only ships of war that dotted the Hudson yesterday. The Baltimore slipped in a few days ago.

But One-Sixth of Fleet Here Now.

Despite the fact that they form a column that stretched from Seventy-eighth Street to a point well off the north of Washington Heights, they make up less than one-third of the armored craft that are to be here, and less than one-sixth of the total number of all ships that are under orders to proceed to the Hudson for the greatest naval show in the history of the Western World.

Soon after the Connecticut anchored the sub-committee of the Committee of 300, appointed by Mayor Gaynor to arrange for welcoming and entertaining the 1,600 officers and 30,000 enlisted men who will be here with the fleet when it is complete, went on board the flagship, and extended in the name of the city the city's welcome to Admiral Osterhaus and the officers and men of his command.

The members of this committee are Herman Ridder, Chairman; Dr. John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A.; Col. Henry W. Sackett, Samuel W. Fairchild, President of the Union League Club; Dr. George F. Kunz, Col. John Vrooman, Dr. Henry Hagaman Hall, William C. Muschenheim, Police Commissioner Waldo, R. A. C. Smith, George T. Wilson, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Alderman John H. Boschen, and W. A. Mann.

Admiral Osterhaus, Capt. Hill, his Chief of Staff; Flag Lieut. Anderson, Capt. Rodman, commanding the flagship,

Continued on Page 6.

A graphic double-page picture on super-calendered paper showing
A Critical Moment in one of the World's Series Games
which will appeal to every baseball "fan" will be one of the features of the **Pictorial Section** of
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
You should place your order early to be sure of getting it.

MRS. SAGE BUYS BIRDS A REFUGE IN THE GULF

Takes Marsh Island, Near New Orleans, for Them at a Cost of $150,000.

MARKET HUNTERS SHUT OUT

Prof. Hornaday Says Purchase Is a Great Achievement in Protecting the Migratory Species.

Mrs. Russell Sage has bought Marsh Island, Louisiana, at a cost of $150,000, for a bird refuge. The island is on the Gulf Coast, southwest of New Orleans, and is about eighteen miles long and nine miles wide, and contains about 75,000 acres. It has long been a famous Winter feeding ground for ducks and geese and various other migratory birds, and has been for many years one of the most popular resorts in the South for market hunters. Mrs. Sage will place control of the island in whatever hands will best accomplish her purpose, either the Federal Government, the State of Louisiana, or some association organized for bird protection.

The matter was brought to Mrs. Sage's attention by Edward A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, La., who, in conjunction with Charles Willis Ward of Michigan, recently gave a 13,000-acre bird refuge on Vermillion Bay to the State of Louisiana. Mr. Ward then founded the magazine The Illustrated Outdoor World to further the work of establishing a chain of bird refuges across the continent. The first issue, in April, of this magazine contained the announcement of this plan and the purchase of options on Marsh Island, as the most important bird refuge in the South, by Mr. Ward as the first step in the work planned.

A careful examination of the island, with respect to its value as a preserve for wild birds, was made for Mrs. Sage by George Bird Grinnell. On his advice and that of others she decided to make the entire purchase herself. Until it has been decided under what control the bird refuge will be placed the title will be vested with Mr. McIlhenny, who will be in charge of arrangements to guard the property during the coming season.

Mrs. Sage's interest in bird preservation is of long standing. For many years she has been particularly concerned about the wild birds in Central Park, and more recently she has contributed through the National Association of Audubon Societies for the protection of robins and other migratory birds.

The dedication of Marsh Island as a game preserve is one step toward a scheme of wild fowl protection by a chain of bird refuges up the Mississippi Valley from the Gulf to the Great Lakes and Canada, along the course taken by ducks, geese, and other migratory birds in their flight to and from their Summer and Winter feeding grounds. An effort is now being made by those interested in bird preservation to establish sanctuaries for wild birds, like that of Marsh Island, at intervals through the entire valley, and the gift of Mrs. Sage is expected to prove a powerful stimulus to this plan. W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Garden, calls the purchase of Marsh Island the most important step for preserving the birds of North America since David Wilcox financed the Audubon Society. He said:

"Excepting Currituck Sound, Marsh Island, is, I think, the most important Winter feeding ground for wild ducks and geese that exists anywhere in the South. To it the wild fowl of the central United States resort in Winter to find food and shelter when the Northern streams and lakes are locked fast under ice and food is no longer obtainable in them. In the Spring those birds go north in a great fan-shaped flight that reaches all the way to Manitoba and spreads from Ohio to Nebraska. The water birds that winter on Marsh Island are mallards, canvasbacks, teal, black duck, blue geese, and snow geese. The other birds are thousands of herons, bitterns, loons, rails, and shore birds of many species.

"I think that Marsh Island is destined to play an important part in preserving the unfortunate showy and American egrets, the birds that are cursed by the possession of plumes that are literally worth their weight in gold. Nowhere in the world may the white egrets now live in unprotected colonies. But in two years time those egrets of the Avery Island rookery, founded and protected for twenty years by Mr. McIlhenny, will find that Marsh Island has been purchased by Mrs. Sage, and is now a safe haven of refuge. They will colonize that island, and twenty years from now it will contain 20,000 breeding pairs. And think how the birds will multiply in that sanctuary as the years go by!

"Marsh Island is a great achievement. In its purchase and dedication to the birds of America Mrs. Sage has done a great public service. When the friends of the birds hear of it they will literally thank God and take courage.

"In view of the awful condition of the remnant of the birds of North America, the men and women on the firing line need all the encouragement they can get. Only to-day a man from Brooklyn whom I never had seen asked casually at the end of a business interview: 'Tell me, why is it that birds are getting so fearfully scarce in Prospect Park? There are fewer each year. Now, for instance,' &c. I said: 'How many birds are there now each year in Prospect Park, in total number, in comparison with what you saw twenty years ago?' 'Why,' he exclaimed, 'there is not more than one bird to-day for every fifty that were in Prospect Park and Greenwood Cemetery twenty years ago!' And so it is all over the United States.

"Every person who knows about the great annual migration of birds from the upper lakes and plains regions down the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf will appreciate the vital necessity for feeding grounds along the Gulf that are protected from gunners. To-day bird sanctuaries are just as necessary as bird food. The feeding grounds for birds in Louisiana and the absence of adequate laws for the protection of birds have made that State, until this year, a veritable dark and bloody ground. The slaughter of wild life has been absolutely incredible. It is a matter of official record that during twelve months of the killing season of 1909-1910 the enormous total of 4,263,585 game birds were slaughtered in Louisiana. Nor does that tale of terrible carnage include the robins and other crop-protecting birds that were killed by thousands by the negroes and poor whites for food. Around New Iberia, a short distance north of Marsh Island, at least 10,000 robins are killed for food every Winter.

Continued on Page 6.

LAST REBEL REFUGE IN NICARAGUA FALLS

American Marines Push on to Leon, Without Resistance, and Rescue Foreigners.

MARINES WOUNDED IN FIGHT

Rebels at Small Town Shoot Five and Are Severely Punished—Taft Sends His Compliments.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Oct. 6.—The town of Leon has surrendered to the American forces. There is reason to believe that no fighting occurred, but details of the surrender are lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—No confirmation of the report that Leon, the last stronghold of the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, had surrendered had been received at the Navy Department to-night. It is known from the dispatches received yesterday from Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, however, that the American forces were pushing on toward that place, and, as the strongest force of rebels was annihilated in Friday's engagement at Barranca, little trouble was expected there.

Even while the engagement of Friday was being fought Lieut. Col. Long was nearing Leon and reinforcements were sent on to him. It was felt that this city should be relieved as soon as possible, as pathetic appeals for succor had been received from foreign residents, who told of outrages inflicted by the rebels and of serious shortage of food.

No further trouble is expected from the revolutionaries. With Gen. Mena safely held in Panama and Gen. Zeledon killed it is not expected thta any other leader will care to brave the power of the United States.

Five More Marines Wounded.

That five more American marines had been wounded in a clash with Nicaraguan insurgents was made known in a report received early to-day from Rear Admiral Southerland. The following statement of the incident was given out to-day by the Navy Department:

At 10 P. M. on Oct. 4 Admiral Southerland reports Lieut. Long of the Marine Corps, in command of the marines from the Denver at Chichigalpa, while endeavoring to secure arms and dynamite bombs on the morning of the 4th, was surrounded by a mob of rebels and others well armed with machetes and rifles. Disregarding the orders of their officers, several rebels fired upon our forces, which was promptly returned, and in the ensuing skirmish thirteen rebels were killed and a number wounded. Five of our men were wounded slightly, all of whom will recover. The American forces secured four dynamite bombs which, it is believed, were destined to be used either against our forces or the railroad.

The officer who commanded the American marines is Second Lieut. Earl Cecil Long. He was born in New Jersey in November, 1888, and was commissioned on Aug. 5, 1909. He was appointed from California.

Further details of the fighting at daybreak on Oct. 4 which resulted in capturing the fortified positions of the insurgents before Masaya were received at the Navy Department to-day from the Admiral. In a telegram dated 7 P. M., Oct. 4, he reported that in the assault upon Barranca Hill the American marines and bluejackets, after reaching the summit, dislodged the rebels from their second position, killing more than forty, wounding seriously about twenty, and capturing fourteen prisoners. The rebels, he says, soon deserted their strong position and fled to Masaya, where the Government troops met them and after a serious engagement wounded or captured practically all. The rebel forces, numbering about 550, were strongly intrenched. One company of marines was left at Masaya to preserve law and order.

Brilliant Career of Southerland.

Officials of the Navy Department express every confidence in Rear Admiral Southerland, who is an officer of proved ability and discretion. He has always done well in whatever duty has been assigned him to perform. Recently he was intrusted with what was regarded as a delicate mission to Palmyra Island in the Pacific. It was of a diplomatic character, and neither the Navy Department nor the State Department has ever made public any statement in regard to it. The supposition has been that a European nation had seized or contemplated seizing the island for a coaling station, in preparation for the changed conditions in the control of the seas that will result from the completion of the Panama Canal.

Admiral Southerland is one of the few officers in the navy who rose from the ranks to commission grade. He was an apprentice at the Naval Training School at a time when a law of Congress provided that a certain number of naval apprentices who had shown unusual brightness and efficiency might be sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Admiral Southerland was thus chosen. Although the youngest member of his class, he was graduated with highest honors, and stands on the naval list ahead of many officers older than himself.

He did especially efficient service in the Spanish war as commander of the little gunboat-yacht Eagle, engaged in scout duty along the Cuban coast. His most notable exploit was the capture of the Spanish merchant auxiliary ship San Domingo. This vessel was sighted by the little Eagle off the south coast of Cuba in such near proximity that if the Eagle had attempted to escape she would almost certainly have been captured. Southerland determined if possible to bluff out the Spaniard, and, ordering full steam ahead, started after his big enemy. Instead of putting up a fight, the San Domingo turned tail and started shoreward. She was beached and her officers and crew escaped ashore.

It was impossible to float the Spaniard, but Southerland and his men took as much of her rich cargo as they could conveniently carry away on the Eagle. The prize money that came to them kept them in pocket money for months. The San Domingo's flag was sent to Washington, and was the first trophy of the Spanish war displayed in the Navy Department.

President Taft to-day telegraphed to the Navy Department from Dalton, Mass., complimenting the marines and sailors upon their splendid behavior in Nicaragua and expressing his sympathy for the bereaved families and comrades of the men who lost their lives.

PRINCE'S MARRIAGE VOIDED.

George of Bavaria Loses His Bride, an Austrian Archduchess.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The Lokal-Anseiger reports that it learns from a reliable source at Munich that the marriage of Prince George of Bavaria and Archduchess Isabella of Austria has been declared void on application of the Princess's father, Archduke Frederick.

A recent dispatch to The Times stated that the Archduchess, who became the bride of Prince George in February, left him soon afterward. The Prince and his father went to Vienna, seeking to obtain a reconciliation through the mediation of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Incompatibility is the reported ground for the parting of the couple. The Prince is 32 years old, and the Archduchess is 23.

SEES GLACIAL ERA COMING.

Prof. Schmidt Warns Us of an Encroaching Ice Age.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—According to Nathaniel Schmidt, one of the history professors at Cornell University, we are now living in an inter-glacial period, and mankind will some day have need of all its knowledge and science to combat the perils of encroaching ice.

Prof. Schmidt refers to the records of discoveries of four distinct glacial periods in Switzerland, and to Prof. Winchell's discoveries in Kansas as proving that glacial periods were contemporaneous on both hemispheres.

ILLNESS PURSUED BARK.

Three of Crew Died of Beri-Beri—Smallpox Kept from Spreading.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Reporting three of her crew dead from ber-beri and six more suffering from that disease, the bark Daylight, Capt. Charles Anderson, from Bombay for this port, anchored off quarantine to-day. The dead were a Chinese cook and two Englishmen. Their bodies were buried at sea.

The ship had been at sea for more than four months, and it was said that a third of her crew of thirty-seven men were ill most of the time. A case of smallpox was the first illness that developed, but it was cured in a few weeks.

While the ship was loading at Bombay a youth of British birth hid in the cargo. When the vessel was well out to sea he made his presence known and assisted the crew and helped to care for the sick.

GOULD TO OPEN HIS HOUSE.

That Is Why He Was Not Allowed to Enter as a Foreign Resident.

When the gowns and other articles contained in the fifteen trunks at the Public Stores have been appraised to-ady Frank Jay Gould, according to an official of the Custom House, will have to pay from $1,000 to $1,500 duty to have his trunks released or else leave them in bond until he sails for Europe.

The Deputy Collector in charge at the French Line pier when the France arrived on Friday, it was said yesterday, detained the baggage and the jewelry because Mr. Gould admitted that he intended to open his house at 834 Fifth Avenue. When Mr. Gould entered before as a foreigner without paying duty he only stayed here ten days at a hotel and did not open his house.

If he decides to pay the duty under protest to-day, Mr. Gould can refer the case to the General Board of Appraisers at the Custom House and then make a final appeal through the Federal Courts.

J. HAMILTON LEWIS ROBBED.

Chicago Hotel Thieves Take $10,000 in Gems—Other Guests Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—It was ascertained to-day that guests of the Virginia Hotel, one of the most fashionable hostelries on the North Side, have been the victims of daring thieves, whose loot is valued at many thousands of dollars, by the discovery that Col. James Hamilton Lewis, lawyer and an aspirant for a seat in the United States Senate, had been robbed of jewelry worth $7,000 and $10,000.

No trace of the thieves has yet been found, though private detectives were put to work. Col. Lewis is the sixth victim of thieves at the hotel within the last two months.

The valuables disappeared from rooms at the hotel while the occupants were away. Last Sunday a woman guest reported the loss of $1,600, and the house physician said he had been robbed of $200.

Col. Lewis and his wife had been away for a week traveling through Illinois in the Colonel's campaign for election as Senator. They returned this morning. The valuables had been in a jewel case in the drawer of a dresser. When Col. Lewis searched for the case it could not be found.

ROCKEFELLER ENJOYS DAY.

Drives to Church with Neighbors and Visits All Around.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—"I never felt better in my life," said John D. Rockefeller this morning to his pastor, the Rev. Arthur T. Brooks. "I had a delightful Summer and have come back to Tarrytown feeling as fine as a fiddle." Mr. Rockefeller drove to church from Pocantico Hills with some of his neighbors, Mrs. Rockefeller, not having recovered from the journey East.

Mr. Rockefeller came in an open carriage behind a fine team of blacks and sat on the front seat with the coachman. He wore a silk hat and frock coat. It was noticed that he had a high color and looked stout. Mr. Brooks preached on "The Message from the Stars" and a fling at high society which had nothing better to do with its time than to consult astrologers or crystal gasers, and the like.

Mr. Rockefeller was so pleased with the sermon that he asked Mr. Brooks for a copy to take home to read to Mrs. Rockefeller. After the sermon Mr. Rockefeller remained and took communion. Then he shook hands all around and had pleasant greetings for all his old neighbors.

Kills a Boy for a 'Possum.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 6.—Thinking that he saw a 'possum in a chinquepin tree near his home at Thomasville, Ala., Uriah Noble, a wealthy farmer, shot and killed Thomas Williams, a fifteen-year-old boy, son of another farmer, who was gathering nuts from the tree.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Rydam, (Holland America Line,) Rotterdam to New York, was 193 miles East of Sandy Hook at 11 P. M. yesterday; due 7th, 7:30 P. M. SS Nantasket, London to New York, was 1,154 miles East of Sandy Hook at 9 A. M. yesterday.

ARRIVED.—SS Rochambeau, Havre, Sept. 28. SS Neckar, Bremen, Sept. 26. SS Guantanamo, Progreso, Sept. 30.

THE A. M. & O. CO. BRAND IN GROCERIES
Canned and glassed goods means highest standard quality. Adams, Morrell & Co., 26 Broadway.

ZELIG'S MURDER WASN'T INSPIRED POLICE DECIDE

Patrolman Had Lost the Revolver Which Davidson Bought in Jersey City Pawnshop.

LAWYER CALLS IT A PLOT

Wahle and Dead Man's Jailed Gunmen Say Another Than Davidson Planned the Crime.

TOLD HE HAD DONE GOOD JOB

Policeman Commended Him, Says Slayer—Tells of Attempt to Kill Him in Prison.

WORKED FOR ZELIG'S ENEMY

Admits He Was a Waiter in Saloon of Jack Sirocco, with Whom Zelig Was at War.

SEES BECKER IN THE TOMBS

Avers He Did Not Know "Big Jack" Was a Witness Against Lieutenant Whose Trial Comes Up To-day.

Philip Davidson, or "Boston Red Phil" as he is known, shot and killed "Big Jack" Zelig, the gunman and leader of the gang from which were drawn the slayers of Herman Rosenthal on Saturday night, to avenge a beating which he had received from Zelig when he besought the gunman to return the few dollars which Zelig had stolen from him Friday night. Davidson, on his own statement, was moved by no other motive and did not commit murder at the behest of any one who might have sought Zelig's death to prevent him from testifying in the trial of Lieut. Charles Becker for the murder of Rosenthal, or in the trials for perjury of ex-Detectives Steinert and White, whom Zelig accused of having "planted" a revolver in his pocket.

This much was apparently established yesterday by the all-day investigation of the crime which Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty conducted. The fact that a policeman's revolver was employed by Davidson was explained to the complete satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, but Mr. Dougherty was only satisfied after he had questioned the policeman who had owned the gun, had heard from him the circumstances of its loss and then had talked personally to the pawnbroker from whom Davidson bought the weapon in Jersey City.

Before he acquired this information Mr. Dougherty asked two questions of the policeman, Patrolman Christopher F. Maher of the Fifth Avenue Station in Brooklyn, which showed that in Mr. Dougherty's mind was the same suspicion which had been aroused in the mind of almost every one who learned of Zelig's murder.

"Do you know Lieut. Becker?" asked Mr. Dougherty, "and do you know former Detectives Steinert and White?"

Maher said he knew all of these men, but had never worked under Becker nor with Steinert and White. The thought underlying Mr. Dougherty's questions was evident. Later developments showed that Maher had lost his revolver as he had said, and that Davidson actually bought it from a Jersey City pawnbroker, as he had said.

The Second Deputy Police Commissioner was clearly pleased at this exoneration of the Police Department from any connection with the murder, but when the direct question was put to him he refused to say positively whether Davidson had been moved by a motive other than that of personal revenge. He admitted, however, that every indication pointed to the murder having been a crime of passion, committed by a man who had been angered to the point of craziness by the injuries Zelig had dealt him.

Davidson himself, though persisting that he had committed the murder without instigation by any one else, was authority for the statement that in Police Headquarters Saturday night a policeman had said to him that in the killing of Zelig he "had done a good piece of work." This statement was explained later as having been meant probably in the single sense that the death of any gun fighter was a good thing, and not uttered with any reference to the effect on the case of Lieut. Charles Becker of Zelig's death.

Davidson also made another admission which set his hearers' imaginations at work. He said he had been a waiter in the saloon of "Big Jack" Sirocco. As every one in the underworld and some folk out of it knew very well, Sirocco and Zelig had been at swords' points for months. Zelig, while posing as a friend and vassal of Sirocco, had planned to usurp from him the leadership of the gang which Sirocco bossed jointly with "Chick" Tricker, and to accomplish this Zelig had secretly allied himself with Jimmy Kelly, owner of the notorious Mandarin Café, over the Arcade in Doyers Street, and a sworn enemy of the Sirocco-Tricker clan.

What more natural, it was said yesterday, than for Becker's friends, provided Becker had employed the first gunmen, to go to a rival gang and bargain for the death of the man who had turned into Becker's most dangerous enemy? The idea that they were doing something pleasing to the police would simply be a consideration added to their own satisfaction in putting a rival gangster out of the way.

But despite the avowal of Davidson that he had acted unadvised, there were three men yesterday who expressed themselves as convinced that Davidson had not acted at his own initiative. They

were Harry Horowitz, or "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, and "Whitey" Lewis.

"It wasn't his head that did it," remarked "Lefty Louie," with contemptuous succinctness.

The young gangster admitted that he had an idea of who might have been behind Davidson and declared that events would show if he were right. He wouldn't become any more explicit.

"Whitey" Lewis, with scorn in his voice, answered the question of whether Davidson was a gunman, with the exclamation:

"That was the first shot he ever fired."

All three of the men declared that in the death of Zelig they had lost their best friend, and each agreed with the other that Zelig had been "framed up," as they expressed it, exactly as they said they, in their innocence, had been accused of Rosenthal's murder.

Wahle Hints at Another Motive.

Charles G. F. Wahle, counsel for "Jack" Zelig, and for "Lefty Louie," "Gyp the Blood," "Whitey" Lewis, and "Dago Frank" as well, denied yesterday that Zelig had been subpoenaed to appear at the Becker trial, and insisted that, had he lived, Zelig would not have been called as a witness. Wahle said that he was completely in the confidence of his client, saw him almost daily, and would have known it if Zelig had been summoned to appear. He said:

"I cannot go any further in regard to the killing of Zelig than to say that he was not murdered for $18 or any such sum of money. Davidson did not kill him for personal reasons. I know that Zelig was not in any fear that he would be killed on Saturday night, or for some time preceding, though in the beginning he was."

The $500 which is said to have disappeared mysteriously from Zelig's pockets after he was shot was mentioned by Zelig's lawyer.

"I know that he was carrying $500," said Mr. Wahle. "It was in five $100 bills, and I know the man who gave them to him. That part of the story will come out later. I cannot disclose his name now.

"The story that Zelig blackjacked this man is nonsense. I know that Zelig never carried a weapon of any kind, for fear of the police. He did not dare to even carry a cane."

Members of Zelig's gang said yesterday that the actions of Davidson on Friday night at the ball showed that the murder had been previously planned, and that Davidson sought a cause of grievance against Zelig as a pretext for killing him. They say that Davidson feigned drunkenness and asked Zelig to keep a small roll of bills for him for fear he should spend it foolishly. Later in the evening, when Davidson demanded it back, he called Zelig names. Then Zelig refused to give back the money and laughed when Davidson threatened him.

According to the other gangsters, it was "Little Billy," one of Zelig's men, who accompanied the leader out of Siegal's restaurant Saturday night a few seconds before he was shot. According to "Little Billy," when Davidson pleaded to get a few dollars back from Zelig, the big gangster threw a $5 bill over to "Little Billy" to change, and $3 of this sum was handed to Davidson. All the members of the gang had considered Davidson absolutely harmless.

Becker Studies Zelig's Slayer.

Davidson, from his cell, gave a long interview to newspaper men, in which he told practically the same story of the shooting and events leading up to it which he had told earlier to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty. His cell and that of Lieut. Becker are on the same tier, the first one, and Davidson was asked if he had seen Becker.

He said he had encountered him, as all the prisoners were released from their cells to exercise in the corridor. He said some one pointed Becker out, and that he and Becker stared at each other for several seconds, after which Becker turned on his heel and made off. Davidson said it was the first time he had seen Becker, and that he never even knew that Becker's trial was to start to-day. Davidson cannot read or write English and does not give the impression of one who would be acquainted with public events even of the importance of the Becker trial.

But whatever may have caused the murder of Zelig, its effect upon the Becker trial and upon the fates of Steinert and White is the same as though Zelig had been slain for the sole purpose of preventing him from testifying. District Attorney Whitman has lost one of the witnesses upon whom he depended most strongly, and Becker has gained in proportion.

Nevertheless, the trial of Becker will commence at 10 o'clock this morning before Justice Goff in the Extraordinary Term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court exactly as it was planned to begin. Mr. Whitman did not try to deny yesterday that Zelig's death had been a heavy blow to the prosecution, but he declared that he hoped to convict Becker through the testimony of other witnesses, who, he expected, would cover acceptably the ground of Zelig's testimony.

Whitman's Loss Is Becker's Gain.

The District Attorney conceded that the perjury indictment against Steinert and White, based on Zelig's testimony that they swore falsely in saying they found a revolver in his pocket would have to be quashed, and that because of this two witnesses of the greatest importance to Becker will be freed from the stigma which would have attached to them.

Max Margolies, who calls himself a former press agent of Lieut. Becker, told the District Attorney some time ago that Becker's raid on Rosenthal's gambling house was made on warrants sworn out by members of his squad who had never been in the place; that Becker revealed his own familiarity with the interior arrangements of Rosenthal's resort by giving his men detailed instructions as to how to apply for the warrant, explaining the interior arrangement, the position of articles of furniture, and even giving a description of the kinds of carpet and wallpaper and hangings and pictures in the various rooms.

Steinert and White can now come to Becker's assistance with testimony that they actually had been inside Rosenthal's house and swore out the warrant on knowledge gained by an actual inspection of the premises.

This is what Becker gains by Zelig's death. What Mr. Whitman loses is corroborative testimony concerning points in the confession of "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose that he went to Zelig and besought him to provide the gunmen, telling Zelig that Becker demanded Rosenthal's death and would railroad to Sing Sing any one who didn't help him.

DAVIDSON STORY OF THE CRIME.

Policeman Told Him He Did a Good Job, and He Thinks So, Too.

Philip Davidson, known to the underworld as "Red Phil," took the attitude yesterday that he had performed a great public service in killing "Big Jack" Zelig on Saturday night. He insisted that he had slain the gang leader to save himself from being murdered by "Big Jack" himself or by one of his followers, and that he was nerved for the work by the knowledge that Zelig had committed murders and crimes without number and by a belief that by killing Zelig he would earn the gratitude of the whole city.

This view of his case was strengthened in Davidson by the remark made to him by a policeman shortly after his arrest. When he was taken to Headquarters Saturday night a policeman said to him, according to Davidson:

"You have done a mighty good piece of work."

Davidson denied that the murder had been ordered by any one else. He said he knew nothing of the effect Zelig's death would have on the Becker trial, and added that he did not know the Becker trial was to go on to-day. Davidson is illiterate and cannot read the papers.

A note was sent to Davidson in his cell in the Tombs by reporters yesterday afternoon. He replied to it with the statement that he was willing to talk. He is confined in Cell 136, on the first tier. The only man connected with the Rosenthal case on the same tier is Charles Becker, who is confined in 112. In the cell adjoining Davidson is Reynolds Fosdey, alias Bastian, with murder, who made a sensational escape from the Tombs on Sept. 2.

Davidson is a short, thick-set man with a tow-ed red shock of hair and a fanatical stare in his eyes. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He was intensely excited yesterday and somewhat apprehensive as to his own future, despite his conviction that his act in putting Zelig to death was not open to criticism.

Tells of Murders Done by Zelig.

Under his left eye was a discoloration which he attributed to the fist of Zelig, and on his head over the temple was a wound which he said was caused by Zelig's blackjack. He pointed out these proofs of his reason for killing Zelig as he tried to justify himself.

Davidson began his story with his birth thirty-one years ago at Khanif, in the Province of Kief, Russia. When 11 years old he moved to Odessa, he said, and learned the trade of harness making. He came to this country when he was 19 years old. Seven years ago he married Dora Alter, his present wife. Her parents live at 157 Suffolk Street and she lives with her brother, Sam Alter, at 111 East Seventh Street, which was Davidson's own address up to the time of his arrest. Coming down to the events which led up to the murder of Zelig Davidson said:

"Zelig robbed me in the Stuyvesant Casino in East Ninth Street when we were there to a dance on Friday night. He got me alone in a room and ordered me to turn over my money to him. I would not do it. Then he hit me with his fist and beat me over the head with the blackjack and took away $18, all the money that I was carrying and all that I had in the world."

Davidson was reminded that he had put the amount stolen from him by Zelig at $500 when he was arrested on Saturday night.

"Did I?" he asked. "Why, I don't remember it. I was drunk last night, anyway, and I don't know what I said.

"After Zelig had robbed me, I went to him and begged him to give me back the money. He laughed at me, and told me to get out or I'd get something worse than he gave me before. Then some of his gang men called me aside and said:

"'Don't you know what you're doing, you big fool? Zelig has killed men for less than that. You keep away from him, or it will be all up with you.'

"But I needed the money badly, and I've got a wife. I knew the kind of a man Zelig was. I knew he would kill me, and think nothing of it. I remember how he killed a fat Italian named Johnsie at Fourteenth Street and First Avenue. Last year he killed Frank Onesia on Second Avenue. 'Whitey' Lewis, 'Lefty' Louie,' and 'Gyp the Blood' rode by with Zelig in an automobile and shot down Onesia in his tracks. That man could go around and kill anybody he wanted to, and never get arrested."

Prisoners Shout Warnings to Him.

Something was shouted at Davidson at this time from one of the neighboring cells. He paused in his story to look around. All the prisoners in the same tier with him had their faces at the bars and were straining to hear what he was saying.

"Shut up, you big boob," yelled a prisoner in the second cell from Davidson.

"Wait till you get a lawyer," shouted another. "Don't you know better than to talk to those fellows? You'll be talking your life away."

This was followed by a storm of shouts from prisoners, some in ridicule of Davidson, others offering advice. Reynolds Fosbrey, the sensational jailbreaker, caught hold of the bars of his cell with both hands and raised his body, swinging to and fro like a performer on parallel bars. While the others were shouting, Fosbrey dropped to his, showed a grinning face close to the bars and called out to Davidson:

"Keep your mouth shut, you! We know what we're talking about. We're giving it to you straight. Don't say anything if you don't want to go to the chair."

All this had a marked effect on Davidson. Talk of the electric chair jarred on his belief that he would be regarded as a hero, and the muscles of his face twitched as he tried to decide what would be the wisest thing for him to do. When, in a lull in the cries from the other prisoners, he was urged to go on with his story, he said uncertainly:

"Perhaps I am talking too much."

His Story of the Murder.

However, he was anxious to vindicate himself, and decided after a few more seconds' cogitation to go ahead.

"After Zelig's men told me that if I made a squeal they would kill me I thought it all over and decided the only thing I could do was to kill Zelig. I went to a friend of mine, Sam Sandler, a harnessmaker who lives in Broome Street. I told him I was broke and wanted to borrow $10. He let me have it. After I had the money I told him what I was going to do with it. I had made up my mind then to buy a revolver and shoot Zelig.

"Sandler tried to persuade me not to, but I was crazy and wouldn't listen to him. I went over to New Jersey and bought the gun for $8 at Mayer's pawnshop. I told the man that I was broke, and asked him to let me have a few cartridges. He gave me a handful of them.

"Then I came back to New York and stood on Second Avenue near Fourth Street, opposite Siegal's restaurant, waiting for Zelig to come out. I intended to shoot him there and run to the Fifth Street Police Station and give myself up. I didn't care what happened to me if I could only kill Zelig, and I never did plan to escape.

"Zelig got past me when he came out. He was with another man, a little fellow. As soon as they stepped out of the door Zelig left him and ran for a street car that was going up toward Fifth Street. I ran after the car, following him. I did not catch the car for two blocks.

Zelig was sitting on the second seat from the front of the car. His back was toward me, as I got on the rear end of the car. There were only three or four on the car. I stood a while at the rear, watching Zelig out of the corner of my eye to be sure that he did not see me.

"I wanted the car to stop so that I could shoot without any chance of making a miss, but when it went on a ways without stopping I stepped out on the running board and swung along with my hands on the rails till I got right behind Zelig. When I was near enough to make sure work of it I pulled out the gun and fired.

"Then I jumped off the car and ran. Even then I had no idea of escaping, and just ran away so that none of Zelig's friends would catch me. When Policeman Schmidt called out to me on Fourteenth Street a few minutes later I swung around at him, but when I saw that he was a policeman I dropped the gun and told him I surrendered."

The blotter of the East Twenty-second Street Station bears Davidson out in this. The entry states that Davidson surrendered without resistance.

Tells of Attempt to Kill Him.

When Davidson came to this part of his story he suddenly remembered something that he wanted to say. Pulling up his left trouser leg, he showed a swelling from a recent bruise.

"His friends tried to kill me to-day here in the Tombs," he said. "When I was out for exercise somebody from the cells just above these shouted my name. When I went to see what they wanted a heavy can, big enough to kill a man, came flying down through an opening. If it had caught me on the head it would have been all over with me. I don't know what was in the can, but it was as big as my hat and solid. You can see what it did to my leg."

A little later Davidson pointed out a man who was at exercise on the tier above. There was a glimpse of a curly black head for a second, but it ducked out of sight. Shapiro, the chauffeur who drove the car for the murderers of Rosenthal, is the only one of the prisoners connected with the Rosenthal case on the floor above Davidson. Warden Hanley and the guards all professed ignorance of the attempt upon Davidson's life.

After he had insistently denied that any one had suggested the murder of Zelig to him, Davidson was asked if he was acquainted with Lieut. Becker. He said:

"Of course, I've heard of him often, but I never saw him before to-day. When we were out for exercise a man pointed Becker out to me. He was standing in front of me and watching me. He looked at me and I looked at him. Then he turned and walked off, but neither of us said a word."

"Yes, I knew Sirocco well," Davidson said in answer to a question. "Sirocco and Zelig, once friends, had quarreled and were at feud with each other. I used to work with him. I was a waiter in his saloon several years ago. The last time I saw him was only a week ago, but I never talked to him then of killing Zelig. I never said a word on the subject to any one except Sandler.

"I never belonged to Sirocco's gang. I never was a gangster, never was arrested, and never was mixed up in any trouble before. I am an honest, peaceable man."

Davidson likewise denied that he ever knew Detectives Steinert and White, the two members of the Strong Arm Squad indicted on a charge of "framing up" "Big Jack" Zelig by arresting him and putting a gun in his pocket so that he could be sent to jail for carrying a concealed weapon.

"I knew some of the Strong Arm Squad," said Davidson. "They often came on raids down in my neighborhood, and there was lots of talk about them, but I don't know any by name."

Davidson then said that he knew little or nothing of the Becker case. He said that he first learned that he had killed a witness against Becker less than two days before Becker was to be tried, when a policeman told him so at headquarters after his arrest. Davidson said he could not read English and therefore knew little of what was in the papers. He said he read the "Warheit" occasionally. He had never learned, either by reading or in conversation, he said, how Zelig stood in relation to the Becker case.

"When I was taken to police headquarters," said Davidson, "one of the policemen told me that I had done a mighty good piece of work in killing Zelig. That is what I think. I suppose they might give me the limit, though it was worth it to put him out of the way. I am red-headed, and have a fiery temper, and, after Zelig beat me and robbed me, I didn't care what might happen to me as long as I got even. What do you think I'm going to get for this? Ten or fifteen years?"

"Probably that much; maybe more," was the reply.

"That is pretty hard, it seems to me, for killing a man nearly everybody wanted killed," said Davidson.

His Only Quarrel with Zelig.

Later on a story went around that Davidson was the man whom Zelig and his gang had cut and slashed across the face at Coney Island some years ago because he was accused of squealing. A note was sent requesting another interview with Davidson. He at first sent down the reply that he had been advised that he had talked too much. Later he asked permission to be allowed to talk again. He then denied that he was the man Zelig had marked at Coney Island, and said that he had had no trouble with Zelig dating further back than the dance at Stuyvesant Casino.

Davidson was arraigned before Coroner Holtzhauser in the morning, being conducted directly from the Mulberry Street Police Station, where he had been locked up after his long examination through the early hours of yesterday morning, to the office of the Coroner. He was charged formally with murder and was asked if he had anything to say. He announced that he would not talk, as he had no counsel, and then he was remanded to the Tombs without bail to await the result of the inquest, which will be held probably on next Wednesday.

Davidson showed very clearly the effects of having been up all night, and of the grilling which he had received at the hands of District Attorney Whitman, Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, and Acting Inspector Faurot.

HOW SLAYER GOT POLICE GUN.

Lost by Brooklyn Patrolman, He Bought It of Jersey City Pawnbroker.

The results of Zelig's death put the investigation of the gunman's murder on a plane entirely different from the usual murder inquiry conducted from Police Headquarters. Mr. Dougherty devoted all his time to it from about 10 o'clock Saturday night until late yesterday afternoon, and when he finally left Headquarters, though he would not state the fact on his own authority, his work seemed to make it comparatively clear that Zelig's death resulted from no plot or conspiracy to deprive the State of a witness, but simply from Davidson's desire for revenge.

Mr. Dougherty was indefatigable in his efforts to get at the true story of the slaying, and was equally ready, apparently, to convict or acquit the police of complicity in the murder, a question which the fact that a police revolver had been used by Davidson raised at once. The Deputy Commissioner was jubilant when it finally developed that Patrolman Maher, to whom it belonged, really had lost his revolver and that Davidson actually had bought it in a pawnshop. He declared that Patrolman Paul Schmidt of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who arrested Davidson, had earned promotion to the rank of first-grade detective, with a salary of $2,250 a year, and he promised that Schmidt should get it.

The Deputy Commissioner showed quite clearly that he realized Schmidt's capture of Davidson with the police revolver in his possession had prevented what otherwise might have proved to be a nasty situation for the Police Department. Had Davidson escaped and the police revolver been found in the street the police themselves would have been suspected of the crime.

Mr. Dougherty therefore devoted himself first to an investigation of how this weapon came into Davidson's possession, and before the end of the day he had cleared up this point.

Patrolman's Story of Lost Revolver.

From the number of the revolver—4,812—the records disclosed that it had been the property of Patrolman Christopher F. Maher of the Fifth Avenue Police Station in Brooklyn, whose home is at Eighth Street and Bath Avenue, Bath Beach. It was in the early hours of yesterday morning that Mr. Dougherty discovered this, and over the telephone he instantly got in communication with Capt. William Coleman of that station, and presently Coleman and Maher appeared at Headquarters.

The patrolman explained that he was carrying a revolver belonging to Patrolman Green of his station, who drives the patrol wagon, and that he had lost his own weapon in July of this year. He said he had reported the loss at the station house. He had entered a saloon at Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and had had occasion to remove his revolver from his pocket. He went out without it, and, recalling later where he had left it, telephoned to the saloon and asked the bartender to look for it.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty telephoned to the saloon to verify Maher's story, and learned that the bartender had found the revolver and had returned it to Maher's home. Mr. Dougherty was thoroughly upset by the discovery that Maher had got his gun back, but the patrolman was able to explain this, too, when he recalled suddenly that this weapon was the second that he had lost, a former revolver having slipped from his pocket about a year and a half ago. This first gun proved to be the weapon numbered 4,812.

Still Mr. Dougherty was not satisfied. Davidson, in his final account of the shooting and the incidents leading up to it, an account which differed considerably from his first story, as he was questioned over and over again by Mr. Dougherty and District Attorney Whitman, finally had said that he bought the weapon in a pawnshop in Newark Avenue, Jersey City, next to a hardware shop.

Davidson's Search for a Weapon.

It was still too early in the morning to pay a visit to the pawnbroker, so Mr. Dougherty, with the District Attorney, continued his examination of Davidson. The man told substantially the same story of the shooting and the events leading up to it which he told later to reporters, who visited him in the Tombs. The story varied greatly from the tale which he had told first of being held up in a hallway in Broome Street. His last story contained the admission that he knew Zelig, that he met him at a ball Friday night, and that there Zelig, catching him alone in a coat room, choked him and stole his money. His story to the Deputy Commissioner differed in this way from the story he told later: he said that on Saturday afternoon he called at the café at 76 Second Avenue, and asked Zelig for his money. Zelig struck him and put him out, and then he went in search of a revolver.

He was penniless, he said, and so visited a freind, Samuel Sandler, at 348 Grand Street, and borrowed $10 from him. Mr. Dougherty interrupted the recital long enough to send detectives for Sandler, and then Davidson continued that he took the money to a pawnshop in the Bowery, near Broome Street, and tried to buy a revolver. They refused to sell him one because of the Sullivan law, but Davidson said he was referred to Jersey City. There he tried a hardware store, and being unable to get a weapon there at a price he could pay he entered a pawnshop next door and bought the revolver with which he shot Zelig. He paid $10 for the revolver, and having no money left had to beg a handful of cartridges from the proprietor. Then he returned to this city, lay in wait for Zelig, and shot him.

Somewhat later Mr. Dougherty, with Inspector Faurot, Capt. Morris, and Capt. Cooney went to Jersey City in the Commissioner's automobile, and with the help of the Jersey City police found the pawnshop of Simon Mayer, at 23 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. There they interviewed a son of the proprietor, who told them of a man having bought a revolver there Saturday night.

Pawnbroker Identified Wrong Man.

Mr. Mayer, it developed, lived at 310 West Ninety-ninth Street, and returning to this city Mr. Dougherty sent an invitation to Mr. Mayer to visit Headquarters. The pawnbroker willingly complied, and there he was shown into an anteroom into which presently Davidson, and his friend Sandler, together with several other men, were brought. Mr. Mayer was asked to pick out the man who had purchased the revolver and after walking up and down the line several times he selected Sandler as the man. His identification was made doubly dramatic by the fact that Davidson, who actually bought the gun as was later proved, had given Sandler's name and address to the pawnbroker.

Sandler, when Mr. Mayer pointed to him, turned white and staggered, but Davidson came promptly to his assistance. He exclaimed:

"Now, Sam, don't be worried. You won't get into trouble. I murdered Zelig and the police know it. Don't you worry."

Then Davidson turned to Mr. Mayer with a smile, declaring:

"I bought the revolver from you. Don't you remember? This man didn't have anything to do with it."

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who had been amazed at Mayer's failure to identify Davidson, broke in with the remark:

"But what were the events surrounding the purchase of the gun?"

Then Davidson went into details, locating the pawnshop as he remembered its surroundings, saying that the case containing revolvers had been on one side of the store and the case of expensive weapons on the other. He said he had picked out a Smith & Wesson gun, the price of which was $12, and that finally he had got it for $10.

Slayer Seeks to Save His Friend.

"Don't you remember that you wanted $12 for the gun, and I would only give you $10?" asked Davidson of Mayer, and the man spoke as earnestly as though he were trying to persuade Mayer to admit his guilt rather than trying to fasten his own crime more closely to himself. As Mr. Dougherty put it afterward, Davidson throughout the interview seemed to be giving Mr. Mayer, and later Sandler, when the latter could not recall events as Davidson stated them, a course of the "third degree."

"You gave me ten cartridges, too," continued Davidson.

Mr. Dougherty interrupted once again to say to Mayer: "How many cartridges did you give the man who bought the gun?"

"Eight or ten," responded Mayer.

"Why, you gave me ten cartridges," exclaimed Davidson. "Don't you remember that at first you gave me 32-calibre cartridges, and I said they weren't large enough, and then you gave me 38-calibre?"

Mr. Mayer seemed to recollect all this, and when Davidson told who had been in the store at the time, Mr. Mayer seemed to recall the whole affair.

"I gave him the name of Sam Sandler and the address 348 Grand Street, Manhattan," said Davidson with a grin, as he turned to Sandler. Sandler seemed greatly worried.

In the pawnshop a memorandum was found which read:

"4,812 S. & W. 38. Sam Sandler, 348 Grand Street, New York. Oct. 5th."

Mr. Mayer identified it as the entry he had made of the sale of the gun, and it appeared that nothing else was needed to substantiate Davidson's story of how he had got the weapon. It developed, too, that Mayer had given [illegible] a German make [illegible]

Sandler Denies the Loan.

It was when Sandler refused to admit that he had loaned to Davidson the $10 with which he bought the weapon that Davidson showed the most concern, and he argued and pleaded with Sandler to tell the truth, declaring that he was the murderer and was known as such and that Sandler was in no danger.

"Tell the truth, man," he burst out. "Tell them where I got the money. Tell the truth; tell them I borrowed it from you. You won't get in trouble. Go ahead and tell them. I murdered the man, and they know it. Go on and speak the truth."

But Sandler refused to admit that he had made the loan, and Davidson turned to Mr. Dougherty and declared, excitedly:

"I am a martyr. Zelig had been getting away with murder on the east side, and everybody was afraid of him. But he tried it once too often. I murdered him."

And then he swung back to Sandler, exclaiming:

"Now, Sam, tell the truth."

Sandler stuck to his refusal, however, and all Davidson and Mr. Dougherty could do didn't shake him. They were still talking when Davidson's wife, who had been in an adjoining room, entered. Davidson strode across the room to her side and took her in his arms.

"You may never see me again," he said brokenly. Mrs. Davidson sobbed. "I am going to the electric chair. There's no doubt about it. All I want you to do is to look out for yourself."

Davidson kissed his wife, and she was led away weeping.

Girl Clerk Identifies Davidson.

He was questioned further by Mr. Dougherty, and it developed that his story of having owned a fruit store was a dream. He was a harness maker, he admitted, and had worked in a shop in Fulton Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, when he first came to this country, thirteen years ago.

After two and a half years he got work in a place in Barclay Street, where wages were higher, but some time later drifted into the People's Music Hall in the Bowery, where he did a song and dance act for a couple of years. Later he became a peddler, and some months ago visited a brother in Toledo. He returned to this city in July, and since then, until a few days ago, had been on Harry Hoffman's farm near Peekskill, whence he drove a load of vegetables and fruit into town each day to peddle. He admitted that he had known Zelig for a year or more.

After deciding that there was no more to be got from Davidson, Mr. Dougherty summoned Patrick Brawley of 140 East 115th Street, conductor on the car on which Zelig was shot. He verified Davidson's story of having boarded the car and sat on the rear seat, where he talked to the conductor just before the shooting.

Miss Bessie Edson of 134 Bowery was a witness, too. It was she who refused to sell a revolver to Davidson, and she corroborated his story of having tried to get one there except as to the fact that she had referred him to Jersey City. She said he had been so obviously excited that she would have been afraid to sell him a gun even had the law allowed, and so she made no recommendation as to how he could get one.

GUNMEN TALK OF A PLOT.

Rosenthal Slayers Say Another Head Planned Zelig's End.

The murder of Zelig unsealed the lips yesterday of his four friends and former lieutenants, who are in the Tombs charged with being the actual slayers of Herman Rosenthal. "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louis," "Dago Frank" Cirosici, and "Whitey" Lewis, who were all members of "Big Jack" Zelig's gang, and are alleged to have been procured by him for the murder of Rosenthal, were anxious to talk about the death of their chief, although, with the exception of "Whitey" Lewis, they had never before broken silence.

All four appeared to be unaffectedly in grief over Zelig's death. The suggestion that he was put out of the way in order to prevent him from testifying against the accused murderers was erased from the minds of those who talked with the four gunmen yesterday. Each one declared that Zelig was his pal and his best friend on earth.

"Lefty Louie," the spokesman for the four, said that Davidson in killing Zelig had only acted as the tool of some one else, but he refused to explain who had used Davidson for that purpose. All four named Davidson with unmeasured contempt. According to "Lefty Louie," Zelig had more principle in his little finger than Davidson had in his whole body.

When a note was sent to "Lefty Louie" asking if he cared to talk of Zelig's death he wrote out the following unexpected reply:

"I am willing to see you. Get Frank, Harry, and Jack, too."

District Attorney Whitman was called on the telephone, and he consented to the interview. When Correction Commissioner Whitney learned that the gunmen were willing to talk he went to the Tombs and took charge of affairs himself. He said he was willing the gunmen should talk as long as their conversation related solely to the killing of Zelig. He was present at the interview and interposed an objection whenever he thought a question trenched on other subjects.

The four prisoners were brought together in the council chamber, and had several minutes to themselves while the preliminary formalities were fulfilled. All four wore coats and trousers over pajama suits. "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louie" stood up, while "Whitey" Lewis and "Dago" Frank sat upon a desk just behind them.

Commissioner Whitney suggested that one person be selected to put questions to them, and "Whitey" Lewis spoke up with, "Louie will talk for us."

Wrote to Cheer Up Zelig.

First they were asked to explain about the four letters found on Zelig's body. Each gunman wrote one. Lewis sent his on Oct. 5, while the letters from the other three were dated Oct. 3. "Lefty Louie" in his letter had said that he was gaining five pounds a week, staying up till 3 A. M., playing cards, and eating lamb chops. The letters from the other gunmen contained equally startling statements.

"We all wrote joking letters to cheer up Zelig," said "Lefty Louie." "I got a letter from him last Thursday. It was very sad. He said he was all broke up because he did not hear from any of us. He told us how sorry he felt that we were in such a position, and that he would stick to us to the last. He added that he would like to see us, but that if he ever appeared at the Tombs it would give him too much notoriety. When we met here in the counsel room with our lawyer, Mr. Wahle, I told the others about it, and we all agreed to write letters to him to make him feel better.

"That is why I spoke of being up till 3 A. M. playing cards. Of course, no such thing ever happened. I am the closest watched prisoner in the Tombs, and we never meet except when we get together in the counsel room with our lawyer. We are in different tiers of cells. When I said that George Richman, the jeweler on Second Avenue, had called on us and stayed till 3 o'clock in the morning playing poker I was kidding, just to make him think I was having a good time and to keep him from worrying. Richman kept a jewelry store under the old Hesper Club. We all know him well. I bought this locket from him."

Here "Lefty Louie's" companions for-

Continued on Page 3.

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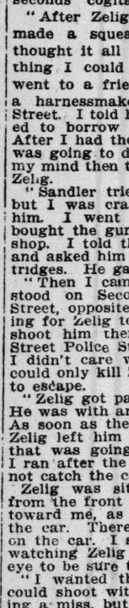

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ZELIG, PLOT VICTIM, SAY JAILED GUNMEN

Continued from Page 2.

got they had appointed him spokesman, and each began to tell his own story. "Dago" Frank Cirosici, the only one of the four who has the looks of a "bad man," had been sitting back on the desk with his head sunk in his chest and showing no interest in the interview. He broke in with:

"When I write to my family, I tell them the same kind of thing. Tell them I'm getting fat and having the time of my life. I make them think the Tombs is a jolly place."

"Yes," said "Gyp the Blood," who, in spite of his name, is the quietest and gentlest of the party, "we all do. Go to my wife and see the last letter I wrote to her. I told her that they let me go to the theatres. Lord, the only thing like a show I see is a few mice occasionally."

"Big Jack" Didn't Fear Trouble.

"Lefty Loule" was asked if Jack Zelig in his letter had appeared to fear that trouble was in store for himself.

"Positively not," he said. "Zelig had no idea of it. He felt bad only because of us, and because we did not write. He was the best friend I ever had."

"The best pal any man ever had," interrupted "Whitey" Lewis. "This man Davidson was the lowest kind of a bum. He's been a dead one all his life. He says Zelig stole $500 from him. He never had $5 at one time in his life."

When he was asked why Davidson had killed Zelig, "Lefty Loule" said:

"It wasn't his own head that did it. He didn't have the nerve to do it alone. Why, he's been a messenger boy all his life, just a lobbygow, and a cheap one at that. Zelig didn't have to hold him up and rob him of $500 or of $18. That is just a lie. Zelig would never have any dealings with a man of that fellow's class, except, may be, to give him a dollar for a meal or something like that. Davidson was forced on to it by somebody else. You can bet on that."

"Whitey" Lewis said that Zelig always had plenty of money, never carrying with him less than $500, and that he would not dream of robbing a man of $18. When it was said that only $2 was found on Zelig's body, "Lefty Loule" spoke up quickly.

"Then somebody trimmed him after he was dead."

"There is something behind this," he continued. "It will come out later. You can be sure it wasn't Davidson's head that planned this murder. I can't tell you now whether I know anything or whether I only suspect it. We want a fair deal from the papers. If you print exactly what we say this time, we'll have more to say. As it is, we have got the worst of it from every one of you, ever since Rosenthal was killed."

"Lefty Louie" was asked if there was any truth in the story that Zelig had "stood up" Davidson once before.

"That talk makes me sick," he said. "They blame a thousand things on Zelig that he never did. He was absolutely fair and square. He never hit a man in the back. There wasn't a better man living than he was. He never stuck a man up in his life. They have framed him up, just as they have framed us up. See what they have done to us. We are all innocent men, and see where we are. Boys, we would no more commit a murder—"

"Look at us," cut in "Whitey" Lewis. "Do we look like men that would commit murder? Our friends know we had nothing to do with killing Rosenthal. The police have framed us up. You fellows ought to know that."

"Now, now," exclaimed Commissioner Whitney, half rising from his chair and shaking a warning finger. "You boys are getting off the subject. I'm afraid."

Zelig Square, Like Us.

"Why," continued "Lefty Louie," "Zelig was a square man like us. He never committed a stick-up."

"He prevented hundreds of them," put in "Whitey."

"Yes, he did," said "Louie," "and we all prevented crimes. We prevented more crimes than the police ever did."

Then each man took a hand at describing how low and bad a man Davidson was. They said he was a petty thief, a coward, and that the white slave traffic was his only business. All three denied him the nerve necessary to be a gangster. When it was asked if he had ever been in gang fights or any other kind of fights, "Whitey" Lewis snorted disgustedly and said:

"Naw, I should say not. That was the first shot he ever fired."

Lewis showed so much contempt for a man with so poor a record that there was a general laugh.

"Lefty Louie" was asked if Davidson had ever clashed with Zelig about a woman.

"I should say not," said "Louie." "Zelig was a married man. He had a wife whom he loved dearly, and a boy 9 years old. He was never mixed up in affairs of that kind."

"He would no more have a quarrel with a fellow like that," added "Dago Frank," "than you would have a fight with a bootblack."

"Lefty Louis" denied that Zelig's death could have been the result of a feud with "Jack" Sirocco's gang.

"Zelig and Sirocco were good friends. They had been friends for a long time," said "Louie." "It was not anything like that."

Going back to the letters found on Zelig, "Louie" said they had been addressed to Siegal's restaurant, the place where Zelig was arrested with a gun alleged to have been "planted" on him by the police. "Louie" added that, while he and his comrades had had reason to fear some time ago that Zelig was going to be murdered, they had forgotten their fears, and did not dream that he was in danger when they wrote to him.

"Lefty" was asked if he believed the killing of Zelig was a sequel to the Rosenthal case. Commissioner Whitney again showed a tendency to think the question touched on forbidden ground. "Lefty Louie" was impatient at the objection from the Commissioner, as if it reflected on his ability to avoid dangerous subjects. He said, as before, that the answer would come out later.

"If you'll give us a square deal, we'll tell you all we know," he said; "but we have nothing more to say for the present. If you treat us right this time, we'll be willing to talk every day from now on."

Commissioner Whitney then led the prisoners out. He expained that the fictions in their letters to Zelig gave a wrong impression of the way the prisoners were confined in the Tombs. As a matter of fact, with one exception the Rosenthal prisoners are all on different tiers of cells in the Tombs. Becker and Davidson are on the first floor, "Lefty Louie" is on the eighth, "Gyp the Blood" is on the seventh, "Whitey" Lewis on the fourth, "Dago Frank" on the third, Shapiro on the second, and Jacob Reich (Dasher Bullman) in the annex.

BECKER TRIAL TO-DAY DESPITE NEW MURDER

Whitman Confident That He Can Convict Lieutenant Without Zelig's Evidence.

HAS WITNESSES IN RESERVE

Who They Are and What They Know Are Secrets of the Prosecution—Defense Will Be Conspiracy.

The murder on Saturday night of "Big Jack" Zelig will not delay the trial of Lieut. Charles Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, who had accused Becker of being his "silent partner." Zelig was one of the State's chief witnesses against Becker, but District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, while admitting yesterday that the death of Zelig was a severe blow to the prosecution, said that he was prepared nevertheless to commence the trial at 10 o'clock this morning, when Justice Goff calls to order the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court convened by order of Gov. Dix especially to try Becker.

Mr. Whitman expects to get a jury in two days. John F. McIntyre, chief counsel for Becker, estimates that this work alone will take a week or ten days. Both Mr. Whitman and Mr. McIntyre are agreed, however, that the taking of testimony will begin next week.

Becker is to be tried for a murder which was committed some miles from the place where Becker was at the time of Rosenthal's death. District Attorney Whitman expects to prove him guilty of murder in the first degree by establishing the fact that he instigated the murder and caused it to be performed by threats of vengeance against the men who hesitated to work his will.

To establish the truth of the existence of such a conspiracy, Mr. Whitman has the testimony of "Billiard Ball" Jack Rose, "Bridgey" Webber, Harry Vallon, and Sam Schepps. Rose, Webber and Vallon are charged with being accomplices to the crime, and their confessions, therefore, must be supported by corroborative testimony of a person not an accomplice Mr. Whitman expects Schepps to provide this testimony.

McIntyre Plans Counter Attack.

Mr. McIntyre has announced that he will attack the credibility of these four witnesses by demanding that they be indicted for the murder of Rosenthal as Becker has been. In other ways Mr. McIntyre plans to prevent the introduction of much of the testimony which these men could give on the ground that if a conspiracy existed it must have been consummated by the death of Rosenthal, so that all evidence bearing on events after the murder is immaterial and irrelevant.

Should Mr. McIntyre's contention in this respect be upheld, testimony of Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps, which would be of extreme importance in establishing Becker's connection with the case, would be barred.

It will be recalled that Rosenthal was shot as he emerged from the Hotel Metropole at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 16; that the four gunmen—"Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, "Whitey" Lewis, and "Dago Frank" Cirosici—escaped in the gray murder car driven by William Shapiro, and that it was only through a citizen who caught the license number of the car that it was traced and Shapiro arrested.

The arrest of Shapiro resulted in the discovery of Rose as the man who had hired the car, and the ultimate arrest of Rose after he surrendered himself to the police. Vallon also surrendered, and Webber was arrested after he had visited Headquarters several times and had been held as a material witness. The capture of the gunmen came much later, "Gyp" and "Lefty" having been caught only a fortnight ago.

But with Rose, Webber, and Vallon in the Tombs District Attorney Whitman soon began to gather information concerning the cause of the murder and the manner of its commission. Rose was the first to confess, though Webber and Vallon did so the same day, and Schepps, when he was captured in Hot Springs in August, corroborated every essential feature of these confessions. After their confession the three first-named were removed to the West Side Prison, and there Schepps was taken also when brought back from Hot Springs.

What the Confessions Charge.

It will be recalled that Rose and the others confessed that Rose had hired the gunmen, paying them with Webber's money, all at the behest of Becker. The bald-headed gambler said that Becker was panicstricken over the revelations which Rosenthal had arranged to make to District Attorney Whitman in the latter's home at 9 o'clock on the morning of the day on which he was killed.

Becker asked Rose to arrange for Rosenthal's murder, according to the gambler's confession, and he enlisted the services of Webber, who was better known among the East Side gangmen than he was. He told how he had tried to get some gunmen to do the work, and how he had failed again and again, until finally Becker threatened to do the job himself, and then send every man in the Rose-Webber outfit "up the river on trumped-up charges." Rose and Webber told of their meeting with Becker outside the Murray Hill baths soon after the murder, and of Becker's assurances to them that they had nothing to fear, as he would protect them. It was then, they said, that Becker ordered Webber to let Rose have $1,000 to pay the gunmen and enable them to leave town.

The money was paid and Rose went into hiding in the home of Harry Pollok. Becker sent his lawyer, John W. Hart, to the gambler at that place, although the Lieutenant knew at the time that the police were seeking Rose. There, too, Schepps acted as a go-between for Becker and Rose, and was at the home of each almost every day. Schepps, like Rose, has told of conversations with Becker in which the Lieutenant said he was glad Rosenthal was dead and promised to protect everybody concerned.

All this testimony the District Attorney still has at his disposal, though Mr. McIntyre plans to bar out all reference to the meetings and conversations after the shooting. What Mr. Whitman no longer has is the most important testimony of "Big Jack" Zelig concerning the hiring of the gunmen.

Zelig's Part in the Prosecution.

Zelig was to have testified that Rose came to him and asked him to provide the murderers. To this extent he, like Schepps, was to have been a corroborative witness of the accomplices' confessions. Zelig was to have told how he refused to have anything to do with the murder, especially after Rose told him that Becker demanded it. He was to have told how he was unmoved even by the threat that Becker would "job" every man who failed to do his bidding, and in this respect he was to have testified to an entirely different angle of the story; he was to have told how already Becker's men, Detectives Steinert and White, had "planted" a revolver in his pocket, and how he was released from the Tombs through the instrumentality of Rose and Webber, the very men who instantly on his release, came to him with Becker's demand.

Mr. Whitman intended to show how Becker had put Zelig in jail to frighten the gunman with an exhibition of his power, and how he had then released him so that Zelig might win complete immunity from the charge of carrying a weapon by bringing about the death of Becker's enemy. Mr. Whitman had paved the way for this by the indictment of Steinert and White on a charge of perjury in having sworn falsely that they had found a weapon in Zelig's pocket.

That charge must now be dropped, and the indictment against Steinert and White will be quashed. Instead of being indicted men awaiting trial, Steinert and White will now be free men, at liberty to take the witness stand in the defense of Becker and testify that the tales of Becker's fake raids and of his association with Rosenthal were all a tissue of lies, invented to put Becker in the position where responsibility for the murder of Rosenthal might be foisted upon him by the very gamblers who had occasioned it for their own purposes.

This is the testimony which is now lost to Mr. Whitman and the testimony which suddenly has come to Becker's assistance through the death of Zelig. Mr. Whitman has made no attempt to belittle the force of the blow which Zelig's murder dealt the prosecution, but he is hopeful that other testimony which has never been divulged in the newspapers may take the place of that which Zelig was to have given, and that the trial may result in the speedy conviction of Becker.

50 WORDS ABOUT ODD LOTS

No. 20

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TOO MANY DOCTORS RUIN POLICE

The Men All at Sea Through Changing Rulers, Says Driscoll.

Speaking yesterday afternoon on "The Duties of the Police" before the men of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Clement J. Driscoll, who served for a time as First Deputy Police Commissioner, declared that gangs live and thrive only by permission of the police. But he hastened to explain that the policemen were not entirely at fault, for such conditions as had recently been brought to light, because the change of policies with each administration had left them without any definite idea as to what were their duties. Mr. Driscoll resigned from the Police Department in December, 1910, after having fallen, it was said, under the displeasure of his superiors because of what they considered undue efforts on his part to exploit himself in the newspapers.

"Nobody understands the Police Department in New York City," said Mr. Driscoll. "Everybody is guessing at it, everybody is stabbing at it, and everybody is experimenting with it.

"When you come to the direct management of the Police Department you come to the great problem. Each new Commissioner has his own ideas, and nobody has ever told the policeman just what his duties are. Some of the policies in our administrations, whether knowingly or unknowingly, have resulted in nothing but the suspension of the law. Unfortunately, all the policies with regard to the duties of a policeman have been so changed from time to time by the change of administrations that the members of the force are too perplexed to know how to go about their duties.

"All of the policemen are not grafters. They are good men, but they are improperly handled," adding quickly that they were improperly handled because of the changes of administration. He would have the uniformed police force, whose duty is primarily the prevention of crime, more closely articulated with the detective force, which should in turn oerform the function of preventing crime.

"I agree with the Mayor when he says that the specific duty of the men of the uniformed force to maintain 'outward order and decency' among the crowds on the streets," he said. "But if your detective bureau is to do its duty it must go further than the detection of crime and see to it that the criminal element does not exist in your city."

Mr. Driscoll implied that public sympathy went a little too far for the pickpocket when he was caused a little inconvenience by the vigilance of the police. Personally, he said, he believed in "trailing them and hounding them."

"If the police were permitted to do their duty," he continued, "'Jack' Zelig might have been one of the best little boys in our city. There is many a policeman who walks his post at night, longing too draw his nightstick, thwack some gangster over the head, and put him out of the way."

But the gangster, Mr. Driscoll declared, was the protégé of the gang leader, and the latter was a political asset. It was evident why the policeman on his post dare not raise his nightstick. If a gangster were arrested and held in as much as $10,000 bail, there always came to him, though penniless, a bondsman, and this bondsman, he declared, was some political leader, who in case of the gangster's forfeiture of bond, charged the amount to profit and loss.

"No such thing as 'the system' exists among the members of the uniformed police force. It is all a myth," Mr. Driscoll continued.

"One trouble is with the people. We are all ready to jump, to holler, to scream, to say 'rotten,' when anything goes wrong in the Police Department. If a Commissioner was born and a Mayor lived who would let him enforce every law on the statute books, he wouldn't last two weeks."

Mr. Driscoll pleaded with his audience not to stand with those who clamor "Graft!" as they awaited the result of the Aldermanic investigation. He declared that the Aldermanic committee would shortly find where the leak was in the Police Department and recommend to the Legislature that the hole be stopped.

ZELIG'S FAMILY VISIT MORGUE.

Formally Identify the Body—Mother and Father Wouldn't Look.

The formal identification of Zelig's body was not made until yesterday, when his wife, Henrietta, and his sister, Annie, visited the Morgue. The wife said that Zelig was 25 years old and was born in New York. She said his right name was Zelig H. Alberts and that he was a diamond cutter by trade. They lived in East 106th Street.

Zelig's sister, Annie Alberts, said she lived at 402 Main Street, Paterson, N. J. The parents of Zelig accompanied the wife and sister, but only the two young women viewed the body. The old couple were too overcome to look at it.

Shortly after this identification had been made and the autopsy had been completed, showing that Zelig died of a bullet in the brain which entered from the back of the head, a young man who said he was a brother of Zelig called at the Morgue. He wanted to see the body, but was not allowed to, because Coroner Holtzhauser seemed not to believe that he was Zelig's brother.

G. Friedland, an undertaker, presented a permit to remove Zelig's body to 238 Broome Street, where it was taken.

250,000 WELCOME FLEET'S VANGUARD

Continued from Page 1.

and the other staff and ship officers waited the committee on the afterdeck of the Connecticut. The meeting of the officers and the committee was cordial and the air of formality that marks such occasions when those who are welcomed are of another nationality was missing. Everybody shook hands and then Mr. Ridder made a little speech.

Welcome from the Mayor.

"Admiral Osterhaus," Mr. Ridder said, "on behalf of the Mayor and people of all New York, we formally welcome you and the officers and men of your great command to New York. We hope that your stay will be filled with pleasant memories, and to you and the men under you is extended the welcome of the city."

Admiral Osterhaus replied with a cordial "Thank you," and then, forgetting formality, everybody fell to chatting. The committeemen told Admiral Osterhaus what a splendid show the great fleet made and how well groomed and clean-cut were the men who manned his ships, to all of which the sailor commander bowed his appreciation.

This morning at 10:30 o'clock Admiral Osterhaus, accompanied by Capt. Hill, his chief of staff, and Rear Admirals Fiske, Usher, Winslow, and Fletcher, the division commanders, will officially call upon Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall. There, with the Mayor, will be the members of the Mapor's committee. A pergola has been erected in front of the City Hall steps. On the steps the entire committee of 800 has been requested to assemble to greet the naval officers when they arrive and to follow them into the reception room, where the Mayor will extend his official welcome. John D. Crimmins is in charge of the City Hall arrangements.

To See Ball Game To-day.

Soon after Admiral Osterhaus and his officers leave City Hall Mayor Gaynor will return the call on board the Connecticut, his visit being so arranged as to make it possible for himself, Admiral Osterhaus, the division commanders, and others to go to the Polo Grounds, there to witness the baseball game between the Giants and the Highlanders, which has been specially arranged for the entertainment of the men of the Atlantic Fleet.

The game will be called at 2:30 o'clock, and the grandstand, seating 16,000 persons, has been set aside for the army and navy, and orders have been given to admit all sailors and soldiers in uniform without tickets. The upper grandstand, seating 8,500, has been reserved for the officers of the army and navy and the Mayor's committee and their guests. The bleachers will be occupied by students of the City College and public school pupils.

The ships, in yesterday, anchored in the following order:

Seventy-eighth Street—The Connecticut, flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus; Capt. Hugh Rodman, commanding.

Ninety-second Street—The dreadnought Florida, flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske, commanding the First Division; Capt. Harry S. Knapp commanding.

Ninety-sixth Street—The dreadnought Utah, Capt. William S. Benson commanding.

One Hundred and Six Street—The dreadnought Delaware, the battle efficiency champion of the navy; Capt. John Hood commanding.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street—The battleship Louisiana, flagship of Rear Admiral Usher commanding the Second Division; Capt. Roger Welles commanding.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street—The battleship Kansas, Capt. John A. Hoogewerff commanding.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street—The battleship Nebraska, Capt. Spencer S. Wood commanding.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street—The battleship Rhode Island, Capt. Hilary P. Jones commanding.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street—The battleship New Jersey, flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow, commanding the Third Division; Capt. Frank W. Kellogg commanding.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street—The battleship Ohio, flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Fourth Division; Capt. Charles C. Marsh commanding.

World's Greatest Fighters Coming.

Sometime this week, on a day yet to be announced, the two greatest fighting ships now in commission in any navy, the Arkansas and the Wyoming, the two new 26,000-ton dreadnoughts, will steam into the Hudson for the first time since they went into commission. These mighty ships will be the show ships of the entire mobilized fleet of 123 vessels of all kinds. The power of their armament will be appreciated when it is known that they carry in their batteries an even dozen twelve-inch guns, which makes them, so far as those guns are concerned, the equal of three Connecticuts or Louisianas. They will anchor to the south of the Florida, between that ship and the flagship Connecticut.

The other armored ships yet to arrive are the dreadnoughts Michigan and South Carolina, the battleships Minnesota, New Hampshire, Vermont, Idaho, Georgia, Virginia, Missouri, Maine, Alabama, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Iowa, and Indiana, and the armored cruisers Tennessee, Washington, North Carolina, and Montana. All of them will be in line within the next few days, and with them will come three scout cruisers, three gunboats, six naval militia vessels, twenty-four torpedo boat destroyers, sixteen torpedo boats, ten submarines, eight fuel ships, and seventeen naval auxiliaries.

Numbers on the Vessels.

For the first time it will only be necessary to be able to count in order to tell from the shore the name of any armorclad in the fleet. Each of the big ships has received a number, and the number is displayed on a giant sign that swings amidships and faces the New York shore, from between the masts. For instance, "10" indicates the Connecticut, "11" will indicate the giant Arkansas, and "30" the Idaho, and so on. At night these numbers will be electrically illuminated. The numbers and the ships they indicate are:

1—The armored cruiser Tennessee.
2—The armored cruiser Montana.
3—The armored cruiser Washington.
4—The armored cruiser North Carolina.
5—The battleship Maine.
6—The battleship Missouri.
7—The battleship Illinois.
8—The battleship Wisconsin.
9—The battleship Alabama.
10—The battleship Connecticut.
11—The superdreadnought Arkansas.
12—The superdreadnought Wyoming.
13—The dreadnought Florida.
14—The dreadnought Utah.
15—The dreadnought North Dakota.
16—The dreadnought Delaware.
17—The dreadnought Michigan.
18—The dreadnought South Carolina.
19—The battleship Louisiana.
20—The battleship Kansas.
21—The battleship Vermont.
22—The battleship New Hampshire.
23—The battleship Virginia.
24—The battleship Nebraska.
25—The battleship Rhode Island.
26—The battleship New Jersey.
27—The battleship Georgia.
28—The battleship Minnesota.
29—The battleship Ohio.
30—The battleship Idaho.
53—The battleship Indiana.
54—The battleship Massachusetts.
55—The battleship Iowa.
56—The battleship Kearsarge.
57—The battleship Kentucky.

As soon as the ships anchored yesterday afternoon a rush for them began from the shore, and until the visiting hours ended at 4:30 P. M., a constant stream of visitors poured over the sides of each of the ships. The Dreadnought Flordia and the flagship Connecticut appeared to be the favorite ships with the throngs.

Launches Under Regulation.

Each launch that operated between shore and ship displayed a big sign giving its license number and another indicating the maximum number of passengers it was permitted by the United States Steamboat Service to carry. A flat fare of 25 cents a trip, each way, was enforced. As a result, for the first time in years, the traffic between ships and shore was orderly and safe.

On Riverside Drive, from Seventy-ninth Street to the viaduct at 137th Street, thousands congregated to watch the ships. A never ending stream of automobiles kept passing along the Drive all the afternoon, and the police estimated that at least 250,000 people viewed the fleet during the day. Extra police arrangements for the handling of the crowds had been made, and there was no disorder reported from any point along the line.

On shore the navy is represented by Lieut. Walter R. Ghehardi, who is chief patrol officer, charged with the maintenance of discipline on land. Lieut. Ghehardi's headquarters are on the old frigate Granite State, at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street.

A story leaked out yesterday that the flagship Connecticut had had to summon the aid of about twenty rat-catching cats. It was said that within the last few days the cats had captured more than 100 big rodents. The rat peril, however, it was added, was about over, and the feline army is expected to annihilate the last of the army before the big ceremonies begin next Monday.

Visitors will be welcomed on board all the ships every day, except next Monday and Tuesday, from 12:30 o'clock until 3 P. M. Cameras, however, are barred except by special permission of the chief of staff of the fleet.

If weather such as yesterday continues it is probable that several aviators will take advantage of the opportunity to fly over the fleet. Frank Coffyn, George Beatty, and Paoli, the Italian aviator, are among those who are expected to fly. Beatty and Paoli in aeroplanes and Coffyn in a hydro-aeroplane. The aviators have expressed a willingness to conduct any experiments the officers of the fleet may suggest. Eugene Wilmer may also operate a hydro-aeroplane above the fleet during its stay.

FLEET VISITOR KILLED.

Child Plunges to Death Playing Tag on 128th Street Wall.

Anna McCabe, 9 years old, of 147 East 128th Street, walked over to Riverside Drive at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with two small playmates, Kitty and Mary Stanton, to see the big battleships anchored in the river, but soon thought it would be better fun to play tag on the sloping bank at the foot of West 128th Street. Anna, who was being 'tagged,' ran out on the brush-covered retaining wall, tripped, and was dashed head first to the tracks of the New York Central, fifteen feet below.

Patrolman Ryan, attracted by the shrieks of her playmates and by the crowd that quickly gathered, picked up the unconscious child, who was hurried in an ambulance under the care of Dr. Dickinson to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where she died two hours later of internal injuries.

By a curious coincidence, Anna was wearing a black belt which had belonged to her sister Mary, who died last New Year. The belt had been laid aside with her sister's other effects, but before starting out to play yesterday Anna thought she would like to wear it, and after much begging obtained reluctant permission from her mother.

LOTI SEES THE FLEET.

Distinguished Frenchman Pleased with Auto Ride Along the Hudson.

Pierre Loti, the French novelist and playwright, who has been in this city for the last two weeks at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, said yesterday that he had just had a delightful automobile ride along the Hudson River, and had seen the battleships.

"The view from the roadway is both picturesque," he said, "and interesting because of the constant changing scenes on the water, with the strange-looking ferry boats darting swiftly to and fro."

M. Loti asked what was the latest news of the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and when told that it was reported that the Turks had gained a victory he exclaimed:

"That is fine, very fine. I am very pleased."

M. Loti said that he intended to visit four institutions in this city, the Union Chretienne, Washington Irving High School, National Arts Club, and the Alliance Française. He added that he had received many invitations from other clubs and societies in New York, but regretted that he could not accept them, as he had to sail on the Provence on Oct. 17.

James McCreery & Co.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

During the Week of October the 7th.

Imported Gowns, Tailored Suits and Evening Wraps from the best Paris Makers will be offered at

COST OF IMPORTATION.

In addition orders will be taken at the following

SPECIAL PRICES

Gowns of fine French Serge in attractive models.....45.00
House Gowns of Satin Charmeuse, 48.00
Tailored Suits, new cutaway model.....50.00

Copies of Imported Models in Charmeuse, Soft Brocaded Materials and all the new Fabrics.....
85.00, 125.00, 150.00

Thirty-fourth Street

VICTIMS OF VICE CRUSADE.

Respectable Married Couples Drawn Into Chicago's Dragnet.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6.—It developed here to-night that in State Attorney Wayman's spectacular vice raids last night several respectable married couples were arrested and dragged to police stations. The most notable case of this kind was that of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Himmelman, whose flat was broken into, and they, with their guests, Mr and Mrs. Fred Pippen of Cincinnati, Ohio, were taken in patrol wagons to the police station and locked in cells. Mr. Himmelman is manager of the Kuntz-Remmeler Company, and Mr. Pippen is an automobile salesman.

The apartment occupied by the Himmelmans is in a good neighborhood. It appears that about two years ago it was occupied for a short time by persons who ran an alleged disorderly resort. The Himmelmans rented the apartment without knowing this.

Mr. Himmelman has engaged attorneys and intends to prosecute Mr. Wayman. In describing his experience he said:

"I was awakened after midnight by knocking on my door. I went to it and was told by the police outside that we would have to go to the police station. I demurred and six of them rushed the door, breaking it down. They said that I couldn't stand them off by saying that we were married. The worst part of the affair is that Mr. Pippen and myself were taken to one police station while our wives were taken to another. As a result, after being locked up in cells all night, the two women are prostrated. I intend to prosecute Mr. Wayman and the Police Department to the full extent of the law."

There were several other cases similar to that of Mr. Himmelman.

The vice district was closed tight to-night, but tremendous throngs paraded the streets awaiting developments. Mr. Wayman has announced that he will now start raids in territory outside the segregated district.

HEARST INDORSES SULZER.

Cables Congratulations to Glynn, Too —His League Is for Straus.

William R. Hearst, whose Independence League Party has indorsed Oscar S. Straus, the nominee of the Progressive Party for Governor, and Martin H. Glynn, the candidate on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant Governor, cabled congratulations from London yesterday to Representative William Sulzer, Gubernatorial candidate on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. Glynn. This was the message to Congressman Sulzer:

London, Oct. 5, 1912.

William Sulzer, New York:

I am delighted beyong measure at your nomination. I shall place every force I control at your disposal and shall labor with heartfelt enthusiasm for your election.

Your long record of wise and loyal service deserves the fullest recognition from the people and, furthermore, insures to the people an able, efficient, and progressive State administration.

You and Mr. Glynn should be elected by the unanimous indorsement of the progressive voters of New York, for your progressive principles have endured from the beginning, have often been tested, and have always proved genuine.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

This message was sent to Mr. Glynn:

London, Oct. 5, 1912.

Martin H. Glynn, Albany:

Your nomination gives me not only greatest personal pleasure but highest civic satisfaction.

Your splendid record as Controller was a delight to your friends, a credit to yourself, and a vindication of the policies of the Independence League and of true Democracy.

I have long looked forward to the day when the Democracy of New York would lead the Nation in the adoption of progressive principles and the nomination of Progressive candidates.

That day is now at hand, and I am hastening home to work for Wilson and Marshall and Sulzer and Glynn.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

Mr. Hearst's message to Congressman Sulzer was taken by politicians last night to mean that Mr. Hearst would support his candidacy in his newspapers. A number of Independence League followers tried to have the League declare for Mr. Sulzer, but they were voted down on the ground that to do so would mean the indorsement of Tammany Hall.

EDUCATION BOARD LECTURES.

Special Attention Will Be Paid to Music This Season.

Public lectures have been resumed by the Board of Education, and during the season special attention will be paid to music. Many new courses of instruction have been arranged, and the lecture staff has been increased.

At Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, Peter W. Dykema gives a course on "Music in the Life of the People," and at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray is giving a course on "Searchlights in Modern Music Study." At Public School 165, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Mrs. Mary Hill Brown is to give a course on Wagner, and at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street, Daniel Gregory Mason is scheduled for a course on "Great Classical and Romantic Composers." These courses are to be supplemented with a large number of special lectures. All music lectures are illustrated with selections.

The following are the lectures for the ensuing week:

To-night—"Irish and Scotch Ballads," by Miss Ethel C. Gentsch, illustrated by vocal music, at Alexander Avenue and 137th Street.

Tuesday—"Why Do We Like Music," by Peter W. Dykema, illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue; "The Simplicity of Music," by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, illustrated by piano selections, at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue; "The Songs of Longfellow," by Arthur T. Brooks, illustrated by vocal and instrumental music, at St. Cornelius Church, 423 West Forty-sixth Street; "Folk Songs of France," by Mrs. Rollie Borden-Low, illustrated by songs, at Public School 40, Prospect Avenue and Jennings Street.

Thursday—"Die Walkure," by Mrs. Mary Hill Brown, illustrated by selections, at Public School 165, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue; "Folk Song and Art Song," by Miss Marie F. MacConnell, illustrated by vocal music by Miss Mabel MacConnell, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove Streets; "Joseph Hadyn," by Daniel Gregory Mason, illustrated by selections at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street.

Friday—"The Simplicity of Music," by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, illustrated by piano selections, at Public School 60, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue; "Irish and Scotch Ballads," Miss Ethel C. Gentsch, illustrated by vocal music, at De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue; "Songs of the German People," by Mrs. Bertha Hirsch, illustrated by songs, at Public School 132, 183d Street and Beaumont Avenue.

TALK OF ULSTER COMPROMISE

Province May Be Exempt from Some Provisions of Home Rule Bill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 7.—The Daily Telegraph, referring to persistent rumors in political circles that the Government is in negotiation with John Redmond in the hope of finding a way out of the Ulster impasse, says that a suggested basis of compromise made has been to give Ulster the right of exemption from some of the provisions of the Home Rule bill under certain conditions.

It is said that some agreement has been reached.

St. Louis Greeks Subscribe $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—In a frenzy of patriotism, 2,000 Greeks at Druid's Hall this afternoon subscribed $5,000 to aid sons of Greece in this country to return to their native land to fight Turkey. Five hundred young men enlisted as volunteers, and it is expected that 1,000 men will go to New York from St. Louis for embarkation this week.

Eating Soup With a Fork

That is what the manufacturer or wholesaler is doing when he is letting his profits drip away in the form of needlessly high overhead charges.

Please jot down what you pay every year for insurance, cartage, porterage, light, power, watchmen, and incidental services; and—sharpen your pencil when you do it.

Send the figures to us—in confidence—and ask us to match them up with the corresponding charges at Bush Terminal.

When you receive our reply, you will wish to find out how soon you can arrange to profit by the advantages afforded at the Bush Terminal.

This isn't guesswork. That's how we've brought nearly two hundred successful manufacturers over here.

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Write for our book on "Economy."

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The Cloth of Many Colors

¶ Old, but good as old wine, is the story of the ambitious chameleon which changed its color to match every shade on a silk counter, till it ran foul of a Scotch plaid and busted itself trying to make good!

¶ And that is just about our predicament in describing, or trying to describe, the new fabrics for men's clothes this Fall.

¶ They are cloths without pattern — mixtures brimful of bright colors—mostly gray and brown grounds, dotted with a gay confetti of purples, heather greens, cardinals and light blues.

¶ Cheviot effects, in smooth and extremely rough finish, that are soft and warm-appearing, and tailor exquisitely.

¶ You may be wedded to a blue serge, or engaged to a plain Oxford gray, or head over heels in love with a sober black, but you will find it hard to resist a flirtation with these hoydens of color we are talking about.

¶ Made in a variety of styles, of course, with soft fronts, narrow shoulders, and collars that lapse into rolling lapels as though they liked it.

¶ We repeat, they are made in a variety of styles, but there is an excellence in the tailoring and finish which never varies.

Suits.....17.50 to 50.00
Overcoats..15.00 to 38.00

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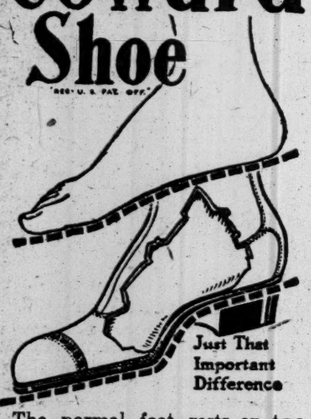

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The normal foot rests on two points of contact, the ball, and the heel—bridged by the arch which give poise and buoyancy to the walk.

A sagging arch takes the spring from the step and weakens the ankle.

If you have arch trouble or "flat-foot," wear the COWARD ARCH SUPPORT SHOE. At once you will feel the important difference between a shoe which *does*—and one that does *not* hold the arch and ankle in correct position.

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¶ Soft as satin—a delight to wear and *guaranteed unshrinkable*

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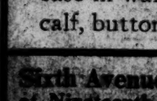

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PURE RYE WHISKEY

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SOLD EVERYWHERE

BRYAN TELLS WILSON ROOSEVELT IS LOSING

Not Even California Conceded to the Bull Moose Ticket by the Nebraskan.

THEY GO TO A QUIET CHURCH

Democratic Governor and Senator Likely to be Elected in Nebraska —Wilson Grows Stronger There.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE WILSON TRAIN, LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6.—After the whirlwind demonstration of last night—a demonstration which eclipsed anything so far seen in this campaign—Gov. Wilson put in a Sunday of rest that was badly needed. He spent his time wholly with William J. Bryan, whose guest he was at Fairview. The Governor and the Colonel went to church together, and in order to make certain that there would be no crowd of sightseers, they picked out the little Westminister Presbyterian Church, which has a small congregation, and revealed their intention to no one. The congregation was dumbfounded when the two Democratic leaderes walked in. After the services they had some difficulty in making their way out owing to the number of people who wanted to shake their hands, congratulate them on the great joint reception they got last night, assure them of support and express joy to see them in such hearty accord.

The closing hymn was, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Of course it had been chosen before the pastor had any idea that it would be sung before Messrs. Bryan and Wilson, but one of the visitors remarked as he came out of the church, "It's kind of tough to wind up the proceedings by singing the Roosevelt National anthem."

Bryan Thinks Roosevelt Weaker.

When the Governor and his host returned to Fairview they received the newspaper men. Mr. Bryan was asked what he had to say about George W. Perkins's letter to him in which Mr. Perkins rebuked him for his support of free silver and trust busting ideas.

"Only this," said Mr. Bryan with a dry smile, "that I hope he will distribute that letter freely in the mountain States."

Mr. Bryan said the observations he had made on his stumping trip made him think that Col. Roosevelt was losing strength as the campaign went on.

"To what do you attribute that?" was asked.

"To the fact," said Mr. Bryan, "that people are getting acquainted with the Bull Moose movement."

He said that the tariff and the trusts seemed to be the issues in which the people were most interested. He was asked what effect the disclosures before the Senate Campaign Inquiry Committee seemed to be having.

"People are discussing them," he answered. "You see it is the first time that the people have had a real chance to find out just what the character of the opposition to us is and just how the fight against us is made. They did not know it in 1896. The revelations have come slowly and are only now beginning to be complete."

Mr. Bryan was certain that Mr. Wilson would carry Nebraska, which is no more than any unprejudiced observer, Democrat, Republican, or Progressive, knows to be true. Asked what majority he estimated in the State, he answered with the famous Bryan smile:

"I prefer not to enter into competition with newspaper men. I don't estimate."

"We thought you were a reporter, Colonel," said one of his interviewers, with a slight touch of reproach in his voice.

"Only at times," said Mr. Bryan, "and even then I am not employed in the statistical department."

Leaders Photographed Together.

Gov. Wilson stood by Mr. Bryan's side on the steps of the house while a photograph was taken, and after the reporters had interviewed Mr. Bryan they came up to the Governor.

"I suppose," he remarked, "that you cross-examine us separately so as to make sure that there is no collusion."

Mr. Wilson said that he and Mr. Bryan had not done much talking about the political situation, but that what they had discussed related chiefly to the situation in the mountain States. Mr. Bryan is very confident of carrying them.

"I don't concede Roosevelt a single State," said Mr. Bryan, "not even California."

Speaking of his campaign talk with Col. Bryan, Gov. Wilson said:

"We did not have time to go into the matter very thoroughly. We sat up late last night and agreed upon a method of handling the Mountain States. That is as far as we got."

The Governor did not think it would be possible to go to the Pacific Coast.

"We are keeping open the last two and a half weeks of the campaign, however," he said. "And I do not know yet what use the Campaign Committee will make of them. I set out to make trips in the campaign, but the local committees have been making tours out of them."

The Governor was delighted with his reception in Nebraska.

"I think the demonstration in Lincoln was very remarkable, indeed," he said. "I have had a splendid time, especially with Mr. Bryan."

Have Adopted Me, Says Wilson.

"There is now beginning to dawn all over the United States," he went on, "the confident expectation of a victory for the people. I think I have seen that change within the last ten days. At any rate there has been a very profound and to me an unusual change, if I may be personal with regard to myself. A great many people in the United States have regarded me as a very remote and academic person. They do not know how much human nature there has been in me to give trouble all my life. I have been perfectly aware that at first the crowds that gathered to hear me, gathered in a critical temper to see this novel specimen, to see this newcomer in National politics, what he looked like, what his paces were and what his tones of voice and attitudes of mind were. And I am glad now to see the attitude changing. They have apparently adopted me into the human family. I like to see the enthusiasm of the plainest of men as they approach me for I consider that the deepest compliment that I can be paid and when they call me 'Kid' and 'Woody' and all the rest, I know that I am all right."

He spoke proudly of the fact that his "lucky number" followed him in Lincoln. He occupied room 113 at a hotel which is on Thirteenth Street, and delivered a speech at the Auditorium, which is also on Thirteenth Street, besides making thirteen speeches in Nebraska.

Gov. Wilson at 1 Col. Bryan dined at Fairview and had what might be called an Inter-State dinner, the provender having been contributed by admirers of the two leaders. There were melons from Los Angeles, olives from San Francisco, potatoes from South Dakota and Biabo, and so on. From Wyoming came brook trout caught Friday by Gov. Osborne. Mr. Bryan shipped a barrel of the potatoes to Mrs. Wilson at Princeton to-day.

Wilson Stronger in Nebraska.

The situation looks even better for Gov. Wilson in Nebraska than it did when the writer of these dispatches was out here last month with Col. Roosevelt. There is a little increase in Taft sentiment, although the President seems certain to run an extremely bad third. Many foreign-born voters will be against Gov. Wilson. Apparently every immigrant nationality—German, Swedish, Dutch, Italian, and Polish—is arrayed against the Democratic candidate. He has, however, such a tremendous lead that this defection will not prevent his victory in Nebraska by a substantial majority.

Mr. Shallenberger, for the Senate, and Mr. Morehead, for the Governorship, will be elected, too, unless all signs fail. Gov. Aldrich is charging Mr. Morehead with having voted against the initiative and referendum, which is a serious crime in this State. Mr. Morehead voted for the proposal when it came before the State Senate, of which he was a member, but when that is called to Gov. Aldrich's attention he comes back with a counter-blast to the effect that Mr. Morehead tried to emasculate the bill before it came up for the final vote. Gov. Aldrich is making a hard fight for re-election on the Republican ticket, which in Nebraska is the Bull Moose ticket, but it seems pretty certain that he will lose.

Gov. Wilson had to get a new hat today. Somebody got his gray felt away from him as he was coming out of the Auditorium last night, and probably has it framed by this time. Col. Bryan offered his own hat, saying, "I suppose you cancnt find yours because it's in the ring," and the Governor came out of the hall wearing Col. Bryan's immense black sombrero instead of his own little felt. The Governor told Col. Bryan that he had some qualms of conscience about wearing it, because he thought Col. Bryan needed it more than he did. Col. Bryan is almost bald and likely to catch cold when he goes hatless, while the Governor is still long on hair.

SURF UPSETS A BAPTISM.

Colored Pastor Has a Struggle to Save His Convert at Arverne.

Members of the Mount Carmel Colored Baptist Church at Arverne, L. I., met at the foot of Remington Avenue, in Arverne, yesterday afternoon, to see the baptism of Dennis Ford of 21 North Carlton Avenue by the Rev. I. T. Harrell, their pastor. Members of the Shiloh Colored Baptist Church of Rockville Centre met at the same place for the immersion of Lucy Clary of Rockville Centre by her pastor, the Rev. J. W. Dudley.

Until the time appointed for the baptismal ceremony, the two converts and the members of the two congregations waiting to give them the right hand of fellowship strolled in the sunshine along the boardwalk. The candidates retired to a bathhouse and changed their garments for long, flowing robes. Their pastors then led them under the boardwalk out into the water.

Pastor Dudley, holding the hand of his candidate for baptism, went first. They encountered a heavy sea, combing the beach under the boardwalk where ordinarily the waves lap gently. But, fearing naught, they proceeded out to where the water was waist deep. The pastor immersed the woman once, and then again, but the second time he dipped her both were caught on the crest of a big wave, and the preacher lost his hold of the woman. The woman having lost her footing, was swept seaward on the outgoing wave. After a desperate struggle the pastor caught hold of her robe and dragged her to land.

J. A. BURDEN HURT AT POLO.

Breaks His Collarbone in a Match at Westbury, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 6.—James A. Burden, whose country home is in Westbury, met with an accident in the middle of a polo game this afternoon, when he was thrown from his pony and broke his collarbone. The game was played on the private field of James Phipps, for the Meadow Brook Club field is not open for contests on Sunday. The opposing teams were designated as the Reds and the Whites. The Reds consisted of Charles C. Rumsey, Thomas Le Boutillier, Robert Bacon, Jr., and George Milburn. The Whites were J. P. Grace, James A. Burden, Devereux Milburn, and Arthur Scott Burden.

The accident interrupted the fourth period. Mr. Burden was riding hard down the field after the ball, when his pony stopped abruptly, and he was thrown over its head. He was stunned, but surrendered his place on the team unwillingly. Friends carried him to the house, and Dr. John Mann was summoned to set the broken bone.

The game went right on, for Robert Bacon, Sr., ex-Ambassador to France, volunteered in Mr. Burden's place and stayed through to the finish, when the Whites lost by a score of 3 to 2.

WOULD SEIZE FARM LANDS.

Seidel Says Socialists, When In Power, Will Confiscate Them.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6.—Emil Seidel, candidate for Vice President on the Socialist ticket, in an address here to-day declared:

"When Socialists are in control of the Government we will assume ownership of all the farming land in the country. That will be accomplished by confiscation, purchase, or taxation. Socialists claim that confiscation of land will be no more revolutionary than was the confiscation of slaves by the Lincoln proclamation during the civil war."

The Vice Presidential candidate left today for Wyoming.

EUROPE TO PLEDGE BALKAN REFORMS

Continued from Page 1.

anything which oppose it is sure to get hurt.

"Mobilization proceeds with vigor in disregard of personal consequences. Not a peasant in the remotest hamlet needs to be urged. He is only too eager to join the colors. The capital acclaims him as he marches with his company to receive the salute of the King in the palace grounds.

"Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the kingdom, and only a miracle can prevent war. The powers awoke too late, if indeed they have awakened."

Turks Rush to Enroll.

The Daily Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs:

"The street demonstrations become more heated with each hour. Enthusiasts unsheath their swords, crying, 'This sword shall never be replaced until the enemy sees reason!'

"The enthusiasm for war seems to be on the increase. Turkish women are forming committees to carry on ambulance work and contributions are being received from all classes of people. The buildings of the great military schools at Monastir and Adrianople have been converted into hospitals and the schools themselves have been transferred to Stamboul.

"The Minister of War has opened a military register, upon which numerous volunteers for military service have already enrolled themselves. A number of young Albanians, resident in Constantinople, have already inscribed their names. Among the volunteers are several imperial Princes, who have enlisted as ordinary soldiers."

The correspondent quotes a high Ottoman official as saying:

"'We Ottomans shall go into battle with clear consciences, determined to do nothing which shall cast a shade on the traditional valor of our race. Only a miracle can now avert the catastrophe. Our most optimistic hopes are now fading away. All classes, even our women, our children, and our graybeards, are clamoring for war. Indeed, the cry for war is reverberating around the whole of our empire. Our solidarity as a people is complete, sustained and upheld by the patriotism of pan-Islamism.'"

PEACE WITH ITALY SOON.

Treaty Seems Likely to be Signed Within Forty-eight Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 6.—Signor Bertolini, the Italian Peace Envoy, returned unexpectedly to Ouchy this morning, armed with full plenipotentiary powers. He was followed at noon by Seiffeddin Bey.

A three-hour official conference followed. It is believed that peace will be signed within the next forty-eight hours.

TURKEY'S FOES ASK MUCH.

Paris Questions Whether Turkey Will Yield Enough.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—It is believed here that war or peace between Turkey and the Balkan States is now in the balance. All the powers save Great Britain have accepted with some modifications the French Premier's plan for intervention. Great Britain's procrastination is causing some uneasiness and cirticism in Paris. Such papers as the Temps assert that they cannot undtrstand Great Britain's lack of sympathy in the needed Turkish reforms, when in 1876 that country rose up in a body against the so-called Bulgarian atrocities of that year.

Even with England's support the crisis will not be removed. The great question remains as to whether the powers can obtain sufficiently extensive reforms from Turkey to satisfy the militant Balkan States.

NEW YORK GREEKS ANXIOUS FOR WAR

Raise $20,000 at One Meeting, and Are Ready to Go Home to Serve.

ONE MAN GIVES HIS CLOTHES

Audience at Amsterdam Opera House Goes Wild When Pastor Tells Them to Fight.

A call for a mass meeting of patriotic Greeks brought 5,000 of them to the Amsterdam Opera House, in Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, while at least 1,000 more were left standing outside because the building could not hold any more.

The meeting was a wildly enthusiastic affair, and left no doubt in the mind of any one who was there that there would be plenty of volunteers from New York for service in the Greek Army, should that country fight Turkey.

No one of the speakers said more than a few words before there was wild cheering, followed by cries of "Down with the Turks!"

Appeals for funds to help the mother country were received with just as much enthusiasm as was talk of martial glory. The subscriptions amounted to $20,000.

President Synadino of the Pan-Hellenic Union in America told the audience why the meeting was held in New York. He said headquarters were usually in Boston, with 140 branches scattered all over the United States. Headquarters would be in New York for a time, as all Greek volunteers and reserves of the Greek Army would sail for home from here to fight for their country.

Mr. Papamilopulus, general manager of the union, said his country needed the help of every patriotic Greek at this juncture, and told the audience that those who could not fight for their country should help the patriotic fighters at home by contributing money. Volunteers for both kinds of service were on their feet in an instant clamoring for recognition.

Following Mr. Papamilopulus, a venerable-looking man came to the front of the stage. Tears were streaming down his cheeks, and he held a big Greek flag. He was the Right Rev. Dr. Curculis, pastor of the Greek Church, Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue. After the cheering had subsided he handed the flag to a young man on the stage, and began to talk.

"Sons and daughters of God," he said, "it is your duty to fight for the sake of God and your country. Constantinople once was held by the Christians, but now it is occupied by the infidel Turks. Your brethren in Macedonia, Albania, Constantinople, and everywhere that the Turks rule are suffering from their atrocities. These Turks are at the same time the foes of all civilization. Stand up and fight them for the sake of God, your country, and civilization." This brought everybody in the house to their feet with vows of loyalty, while women in the boxes sobbed hysterically. Hats, handkerchiefs, and even coats were thrown into the air while the speaker was returning to his seat.

The appearance of Constantine Zampasuls, editor of Satyros, a Greek weekly paper published in this city, caused another outburst. When he first appeared on the stage he was overcome by emotion. When he was able to control himself he read an original poem, which was an appeal to patriotism. Consul General Botanis also spoke.

Before the close of the meeting it was announced that the committee was ready to receive any money the audience would contribute. Among many who came forward to hand in money or checks there was a man of middle age. Taking off his coat and hat, he said:

"I have no money to contribute. I am a poor man. I have only these things to give for my country."

Even after the meeting was over a large crowd stayed to contribute, and it was 5:30 before the theatre was cleared.

The biggest contribution was $15,000, made by the Pan-Hellenic Union, and $500 was the largest individual contribution, given by the owner of the Athens Hotel.

Mr. Botanis, the Greek Consul General, cabled last night to King George of Greece to assure the soveregn that his subjects in the United States were willing to sacrifice anything for the King and his country.

5,000 FINEST GRADE OF THE RETAIL STOCK OF

DONCHIAN'S ORIENTAL RUGS

Are now on sale at 1/3 to 1/2 less than their former prices

at 241 FIFTH AVENUE (bet. 27 & 28 Sts.)

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL VALUES:

Persian Royal Sultanabat Carpets, size 9x12, former price $390, now.....

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs, size 6.6x4.6, former price $85, now.....

Royal Ghendi Rugs, size 4.6x3.10, former price $18, now.....

Royal Iran Mousoul Rugs, size 7.6x4.6, former price $85, now.....

Persian Royal Ispahan Carpets, size 10x15, former price $325, now.....

Large size Royal Iran Carpets, size 13x26, former price $500, now.....

EVERY RUG BEARS OUR GUARANTEE.

M. B. DONCHIAN, 241 5TH AVE.

Est. 1875. (Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.)

B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING

Afternoon and Evening Dresses

IN A VARIETY OF THE NEWEST AUTUMN STYLES.

Dresses of brocaded velvets, gold and silver brocades, drap de charmeuse, crepe charmeuse and moire poplin, appropriate for visiting, reception and theatre wear

at $75.00, $90.00 to $175.00

ALSO AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES

at $40.00, $50.00 & $68.00

B. Altman & Co.

Have arranged for this day, Monday,

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING OF

Imported Black Dress Velvets

consisting of 42-inch all silk velvet

at the special price of $4.90 per yard

Regular price, $8.50

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS | MILLINERY | FURS

WILL INTRODUCE BEGINNING TODAY

Many Entirely New Models

originals and adaptations in

Tailor Made Suits—Coats—Gowns—Wraps, Blouses—Millinery and Furs

augmenting the displays made during the past week, which were said to be the most authoritative and beautiful shown in the city,

Offering the Original Models

that were brought over for our opening displays and copied

At About Half Import Cost

Also Featuring

Coats for Motor Wear

in a variety of Fashionable Models

at $35, $45 and $55—Misses' *$25 & $35*

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

FOUNDED 1827 FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Important Announcement

A Sale Extraordinary

The First **General** Sale Extraordinary of the Fall Season of 1912 will be held on

Wednesday—Thursday—Friday

Oct. 9th, Oct. 10th, Oct. 11th

FULL DETAILS WILL BE GIVEN IN THE EVENING PAPERS OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

Broadway & 19th Street

Hammering the Truth

"We believe that a Common-sense Man acts as advertisements tell him to *only* if they *convince* him that he *ought* to obey for *his own good*. Therefore, our advertisement of today and all that have preceded it or will follow it are aimed solely at practical men who are appealed to by *Truth* and *a plain statement of facts.*"

Here is a Reason Why our Fall clothes are—even in EXCLUSIVENESS of fabric—superior to any at equal prices in New York.

Because we make our clothes on *our own premises* we did not go to the Woolen Mills to buy until July—seven months after the shops that sell other people's clothes have to select their fabrics. The mills were then idle, looms shut down. Their designers were on work for new things for Fall *next year*. To keep the looms going, they gave us these advance designs—and at a lesser price than will be charged later.

Mr. Show-Me is a welcome guest.

$15.50 $18.50 $20 to $30 and more

Suits and Overcoats

Smith Gray & Co.

UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1865

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—611 AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Andrew Alexander

Women's Bench-Made Shoes

Women's High Boots of fine hand workmanship on the graceful arched instep lasts, the season's distinctive shoe for dress and general wear. These shoes support the arch bones of the foot and give perfect ease in walking. Patent leather or dull calf, button or lace, with cloth or kid top $7 and $8

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

548 Fifth Avenue above Forty-Fifth St.

PLANT QUALITY FFF FOUNDED 1840

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A MEASURE OF PRECAUTION THAT INSURES SUCCESS

Those who having bought a piece of furniture must abide by their choice though the investment be regretted in a few years, should consult with our experts on even the most trivial matters of selection.

Why not employ *their* knowledge, their experience and judgment in deciding upon "the best" chair or table for a given place in the home?—especially when this assistance may be had free of charge.

PRICES PROVED BY COMPARISON UNIFORMLY LOW.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

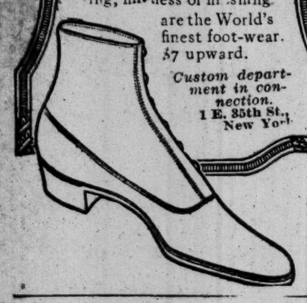
43-47 West 25th St. 26-28 West 24th St.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Martin & Martin Shoe Service assures fashionable styles—custom quality—and equally important *perfect* fitting shoe that look their best longer than those of ordinary make.

Martin & Martin Shoes—in Quality of leathers; methods of tanning; accuracy of cutting; fineness of finishing are the World's finest foot-wear. $7 upward.

Custom department in connection.
1 E. 35th St., New York



California and Arizona Colonist Excursions

$38 from Chicago
Sept. 25 to Oct. 10

Santa Fe — All the Way

Only half a month this fall

Go and pick out your farm or ranch in sunny Arizona or California. Sure crops on irrigated lands.

Go on the Santa Fe. Ride in a tourist sleeper; berth rate low.
Eat Fred Harvey meals.
A fast run on the Fast Mail.
Choice of two other good trains.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1234 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

Write to C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent, 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for Arizona and San Joaquin Valley land folders, and six months' free subscription to "The Earth."

Why I Wear Them

"Mixture of vanity and economy. I like people to think I pay twice what I do for shoes."

REGAL SHOES

Indispensable

No investor can afford to be without The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Informative, authoritative, accurate. Impartial articles and correct quotations. Mine of wealth for investors. Every Monday. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

NEW TIMES OFFICE OPENED IN PARIS

Famous Pavilion de Hanovre Houses Information Bureau and Reading Rooms.

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

American Tourists Can Consult Home Papers and Have Their Perplexities Solved.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The new Paris offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, including a travel information bureau and reading and writing rooms, were opened to-day to the public in a very central location in the French capital, 32 Louis le Grand, where they occupy the first floor.

The building in which the offices are installed is part of the historic Pavillon de Hanovre, which is one of the most prominent features of the famous Grands Boulevards.

All Americans will be welcomed at the new offices where they may avail themselves of the information and unbiased advice there offered.

There will be no need to give Americans who contemplate visiting Paris any elaborate guidebook of instructions on how to find THE TIMES Travel Information Bureau. In the course of their very first stroll among the boulevards they must find themselves face to face with the new premises, at the junction of the Boulevard des Italiens and the Boulevard des Capucines and but a stone's throw from the Place de l'Opéra.

The traveler will there find that a long-felt want has at last been supplied, and that the many questions, calling for expert knowledge and counsel, which perplex tourists in Europe can there be answered.

The information bureau will give the inquirer help without charge. A special travel expert will inform callers just how long, for instance, it will take to reach a certain place, the shortest route, and the approximate cost of accommodation suited to the inquirer's purse.

Such vexatious problems as coinage, remittance and receipt of money, the tipping system, passports, customs duties, &c., will be solved for the travelers by the new bureau, where the visitor will also find a large amount of valuable information concerning the pleasure and health resorts of France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and practically every other country of Europe, contained in a series of handsome illustrated booklets, issued by these towns, forming an interesting library.

Those desiring to visit one of the European Winter sports centres this Winter will be able to obtain detailed information regarding his destination and how to reach it. Travelers passing through Paris on their way to Egypt, Palestine, and the Near East may also equip themselves for their travels by consulting the travel department.

The help which Americans may obtain there is not confined to matters of travel, however. Comfortable reading rooms, commanding a superb view of the boulevards, are provided where visitors may find files of not only THE TIMES but also the other principal newspapers of New York and other American cities, and accommodation for reading and writing.

Letters may be dropped in a special box to catch the earliest outward mail. Visitors may also have their mail addressed to the information bureau, whence it will be forwarded according to directions.

In the reading room will be posted the latest Wall Street and London stock prices, baseball results, &c., as soon as they come over the wire, together with the passenger lists of transatlantic boats and a variety of other information which will be of special interest to Americans.

A correct daily list of what to see in Paris will give details about theatre and opera programmes, music halls, concerts, exhibitions, picture galleries, museums, historic monuments, and the like, with particulars as to the cost of seats, &c.

A visitors' book will be provided for those wishing to register their names and addresses.

The new offices will be open to the public from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

BIG THRONG AT LONGCHAMPS.

Few Freak Fashions Seen at the Autumn Grand Prix.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Society was out in full force at Longchamps to-day, the occasion being the Autumn Grand Prix, which is the official opening of the Winter season. Judging from the attendance at to-day's function the Winter season is likely to prove a greater success than the Spring. The crowd to-day equaled the usual huge one at the Grand Prix de Paris.

To total absence of freak fashion was a feature, much appreciated by everybody. The only curiosity seen was a gray plush Russian gown with a collar and large revers of hyena skin. This, however, served only to emphasize the rich sobriety of all the other toilets, the styles of which are already well known in America.

Electric blue and ruby velvet were great favorites for Russian costumes, over which was generally worn a large stole made up of a whole fox skin. In some cases the stole was of one white and one black fox.

The result of the Grand Prix race came as a surprise to the majority, but was much cheered by the Americans present. The few who backed Mr. Duryea's horse, Chaunon, who was regarded as a rank outsider before the race, but won over a field of twenty, were paid 30 to 1.

Another American victory was scored by Charles Cole, whose stable won six big prizes last week.

SENATOR HEYBURN IS WORSE.

Plan for His Return to Idaho Abandoned—Wanted to Help Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The condition of Weldon B. Heyburn, United States Senator from Idaho, who became seriously ill at the end of the recent session of Congress, has taken a turn for the worse.

Senator Heyburn is suffering with heart weakness. He has remained in Washington since the close of the Congress session, having been unable to leave for his home at Wallace, Idaho. In the last month there had been an improvement in his condition, and plans had been made for him to visit his old home in Delaware County, Penn., and then proceed to Idaho. These have been cancelled.

Senator Heyburn has been a champion of President Taft, and was anxious to participate in the campaign. His present condition is such that it would be dangerous for him to leave his apartments.

ROBBER KILLS POSTMASTER.

Gets $60 and Some Stamps, but Overlooks $300.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 6.—Daniel Newton, Postmaster, merchant, and wealthy landowner of Lena, a village nine miles northeast of here, was shot to death and robbed about 8:30 o'clock last night. Although many persons said to-day that they had heard the report of a gun, no investigation was made, and the body was not found until early this morning.

A satchel containing the stamps and Post office receipts, amounting in all to about $60, was taken, but the robber overlooked $300, which was found intact in Newton's pocket.

PARIS HAS 16-PAGE DAILY.

Record Made by a Newspaper Following American Methods.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—A record in Paris journalism was made to-day by the appearance of the Excelsior, published by Pierre Lafette, with an issue of sixteen pages.

For some time past the demand for news has been steadily increasing, and that the Excelsior, which followed the style of American dailies, should be the first to enlarge its space in conformity with this demand is regarded as a remarkable illustration of the influence of transatlantic newspaper methods.

The Excelsior was the first Paris daily to use pictures.

AUTO STOPS AT PRECIPICE.

Architect Witt, with Two Women, Narrowly Escapes Along the Hudson.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Ferdinand Witt, an architect, of 109 West Fortieth Street, New York City, and Mrs. Charles Van Fossen and her daughter Gladys, 18 years old, of the Riverview Manor, were in an automobile accident this afternoon, and narrowly escaped a fall over an embankment.

Mr. Witt was taking the ladies from their residence to his home here, and when in front of the residence of Hutchins Hapgood, in Riverside Manor, a knuckle bolt of his 90-horsepower touring car broke, putting the steering gear out of order. The car jumped the sidewalk of Palisade Avenue, and, carrying away an iron lamppost, plunged down a steep embankment for 100 yards. It stopped on the edge of a steeper embankment that was almost a fall of 200 feet. None of the party was hurt.

Mrs. Van Fossen's husband is the President of the Hastings Homes Company.

FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Would Mean World Peace, Frenchman Tells Germans.

HEIDELBERG, Oct. 6.—At the first meeting of the German National Conciliation Association to-day, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French delegate, advocated a Franco-German entente, which, he urged, would powerfully promote world peace.

The meeting was held in University Hall, 200 delegates being present, including twenty professors of international law. The association voted to ally itself with French and American organizations for occasional co-operation.

FLIES ACROSS FRANCE IN DAY.

French Aviator Covers 570 Miles Between Sunrise and Sunset.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Pierre Daucourt, the French aviator, won the Pommery Cup and $1,500 to-day for the longest straight-away flight between sunrise and sunset. He covered a distance estimated at about 570 miles, a new record for a single day's flight.

Daucourt started at 5:59 o'clock in the morning from Valenciennes, near the Belgian border, and flew directly to Biarritz, near the southwestern extremity of France, arriving there at 5:38 P. M. He made three stops to refill his tanks.

WANTS PORTO RICO FREED.

Delegate at Cadiz Fetes Asks Aid to End "Yankee Domination."

CADIZ, Oct. 6.—Extensive celebrations were held to-day in honor of the centenary of the Spanish Cortes. The only discord was made by a Porto Rican delegate, who during his speech declared that the independent party of Porto Rico was working incessantly to free that country from "Yankee domination." He urged the South American republics to come to the aid of Porto Rico.

Ex-Premier Moret characterized the utterance of the degate as "the only sad note" of the fetes.

Not
$15 Suits
Oh, No!

But Suits which we have marked Special at $15 when their price should be $20 and even $25. The best suits which it has been our good fortune to offer in a long time at $15. Fortunate circumstance, that is, fortunate for us and for you, gave us the opportunity to buy them way below their usual price, and here they are—$15, Ready-to-Wear; this season's newest mixtures and mottled effects, in fine fashionable fabrics, thoroughly well tailored.

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Av.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

Four Causes of
A Memorable Monday
At GIMBELS

No. 1—
The Second Annual
BON MARCHE SALE
Of GLOVES

¶ Women's Gloves for street, afternoon and evening wear, and Men's Walking Gloves. Over 26,000 pairs—all new and much under-price. Entire Main Aisle

No. 2—
The Autumn Sale
Of DRESS FABRICS

¶ A collection of black and colored weaves that embraces all the fashionable fabrics of the season at great savings. Second floor

No. 3—
First Sale of Women's
AUTUMN SUITS at $40

¶ Planned in Paris and based on exclusive models by Drecoll, Bernard and Bechoff-David, imported by us for this purpose. Third floor

No. 4—
Display and Sale
Of Regal FURS

¶ Including superb models from London and Paris; and "Sample" Fur-lined Coats from a fine maker. Third floor

But That Is Not All—

¶ Besides the wonderful displays of Autumn Merchandise all over the store there are important offerings among the

SILKS BLOUSES DRESSES
RUGS LINENS CHINA
UPHOLSTERY OIL PAINTINGS

In the Subway Store—
October Sale of Yard Goods

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Vantine's
The Oriental Store

Rare Oriental Rugs
at Moderate Prices

SELECTED because of their artistic value, for homes of refinement and moderate means—not bought hurriedly to sell at a price. Vantine experience in Oriental rugs, the longest of any house in America, is brought to bear in making this stock as representative as the Vantine collection of high-priced rugs. Comparison will show that Vantine's regular prices for rugs ranging from $12.50 to $150, are as low, if not lower, than the sale prices of other houses—and the selection here is unequalled.

150 Selected Pieces, $14.75
Subdued colorings in typical Shirvan and Daghestan designs—perfect Orientals, averaging 3.6 by 5.6 ft. Fit beautifully with larger, more expensive rugs.

75 Peluchistan Rugs, $12.50
The best assortment of small rugs of this desirable weave we have had for several seasons. Rich, dark colorings, embracing browns and tans, with clear designs. Average 2.6 by 5 ft.

86 Small Kermanshas, $32.50 up
Every one of these rugs is a gem, in soft, pastel colors—pinks, jades and blues. Splendid weave. From 3 by 4.6 to 4.6 by 6.6 ft. $32.50 to $57

50 Handsome Saruks, $37.50 up
Extra quality and very silky in appearance—burgundy reds, browns, tans and ivory in mellow combinations. From 3.6 by 5 ft. to 4.6 by 7 ft. $37.50 to $75.

65 Sturdy Kurdi tans, $29
Good examples of this favorite Persian weave, displaying the best characteristics of the tribal weavers. Rich, dark colorings and heavy pile. Average 4.6 by 6.8 ft.

75 Persian Hall Runners, $50
Sizes for apartments or private houses—from 2.6 to 3.6 ft. wide by 13 to 16 ft. long. A number of choice Cabistan and Kurdistan strips in the assortment.

45 Carpet Sizes, $45 to $125
Artistic colorings in Mahals, Gulistans, Giordes and Spartas, ranging from 7 by 10 ft. to 11 by 15 ft. An unusual offering.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled. *Send for Vantine's Rug Booklet*

A·A·VANTINE·&·CO·
Broadway and Eighteenth Street
Boston Philadelphia

OUT TO DAY

THE FACE OF AIR. BY GEORGE L. KNAPP
A ship, apparently crewless and passengerless—the Nancy Hanks—is the "heroine" of this story. Like most heroines, she proves difficult of comprehension to man, and fear, excitement, and murder, take place all around and about her while she calmly proceeds upon her way, with the mystery deepening day by day. It is a most fascinating sailor's yarn, and deals in mystery from start to finish. *Cloth, $1.00 net. Postage, 10 cents.*
THE FACE OF AIR. BY GEORGE L. KNAPP

JOHN LANE CO. NEW YORK

THREE DISTINGUISHED ARTICLES
ON THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.....by Samuel J. Elder
Senior Counsel for the U. S. before The Hague Tribunal in 1909.
THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.....by Herbert Knox Smith
Progressive Candidate for Governor of Connecticut, and late United States Commissioner of Corporations.
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.....by Henry Wade Rogers
Dean of the Yale University Law School.

October YALE REVIEW
On Sale at All News Stands To-day.
YALE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Gerhart Hauptmann's fiftieth birthday
will be celebrated this fall. In America the event will be marked by the publication of his new novel, "Atlantis," and by the issue of the first two volumes of his complete dramatic works in English translation. Since the death of Ibsen, Hauptmann has been the undisputed head of Continental dramatists.
THE FOLLOWING WORKS ARE NOW OBTAINABLE:
THE FOOL IN CHRIST, a novel
$1.50 net; postage 11 ct. THE WEAVERS, a drama
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IN PREPARATION FOR EARLY PUBLICATION:
ATLANTIS, a novel
$1.50 net; postage 11 ct. DRAMAS, Vol. I and II
Each, $1.50 net; postage 11 ct.
The novels have been translated by Adele and Thomas Seltzer; the dramas are translated in part and edited by Ludwig Lewisohn. Vol. I. contains [illegible] and four plays; Vol. II. will contain three plays.
B. W. Huebsch, 225 Fifth avenue, New York.

TAFT IS SATISFIED WITH TREND TO HIM

Believes That National Prosperity Will Keep Farmers and Laborers in the Republican Ranks.

QUACK REMEDIES REJECTED

Higher Living Cost Blamed to Gold Production — Wages Must Be Kept Up to Meet It.

DALTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—President Taft, who spent to-day here as a guest of Senator Crane, issued the following statement on the Presidential campaign:

"I have every reason to be satisfied with political conditions. I have been simply overwhelmed for days past with letters and newspaper clippings showing the trend of the tide toward the Republican Party, its platform, and its candidates. I have been especially gratified by the news from the Northwestern States. Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee, who has been visiting the Northwest, tells me that reports from all parts of those States bring most gratifying evidence of Republican confidence and activity, with earnest determination to achieve the success of Republican principles and candidates.

"The population of the Northwest is not surpassed anywhere in intelligence and thrift and attachment to American institutions. The farmers of that part of the Union were never so prosperous, and they do not mean to risk the loss of their prosperity by abandoning the Republican Party, whose policies have enabled them to prosper. They are convinced that the third-term candidate is no longer in the running, and that the choice is between the Republican platform and candidates and the one hand and, on the other hand, the Democratic platform, with its plank of a tariff for revenue only, and its candidate, Gov. Wilson, who said in an address at Williams Grove, Penn., that the farmer does not need protection. It is unnecessary to explain to the farmer—West, East, North, or on the Pacific slope—what Gov. Wilson's very frank declaration would mean with Mr. Wilson in the White House and a Democratic majority in the Capitol.

Prosperity in the Nation.

"The same news comes from all directions. A Baltimore trade paper, which has been gathering the views of manufacturers in all parts of the United States, thus sums up the situation: 'A rapid expansion in business interests, increasing activity everywhere, factories overtaxed with orders beyond their capacity to fill, a growing scarcity of labor, especially of skilled mechanics; a car shortage which, in many cases, is greatly retarding shipments—such is the condition of business throughout the country as voiced by leading manufacturers of every section.'

"The principal reason for the existing prosperity is the assurance that, under the Republican policy of home protection and trade expansion, American industry, while reaching for the foreign market, is not in danger of losing the home market. While our foreign trade is growing more rapidly than at any time in our history, domestic commerce is making advances fully as remarkable. Our population is increasing, the demand for the necessaries of life is increasing proportionately, and, thanks to active business and good wages, the people are able to pay for what they want and to keep our industries busy supplying their wants. Hence general and growing prosperity, with a certainty of still better times, provided the machinery of our National activities is not disarranged and brought to a standstill by undue reduction of the tariff or anarchistic assaults upon our institutions, and upon the harmonious relations now existing, as a rule, between employer and employed.

"There is no serious danger, I believe, to our institutions from industrial agitations. So long as such agitation keeps within legal bounds it is not without wholesome significance, and may tend to improve conditions. When it passes beyond the legal limit, whether those self outlawed are connected with capital or with labor, it is a menace to be dealt with by lawful authority. Notwithstanding occasional outbreaks of violence in labor disputes there is a growing tendency to settle differences by peaceful means, and there is undoubtedly manifest a much more friendly and humane attitude on the part of employers toward employed than was apparent not many years ago. The Golden Rule is getting to be more and more a guide in business as well as in religion. Social and economic conditions are growing better, not worse, and Republican policies, fostering and stimulating National prosperity, undoubtedly tend toward this betterment.

"For the man or the community enjoying robust health, quack remedies have little attraction, no matter how vociferously recommended as cure-alls for the body politic. The law of supply and demand, along with labor organization and arbitration, and such legislation as may properly be enacted governing hours of labor and rates of compensation in the public service, thereby giving an example for private employers, are adequate to deal with the wage question. A general minimum wage should have a tendency to bring down the maximum to the minimum. Labor organizations are well aware of this result, where an arrangement to that effect has been entered into with employers. However, as I have said, the American people are in no need of quack nostrums, and too busy to listen to their vendors.

"The higher cost of living, as I have said before, is worldwide. The aim of the Republican Party is to see that American workers are enabled to meet the cost of living by keeping employed at good wages. It is a simple purpose, and as direct and practical as it is simple, and does not need a volume of rhetoric to explain it or get around it. While the cost of living, so far as most of the necessaries of life are concerned, is not so high here as in Europe, the wage earner here is getting from more than double to six and seven times the wages paid in Europe, and is in that proportion better able to meet any increase in the cost of living.

"I am pleased to note that former Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts, an earnest and most estimable member of the Democratic Party, refused to be carried away in the current of idle reasons for the 'high cost of living.' He attibutes it chiefly to the increased annual product of gold to $500,000,000 from about one-fourth that amount twenty years ago, and he expects that, as long as the present output of gold continues, with no change in the weight of gold coins, prices will have a tendency to mount higher Obviously, the Democratic Party and Gov. Wilson, with such conditions facing us, could not select a worse time for proposing to the American worker—as in effect they do propose, by urging a reduction in the tariff—to consent to lower wages, with a view to more open competition with labor abroad. Wages must be kept up, and the way to keep them up is to keep the tariff protective, and not 'for revenue only.'

Control of Great Combinations.

"I propose in dealing with the trust question to keep the great combinations of capital within exactly the same control as the city or cross-roads grocery pays a Federal license for selling cigars. I mean that both shall obey the law. That's all. Simple, is it not? The Sherman law has been and will continue to be enforced against all violators, however rich and powerful they may be. I have recommended National incorporation, without infringing on the right of the States to tax corporate property, but such incorporation would not suspend or nullify in any degree the Sherman law or any other law against monopoly in restraint of trade. I am utterly opposed to the proposal to have an Inter-State Trade Commission fixing prices and otherwise exercising control over business affairs. Such a control, because not guided by law, but by personal discretion, would be both despotic and socialistic, and no reader of history needs to be told that the two terms have a very close relation. It was not a broad step from the Convention to Napoleon. In a government of law no individual, no combination, can be above the law. Outside of that is either anarchy or tyranny, or one followed by the other. This must always be a government of law.

"Dr. Lyman Abbott is reported to have said in substance that it will take one hundred years for Americans to realize the effect of immigration upon the National character. I disagree with him. The beneficial effects of recent immigration are already apparent, not only in what immigrants have done and are doing to promote National prosperity and develop National resources, but in the fine physical type and mental abilities of their children. Has Dr. Abbott ever noticed schoolchildren in the playgrounds of the cities and towns largely populated by immigrants? No finer physical types can be seen anywhere.

"I may add that one of my greatest pleasures in riding through New England has been to see the little farms, abandoned by their original owners, and blossoming and fruitful under cultivation by foreigners of various nationalities. More newcomers should be induced to adopt this form of making a living.

"Referring to international questions, I think that every one will agree that the American marines in Nicaragua have conducted themselves in a manner worthy of their flag and their uniform. That story about sharing their rations with the starving women and children might be expected with such a fine body of men. It emphasized the timeliness of the assistance given, by the request and with the consent of the Government of Nicaragua, in putting an end to conditions shocking humanity.

"Mexico seems to be emerging from its troubles, which have probably not been as bad as represented. This Government has been careful to respect international obligations in dealing with the questions that have arisen in connection with the disorders that have afflicted our Southern neighbor, and I have hope and confidence that the patriotic spirit of the Mexican people will lead to complete restoration of the internal peace and harmony essential to their national welfare.

"In this connection, it may be added that I regard with favor the suggestion to name some of the fortifications of the Panama Canal Zone after the heroes of American independence."

President and Mrs. Taft and their guest, Miss Mabel Boardman, spent a quiet Sunday here with Senator Crane. The second day of their six-day automobile trip through Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire was in marked contrast to the first. In the morning the Presidential party attended church in Dalton, and late in the afternon motored to Senator Crane's country place, seven miles away.

Early to-morrow the Presidential automobile party will strike northward into Vermont. They expect to take luncheon in Brattleborough and dinner in Manchester. On the way the President will visit the birthplace of his father at Townsend, Vt. In Manchester the party will be the guests over night of Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln. Gov.-elect Fletcher of Vermont and other Republican leaders in the State probably will meet the President to-morrow.

ASK BALLOT PLEDGE OF ALL CANDIDATES

Citizens' Union to Oppose Those Who Won't Reject the Ballot In Use In This State.

WANT BLIND VOTING STOPPED

Massachusetts Type, Which Calls for a Mark for Each Candidate, Favored.

The Citizens' Union is preparing to make a vigorous campaign against those candidates for State Senator or Assemblyman, on any ticket, who will not pledge themselves before election to vote in the Legislature for a Massachusetts ballot bill. The union, through its Secretary, J. O. Hammitt, issued a statement yesterday urging voters to support no candidates who do not go on record as favoring the reform. Later the union will issue a list of the Legislative candidates whose election it recommends.

"Never before were the evils of existing blindfold methods of choosing representatives in the Legislature so apparent as in the present campaign," says the union's statement. "About three-fourths of the 272 candidates running for the Legislature in this city on the tickets of the Republican, Democratic, National Progressive, and Independence League Parties are men with no public records upon which a judgment can be placed as to their fitness. Many of the nominations evidently have been made in recognition of the services of the candidates to party organizations where these services indicate nothing as to their fitness for the Legislature; many have probably been made at the dictation of district leaders upon the strength of assurances privately given, and many seem to have been made carelessly or impulsively without much attention to the qualifications of the candidates. Greater care would have been exercised in nominating candidates if each were compelled or even permitted to win or lose the election according to his success in convincing the voters of his individual fitness.

"Party leaders know, however, that with the present party column ballot in use, a majority of the voters will content themselves with placing crosses in the circles over the names of their respective choices for Governor. If the Republican candidate for Governor carries a certain Assembly District, the vote of the Republican nominee for the Assembly in that district will probably exceed the vote for the nominee of any other party unless two or three parties have named the same Assembly candidate. Many votes for each Assembly candidate will be cast by men who never even heard the candidate's name, and certainly are not familiar with his qualifications or those of his opponents. Under such a system it is not necessary for the party organizations to select Senate and Assembly candidates capable of convincing the voters of their individual merit, or for the candidates to make themselves known to their constituents before election.

"If, on the other hand, a form of ballot were in use similar to that used in Massachusetts with the names of the candidates grouped under the titles of the respective offices so that the voter would be required actually to express his choice by placing a cross in front of the name of each candidate of his selection, there would be no such difficulty in obtaining information regarding candidates and less likelihood of mediocre nominations for the State Legislature. The burden would then be upon each candidate to make himself known to his constituents and to demonstrate his fitness for legislative office."

AFTER UNSANITARY RAILWAYS

Health Officers to Examine Trains and Ships on Which They Travel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Treasury Department has found a way to carry out a new policy of inspecting railway cars and vessels engaged in inter-State commerce to bring about improved sanitary conditions. Sherman Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who initiated the proposal, failed in his effort, backed by Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury, to get Congress to provide $50,000 a year for the employment of twenty-five additional medical officers for the United States Public Health Service, a branch of the Treasury administration, to make the sanitary inspections proposed. But Congress did enact a law enlarging the powers and duties of the Public Health Service in such a way as to give the service the right to make such inspections if it could do so without an additional appropriation. The means have been found in directions by Secretary MacVeagh that "hereafter all commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, when traveling under official orders on trains and vessels engaged in inter-State commerce, will make an inspection of the sanitary conditions of the trains and vessels on which they travel and of the stations, terminals, and wharves at which they stop."

It is intended that the health officers making such examinations shall report upon the conditions of mail railway coaches, chair cars, and parlor, dining, express, and baggage cars. Their reports are to be forwarded to Washington, and will include the names of the railroads and steamship companies on which unsanitary conditions are found. The publication of these reports is contemplated.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
TO PURCHASE
SUBURBAN HOME
Within 28 minutes from New Grand Central Station. Large house, with beautiful developed grounds and heated garage, in most highly restricted section of Westchester Co. Could not be duplicated for $65,000, but will sacrifice for less and will allow about 80 per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage. Might consider desirable New York City residence in part payment, balance cash or mortgage. Address Sacrifice, care of N. Y. Times, M 102.

There's a Difference
Between
Pianos of Established Value
and those of
Claimed Value

Any piano with an established value can never be and never is sold in a reputable way for less than the fixed legitimate selling price.

The price has become fixed, because the actual market value and artistic musical worth of the piano have been adjusted by years of actual test.

It is this established value and honestly earned reputation that protect the innocent buyer.

There is nothing new in making an offer of a so-called $850 *piano for* $200; but you will never find a (new) piano of established reputation and value ever offered at such a reduction.

It is impossible, for the piano can't be made for the money.

But you will find that the piano so offered has some new name and unknown manufacturer and that the so-called reduction is often more than the piano is really worth.

It is a dangerous mistake to forget that a piano is more than a piece of merchandise.

You buy it, not for a day or a month, but for the years of musical satisfaction and service that you are entitled to receive.

The commercial piano, seemingly alluring to the uneducated ear to-day, never fails to be a sad disappointment after a little use has awakened the user to the lack of artistic qualities absolutely necessary for permanent enjoyment and satisfaction.

You save money in dealing with us, because you buy direct from the manufacturer, and pay the actual cost to make, with only one fair profit added and nothing more.

Your interest and permanent satisfaction are protected by a business reputation and standing known the world over for more than half a century.

The price of any piano we sell is guaranteed to be as low as or lower than you can buy anywhere else—*And we have never allowed* any one to undersell us at any time.

No inflated prices to permit of fictitious reductions.

All prices plainly marked, with nothing hidden from anybody.

No extras of any kind and no excuses for them.

The most liberal terms for payment that can be given with honest representation.

A guarantee that means a perfect protection.

Sterling
Pianos and Playerpianos

Made entirely in our Sterling Factory, which is one of the most perfectly equipped and skilfully managed factories in the world. These genuinely artistic instruments embody those surpassing musical qualities which have given Sterling Pianos a famous place among the greatest pianos of the day. They cost you less than any piano in the same class now on the market.

STERLING UPRIGHTS.....$325 to $500
STERLING GRANDS.....$700 to 1000
STERLING PLAYERPIANOS. $675, $725, $750
Easy Monthly Payments.

Huntington
Pianos and Playerpianos

Our Huntington Factory, though not as large as the Sterling, has every modern appliance necessary to produce Huntington Pianos and Playerpianos at the lowest cost ever known for any instrument of like quality.

The Huntington fills a place that no other piano has been able to fill and it is almost impossible to wear it out.

HUNTINGTON UPRIGHTS.....$300 and $325
HUNTINGTON PLAYERPIANOS..... $625
Easy Monthly Payments.

Mendelssohn
Pianos and Playerpianos

We have been making this piano for over 25 years. Everything we have ever said about it is established by its reputation. If for your purpose you can use a low-priced instrument, we know from experience that you will find the Mendelssohn the best piano for its size and cost made anywhere to-day.

MENDELSSOHN UPRIGHTS.....$225 and $295
MENDELSSOHN PLAYER-PIANOS.....$550 and $575
Easy Monthly Payments.

Richardson Pianos at $195

This is an absolutely safe proposition. The Richardson Piano is as good a value as can be manufactured and sold at retail anywhere in this country. The value has been an established one for years. It is known to musicians everywhere and has a name that is a protection.

We positively guarantee it. If you find it is not suitable for your purpose after the young people have used it we will take it back any time within a year and every cent of the money you paid for it may be applied on the purchase of any instrument we manufacture. The straight price of $195 without any extras or excuses of any kind—and the same to everybody. Monthly payments if you like.

All our salesmen are employed on straight salaries, and have no commission or money interest whatever to induce them to represent to you anything but the absolute truth in making a sale

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Over 25,000 Garments—Late Styles —New Fabrics—Exquisite Tailoring

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Even though this, the greatest event in all Clothes History, is so rich in opportunities that it will take some time to exhaust them.

Even though each day sees new additions to the stocks—late deliveries of clothes ordered before the receivership—

Still there is no reason why you should put off visiting the Hackett-Carhart stores.

To-day you can choose here among clothes such as you would expect to find only in Fifth Avenue tailor shops. And your selection will cost you about half what you expected to pay.

$13.50, $15, $18, $20 & $22.50 Suits, Fall Coats, Rubberized Rain Coats and Winter Overcoats	$10	$30, $32.50, $35 & $40 Suits, Medium and Winter Weight Overcoats	$24
$18, $20, $22.50, $25 & $28 Suits, Fall Coats, English Tweed and Rubberized Rain Coats and Winter Overcoats	$13.50	$35, $37.50, $40 & $45 Suits and Winter Overcoats	$27.50
$22.50, $25, $28, $30 & $32.50 Suits, Fall Coats, English Rubberized Rain Coats and Winter Overcoats	$17	$45 Suits and $50 & $55 Overcoats	$32.50
$28, $30, $32.50, $35 & $37.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats	$21	Full Dress, Tuxedos, Cutaway Coats & Vests and Fur-lined Overcoats at reductions of	33⅓% to 50%

Full new assortments of Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Gloves, Hats, Boys' and Children's Clothes at the same splendid savings.

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EDISON DISCOVERS HE'S A BULL MOOSER

Roosevelt, He Says, Is a Solid Fellow and Only He Can Handle the "Bunch at Washington."

THE TARIFF ONLY A TALK

Trusts All Right If Regulated, and 'Tis All Right, Too, for the "Big Fellow" to Make 30 Per Cent.

Thomas A. Edison, with only fifty-six hours of sleep since he began his final sixteen days of experimentation on his new disk phonograph which is to be put on the market within the month, walked out of his workshop yesterday afternoon and in wide-awake tones announced to a number of newspaper reporters, who had come to seek his opinion on the political situation, that he was "a natural-born Bull Mooser," and that Theodore Roosevelt, in his opinion, was the only man in the Presidential race who could "make good in the midst of that bunch at Washington." The veteran inventor, breaking all precedents, went further and freely answered questions of political and economical import relating to the present campaign, and when the interview was over scampered back to his workbench and his new phonograph records.

Mr. Edison sat at a long table in his library, with the reporters all about him. On his right hung a photograph of Col. Roosevelt, and very near it a cartoon showing a moving-picture machine in action, with the spotlight so trained that it streamed directly in the direction of the photograph. With characteristic brevity, the inventor answered each question put to him, his separate answers rarely being longer than the questions themselves.

"How long have you been for Col. Roosevelt?" he was asked.

"A natural born Bull Mooser," he replied.

"What's the matter with President Taft?" was the next question.

"Fine man," he replied, "but unable to cope with that bunch at Washington. They put it all over him."

"And Gov. Wilson?"

"Same boat!"

"How are these distinguished from Col. Roosevelt in your estimation?"

"Roosevelt? He's a dominating personality. He knows men better than the other two. He's capable of handling the bunch he will have to contend with when he gets to be President. I haven't seen in all my career that he has ever failed to make good and that he hasn't practiced what he has preached and that he hasn't succeeded in carrying out his contentions."

When asked about his personal acquaintance with Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Edison replied that he had only seen him once in his life, and then only for a minute, at a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in New York some years ago.

"I shook his hand on leaving," said the inventor. "He impressed me as a solid-looking fellow. My opinions regarding him have been formed entirely by his record. I take three newspapers, and I read them, and I don't believe all they say, either. I've read Roosevelt's books and speeches, too. Yes, Sir, I became convinced, and I am convinced now, that he's a solid fellow who can meet any situation."

Believes in Experimentation.

"Just why are you a Bull Mooser!" he was asked.

"Because I am a Progressive," he replied. "I believe in experimentation. Children should be taught at the age of 4 years that progress is life. You can't have progress without changes, without experimentation. The public doesn't seem to know what 8-year children ought to know.

"We need experimentation in our Government. They are trying experiments in Oregon and California and they seem to work there all right. If we can carry out the Oregon idea we can certainly try a lot of intermediate experiments without any danger."

"Do you regard the referendum and recall as one of the great issues of the present campaign?"

"I regard the referendum and recall as the greatest issue of the campaign. In other words, the Bull Moose platform is the greatest issue of the campaign."

"Do you really regard these innovations as practical?" he was asked.

"Practical? The most practical thing in the world. I like the Oregon idea. I have that same system in my factories. I'll keep it there as long as I live. I hire a man to take charge of a branch of my factories, and I say to him: 'I'll give you two months to make good and if you don't make good I'm through with you.' That's the recall, you see, in practical application.

"You don't find me hiring any man on a four-year contract and putting him in charge of a department where he has the chance of a lifetime to ruin me. A man's tenure of office should cease five minutes after his usefulness ceases."

"Don't you regard the tariff as a principal issue, Mr. Edison?" a reporter asked.

Not a Tariff Reformer.

"The tariff is a political bluff. In merchandise we call it a 'talking point.' There are some abuses in the tariff, of course, but it is not all wrong. If we make any changes in the tariff they ought to be extended over a series of years. To change suddenly would mean a severe strain on all kinds of industry. You know you can kill an elephant with slow doses of strychnine, and he'll be just as dead as when you give him a whole ounce in one mouthful of food. I'm afraid that if the Democrats win the tariff problem will fall into the hands of a bungling set of men. There are too many lawyers and not enough manufacturers in Congress."

"And how about the trusts?"

"The trusts are all right provided they can be regulated. What we want is protection for the smaller fellows, so that nothing can be bought below the cost of production. If you can get that, you will have plenty of competition all right, and the trust problem will be solved.

"I'd go so far as to establish a trust regulating commission, and then allow all kinds of combinations in trades, provided these combinations could be forced to adhere to the commission's regulations. I would make it against the law to sell anything below the cost of production, and also a violation to raise the price above a point where it could earn a legal dividend.

"It would keep the little fellows in the game at 6 per cent., and even if the big fellows got their 30 per cent. the public couldn't kick as long as there was plenty of competition. The big fellow, I think, has a right to bigger profits because of superior merit, but we need the 6 per cent. man to keep competition alive."

"Would you advocate Government ownership?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"I don't believe in Government ownership at all," he replied, "but if we must have it in some departments, the Government should never undertake to operate these departments. I do think that the Post Office Department is operated inefficiently on the whole. It could simply be done with less money if all routes were contracted for by private operation. The department is efficient so far as it can be under Governmental control, but that does not mean that it is economically efficient."

When asked whether, in his opinion, Col. Roosevelt would carry the country, the inventor admitted that he was unable to give any predictions along that line. He insisted, however, that of the 5,000 employes in his establishments about 98 per cent. would vote for Roosevelt, judging by their expressed sentiments. If that was an indication, he said, then Col. Roosevelt would take the country by storm.

"The Bull Moose would win," he declared, "if there weren't so many sheep in existence who don't think so. The influences against him consist of men who have a good thing, who have soft snaps, and who don't want a change because they fear for their own welfare. They don't want changes. They don't want progress. What we need is men like Perkins and Colby in politics, men who are in politics for glory and not for money."

REPUBLICAN PLANS WORRY ROOSEVELT

Colonel Doesn't Like the Idea of Special Train with Taft Speakers Hot on His Trail.

ARRANGES TO DODGE IT

Mr. Straus Expects to Carry New York and Thinks Roosevelt Will Get Bigger Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Col. Roosevelt had a last talk with his leaders at Sagamore Hill to-day before starting on his second tour of the Middle West. It was a grim council of war, but from it the Colonel emerged as buoyant as ever. He had been told by his managers that to hope for victory he must fight on to the finish, and the Colonel is ready for a whirlwind finish.

Reports that the Republican National Committee is to follow the Colonel's trail with a trainload of speakers to assail him constantly have worried the Roosevelt managers, and as a result the Colonel's schedule is subject to sudden changes. The Taft speakers, according to the plan, were to appear in towns and cities while the Colonel's trail was hot and hammer their charges into the minds of the very people who had listened to him.

An effort is to be made to lose the "Taft special" on the way, as the "special" and its orators are to depend on attracting the crowds by arriving in town right on the Colonel's heels.

Starting from the Grand Central Station to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock on the Twentieth Century Limited, the Colonel will go first to Michigan, but, owing to the activity of the Taft men there, it is not fixed where he will appear in that State first, and at just what hour. He is to speak also in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey.

The New York State campaign was one that received much attention at the conference to-day, and among his visitors were Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive nominee for Governor, and Gov. Johnson, the Colonel's running mate on the National ticket, both of whom have been stumping in the State. The others at Sagamore Hill were Frank A. Munsey, George W. Perkins, Senator Joseph M. Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign manager; Walter F. Brown, leader in Ohio; Bourke Cockran, Regis H. Post, and Lucien Bonheur, leader of Nassau County.

With Mr. Straus as the nominee, as opposed to Hedges and Sulzer, the Colonel has a strong hope of winning the State, and he frankly told the conferrees so. The situation was gone over carefully, and final plans adopted for the New York campaign. Mr. Straus is to keep pegging away almost until Election Day, and to receive the aid of all the third party orators who can be spared.

Gov. Johnson is to help out, and just when the fight is coming to a climax Roosevelt himself is to burst in and attempt, by a spectacular campaign and many cries against the bosses, to start a landslide for the Progressives. This plan received the sanction of the Progressive leaders, and it is probable that Roosevelt will give four days of his time to the part he is to take in it. Mr. Straus brought to Col. Roosevelt reports of the campaigning he had already done, and was enthusiastic over the crowds that he had addressed, and especially the enthusiasm in Albany, the home of Boss Barnes. Mr. Straus positively expects to win, and he is just as confident that Roosevelt will run ahead of him in New York.

Col. Roosevelt is going to make a determined effort to carry or at least run ahead of President Taft in Ohio, the President's home State. That would be a last slap at Mr. Taft and his supporters, who dominated the Republican National Convention. It was to talk this over that Walter Brown, former Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Ohio, came on here. Mr. Brown, if his assertions are to receive credence, really believes, that Roosevelt will sweep the State.

Col. Roosevelt will leave here by automobile late this afternoon and go directly to his train.

His itinerary as formally arranged at the Bull Moose National Headquarters here is as follows: Oct. 8, Detroit and Saginaw, Mich.; Oct. 9, Houghton, Mich.; Oct. 10, Duluth, Minn.; Oct. 11, Oshkosh, Wis.; Oct. 12, Chicago; Oct. 14, Milwaukee; Oct. 15, Indianapolis, and Oct. 16, Louisville, Ky.

PLAN BIG WILSON TOUR.

Special Trainload of 100 New York Business Men May Make Trip.

W. R. Messenger, General Secretary of the National League of Business Men for Wilson and Marshall, yesterday presented to the officers of the Democratic National Committee a plan for a committee of 100 New York business men to make a flying tour of the United States on a special train, visiting other prominent business men in the principal cities of the country to urge the election of Wilson and Marshall. Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the league, favors the idea, and plans for transportation will be taken up with the railroads to-day.

Rudolph Spreckels, President of the Wilson National Progressive League, telegraphed yesterday to Democratic Headquarters the results of a straw vote taken on Saturday on a train running from Denver to San Francisco as follows: Wilson, 75; Roosevelt, 53; Taft, 35. Mr. Spreckles has established branches of the league in Lincoln and Omaha, Neb. He says Gov. Wilson has an excellent chance of carrying Nebraska in November.

John Forsythe
22 to 26 34th St. West

DIRECT PARTICULAR ATTENTION

To their large and comprehensive assortment of strictly high-class Tailored Suits, Evening Coats, Gowns, Waists, Neckwear, etc.

Distinctive models in finely Tailored Suits, superior quality of imported broadcloth, velvet and novelty materials, hand-embroidered and richly brocaded effects.

Prices ranging from $58.00 to $110.00
Strictly Plain-Tailored Suits, $25.00 to $45.00

Evening gowns are shown in a variety of pretty shades, comprising Imported Beaded Chiffon Robes, Brocaded Satins, Charmeuse with lace tunics, also beautiful draped models, each and every garment possessing that distinct individuality which only expert knowledge and good taste can produce.

Prices ranging from $55.00 to $125.00
Afternoon and Street Dresses, $18.00 to $45.00

Evening wraps and coats. Unusually large variety in the latest European and domestic models, including all-over beaded effects, Brocaded Velvets, Fur-trimmed Velours, Charmeuse and Eolienne; also an excellent assortment of Imported ¾ and Full Length Coats, Vicunas, Cut Velours, Eponge and soft wool fabrics.

Prices ranging from $48.00 to $98.00
London Top Coats, $20.00 to $35.00

Imported Blouses reflecting the very latest Parisian ideas, laces, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines, Brocades and Fancy Silks; varied selections in Black, White and Colors, also Beaded and Embroidered Novelties.

Prices ranging from $16.50 to $75.00
Tailored and Semi-Dress Waists, $4.75 to $10.50

22 to 26 **John Forsythe** 34th St. West

THE PEOPLES NEW DEPT STORE
KESNER'S
SIXTH AVE. 22ND & 23RD STREETS
IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

It's Very Interesting

to experiment when there is no expense attached to it. Contrary to the general rule that a man pays dearly for his experience, in this case it *costs nothing*, and the experience is guaranteed to be pleasant.

This new department store has been opened for nearly a year and when it comes to values we have given you men an opportunity to

SIZE US UP

and we are going to ask you to return the compliment. In fact, we would like to

SIZE YOU UP

to take your measure for a **Fall Suit** or **Overcoat.** By way of proving to you conclusively, once and for all, that we do give values—we will make you a suit or overcoat and guarantee either garment to be as good in every way as any $25 merchant tailored suit or overcoat could be.

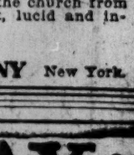
By way of Introduction our price to you will be $12.90

Being a reasonable man you immediately conclude that we cannot make any profit; as a matter of fact we do not. We have made up our mind to get acquainted with you, *not with the idea of getting back our profits later*, but of convincing you that we give values not only in this particular line but all over the establishment.

Now to return to the suit or overcoat question—we give you a choice of 35 different models; you may select from hundreds of the newest fabrics in Queens Morning Cheviots, Blue Serges, Moules, Worsteds, Cassimeres, etc.

We do not care whether you are stout, slim, scrawny, stumpy or lanky, the garment will be the **same price** and will **fit** you, and furthermore, if you are not entirely satisfied with your order when it is ready you are under *no obligation whatever to take it.*

The Merchant Tailoring Department is on the Third Floor. May we expect you?



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A picturesque and informing account of those charming parts of England which constitute the gateway of Scotland. Lavishly illustrated. $4.00 net. Postage 24 cents.

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Charming studies of Welsh life of the present day, including the most picturesque portion of Wales. Illustrated. $1.25 net. Postage 10 cents.

HISTORY

The Holy Christian Church By R. M. JOHNSTON
The author of "The Corsican" tells the history of the church from the beginning to the present day in a most compact, lucid and informing manner. $1.50 net. Postage 13 cents.

Illustrated Fall Bulletin Sent Free on Request

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As our Navy is a protection from the invasion of foreign foes, so is pure Lager Beer a protection from the invasion of intemperance of our citizens. The greatest protection any nation can possess is temperance, which is the true safeguard of the happiness and welfare of the people. Pure Lager Beer, when made from hops and barley, has been accepted by many of the world's greatest scholars as a benefit to mankind and one of the most influential agents in behalf of true temperance.

READ THESE EDITORIALS.

FROM WORLD'S WORK.

"Across a narrow sea from England is a little country which, though densely populated, has practically no paupers, nor do the people emigrate. This is thrifty Belgium, where there is thrift of the individual, thrift of the family, co-operative thrift, national thrift, and prosperity in the face of the keenest competition of its powerful neighbors—England, France and Germany." Belgium leads in consumption of beer per capita.

FROM THE NEW YORK WORLD.

"Government reports show constantly in the United States a decrease in the quantity of alcoholic liquors consumed in a year and an increase in the amount of beer consumed. Beer is held up, therefore, as one of the great agents by which this country is to be kept among the most temperate nations."

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.

Commenting on the wonderfully increased consumption of beer in this country, the Sun reaches the conclusion that "beer drives out hard drink."

Jacob Ruppert's Knickerbocker is a pure beer, made from as good material as can be purchased in domestic and foreign markets and brewed in one of the most modern breweries that human skill and workmanship have been able to devise.

FOR SALE AT HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CAFES AND BY ALL LICENSED DEALERS.

ANCHOR TO RUPPERT'S

JACOB RUPPERT'S
Knickerbocker
The Beer That Satisfies

IT'S A LIFE SAVER

OUT TO DAY

WHY I LEFT MY HUSBAND
by VIRGINIA TERHUNE VANDEWATER
A series of stories of the topsy-turvy relations which sometimes cause disastrous results in married life. These stories originally appeared in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, and rarely has a series created so much sensation as these did on their magazine appearance. Both sides of the picture are shown in these stories, real life in the guise of make-believe, piercing studies of the big problems of love and marriage mixups in this country. Some of these stories may not fit your case or come anywhere near it, but they will certainly give you something that is worth while thinking about. $1.20 net.

THE HYSTERIA OF LADY MACBETH
by ISADOR H. CORIAT 75 Cents net
A daring and original contribution, namely, an application of Abnormal Psychology to Literature. The character of Lady Macbeth analyzed and interpreted by one of the authors of Religion and Medicine.

NOTED SPEECHES OF DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN C. CALHOUN, HENRY CLAY
by LILIAN MARIE BRIGGS 75 Cents net
Masterpieces of style and thought edited and arranged by an expert—biographical sketches are included. Of great value to lovers of American History.

MOFFAT YARD AND COMPANY NEW YORK

SURF SWAMPS BOAT; TWO MEN DROWNED

Crowd on Point Lookout Beach Sees Life Savers Rescue Three After an Hour's Struggle.

SAVED MEN UNCONSCIOUS

Fall to the Bottom of the Life Boat When Taken from the Bottom of Capsized Dory.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 6.—The life savers of the station at Point Lookout Beach were in their cupola, gazing out to sea at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when they saw a twenty-one-foot launch heading inland through Jones's Inlet. The craft was some two miles out, and one of the men brought his glasses to bear on her, for it was the roughest surf to-day that the beach had known in years. The high waves had puzzled the shore folk hereabout, for the sky was clear, there was little wind, and the barometer was up. Not even the largest of the fishing smacks, however, had ventured out.

The life savers had this in mind as they watched the launch. They made out that there were five men aboard her. Then, as they watched, they saw a wave dash over the stern. They saw the launch fill and saw the men struggle to reach the small boat towing behind as the larger craft sank. Sunday afternoon loiterers along the shore then saw the eight life savers rush the surfboat into the water.

One man standing there with glasses saw the overturned small boat, with what seemed to be several men clinging to it. Those on shore watched the lifeboat as the crew fought to force it through the powerful surf. Each oncoming roller seemed to engulf the rescuing party. Now seen, now hidden, now seen again, the life savers drove their boat to the point where the launch had gone down. It was after an hour's hard work that they reached the spot, and when they did they found only three men clinging to the capsized small boat. The other two whom they had seen in the launch from the cupola of the lifesaving station had disappeared when the launch sank.

The three mtn who had been clinging to the tossing boat were exhausted when they were picked up by the life savers, and they fell unconscious to the bottom of the surfboat. The life savers then put about and pulled for shore. The return trip took only a half hour, and the persons on the beach were waiting to carry the rescued men into the life saving station. Doctors had already been called, and the work of resuscitation was soon under way.

When the men were able to speak, they told the life savers that the men who had been drowned when the launch sank were J. Shiner and J. Lynch of Lynbrook, L. I. The rescued men were George Lynch, George Shiner and Capt. Joseph Almenerder of Brooklyn. They had put out from Hammels earlier in the day and were on the way to Freeport, where they were members of a club. One of the men's first concern was as to the fate of an air-tight chest which they had taken with them. It had in it all their shore clothes, jewelry and money.

Later in the afternoon, a man walking along the beach saw a chest at his feet. It was carried to the life saving station and proved to be the one containing the valuables of the launch's passengers.

POLICE SAVE DROWNING MAN.

Two Brothers Swim to Clerk's Aid—Mounted Man Driven Back.

Edwin K. Dissosway, a bank clerk of 281 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the thousands who took advantage of yesterday's fine weather to visit Coney Island, got beyond his depth in the surf after he had been in bathing a while in the middle of the afternoon. He had been swept some 200 feet from shore when Mounted Policeman Gardner saw his trouble and rode straight for him.

Dissosway was too far out, however, and Gardner had to give it up, but two other policemen came to the rescue. These were Edward Baird of Traffic Squad D and his brother Ira of the 174th Precinct in Brooklyn. Both were off duty and both were good swimmers. Hearing the cries of persons along the beach, they swam out to Dissosway an dsoon had him out. He is now in the Coney Island Hospital recovering from his experience.

DROWNS FROM ROCKAWAY PIER.

Miss Gesskin Falls Into the Ocean While Ill.

Miss Anna Gesskin of 149 Grand Street, Brooklyn, with her mother, Mrs. Matilda Gesskin, spent yesterday at the Hemberger Hotel, at the foot of Ward Avenue, in Rockaway Beach. Miss Gesskin complained of feeling ill in the afternoon and went to the end of the pier to enjoy the fresh air.

Several persons in small boats a few hundred feet away saw her suddenly fall from the pier into the water. When those in the small boats got to the spot where she had struck the water the woman had disappeared. Her body was recovered by dragging later in the afternoon.

FUNERALS OF WRECK VICTIMS

Albany Streets Crowded When Bodies Are Borne to Their Tombs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The funerals of the four Albany victims of the Westport (Conn.) railroad wreck took place this afternoon, and, despite the fact that they were advertised as strictly private and no hour was given, the streets about the houses in which the bodies rested were crowded with people.

The funeral services over the body of Mrs. E. Palmer Gavit were held at the home of her father, Anthony N. Brady, in State Street, and were conducted by the Rev. Roelif H. Brooks, rector of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Paul Birdsall, rector of Grace Episcopal Church.

The services for Mrs. James Cox Brady, Mrs. C. Sutherland Ransom, and Miss Mary Hamilton were held at the same time at the Hamilton home on Thurlow Terrace. They were conducted by Bishop Thomas M. A. Burke of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Delaney of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and the Rev. Joseph A. Franklin.

The hearse containing Mrs. Gavit's body and the carriages with the mourners awaited the arrival of the three hearses and the mourners from the Hamilton home, and then all formed one cortége and proceeded to the Rural and St. Agnes Cemeteries, which adjoin each other. The body of Mrs. Gavit was taken to the Brady mausoleum in St. Agnes Cemetery, and those of the three sisters to the Hamilton mausoleum in the Rural Cemetery.

The long rows of trees on each side of the paths in both cemeteries were adorned with pink roses, and all along the way to the mausoleums roses were scattered. The coffins of the three sisters were covered with palls of roses and lilies of the valley, while the coffin of Mrs. Gavit was hidden under a pall made of orchids and lilies of the valley.

PETRIFIED POTATOES UPSET HOUSEWIVES

Lexington Avenue Grocers Raided by Angry Women for Selling Them.

WOMEN PROVE THEIR CASE

Sellers Not at Fault, However, but Urchins Who Made Joke of Geological Find in Subway.

Half a dozen grocers whose shops are in the neighborhood of Lexington Avenue between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-eighth Streets, were visited early yesterday morning by irate housewives, each one armed with a good-sized potato. To the dodging grocers the visitors, one and all, made angry complaint somewhat as follows:

"Fine potatoes you're selling your customers! It's an outrage! You ought to be arrested!"

And therewith up went the housewife's arm after the fashion of a suffragette Tesreau, and down came the potato on the grocery floor with the resounding whack of a perfectly solid, unelastic and inedible rock. And in each case the potato brought by the housewife was really a rock and nothing else.

Some of the angry women declared that they had boiled their "petrified potato" with the vegetable ones purchased at the store before they noticed its rocky makeup. Several even complained of broken dishes they now had as a result of dumping thereon a kettleful of real and rock potatoes mixed. One matron insisted that she had even tried a knife on one before she discovered that, while it apparently had a jacket, it couldn't be undressed.

The amazement of the grocers knew no bounds, especially when they examined their potato barrels and found that, sure enough, there were dozens of perfectly lifelike "petrified potatoes" among the edible ones. One grocer tried to explain the phenomenon to an irate customer by assuring her that the strange circumstance must be ascribed to the fact that the potatoes were "Long Island potatoes," and not like the kind he had been handling.

The mystery was explained later in the day, however, when one grocer happened to stop on Lexington Avenue where the new subway excavation is going on. He found dozens of boys and girls with baskets gathered around the openings of the shafts, eagerly waiting for the upheaval of sand and stone from below. Whenever a load was cast up, there was a wild scramble of the youngsters in the pile of loose earth, and in a few moments each emerged with hands full of finely formed, lifelike petrified "potatoes," just like those the grocer had found in his barrel earlier in the day.

Simultaneously the mystery of how the "potatoes" had got into his barrel was made clear to him. No sooner did a youngster find his basket full of this strange breed of "Murphys," than he trotted gleefully away to the nearest grocery store and there, slyly and stealthily, when the coast seemed clear, dumped his basketful of jawbreakers into the barrel of cookable ones. Then the young scapegraces would return for new crops of rocky mischief.

The odd harvest was extracted from a depth of from 25 to 30 feet beneath the street level, and yesterday afternoon the workingmen excavating there declared that there had been no let-up in the crop. Almost every "potato" dug up was a perfect specimen, with distinctly marked eyes and a temptingly wrinkled dust-brown jacket falsely indicating mealy stuff inside.

PRINCE D'ARAGONA PENSIVE.

Spends Sunday on Ellis Island Thinking of Happier Times.

Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragona spent yesterday quietly at Ellis Island, musing, he said, on the many other Sundays he had passed in Seville and Madrid in the company of fellow-officers in the King's guards, watching the bullfights. Ellis Island was interesting, he said, but in a different way. It was informing, he declared, to watch the immigrants from the Old World discuss their plans and read letters they had received from relatives already settled in America.

The Prince spoke to some of the French immigrants who had arrived on the France in the steerage, and, like himself, had been detained at the island. After attending morning mass he received calls from three or four friends who came across from New York on the ferry to cheer him up and tell him of a dinner they would give him to-night if Commissioner Williams allowed him to land.

DOCTORS GIVE BODIES TO ADVANCE SCIENCE

200 Brooklyn and Long Island Physicians Pledge Themselves as Subjects for Autopsy.

WILL SO ORDER THEIR HEIRS

Long Island Association Takes Action to Help Remove Public's Objections to Such Practice.

At a meeting held on Saturday on Hoffman Island by the Associated Physicians of Long Island, which has many prominent Brooklyn men among its members, 200 members of the association unanimously indorsed a resolution whereby they agreed to give their bodies over at death to autopsy for the advancement of medical and surgical science.

The understanding is that each member of the association who accepts the terms of the agreement must direct his heir or executors to allow an autopsy to be performed so that the cause of death may be determined. Such an operation can be performed at the home of the deceased, after which the body can be regularly interred. Some of the physicians wished it understood clearly that they were not consigning their bodies by the agreement to the dissecting room.

At one of the recent meetings of the Associated Physicians of Long Island Dr. William B. Brinsmade of Brooklyn, the President, called attention in his address to the pressing need for autoptical examination. A more exact knowledge of the cause of death in each instance, he said, would result eventually in the discovery of cures for many human ills. Through autopsy would be revealed the true physiological and pathological conditions and the ignorance of quacks thus exposed, the public would be more than ever safeguarded against incompetent and criminal practitioners. But, because of the superstition of the public Dr. Brinsmade said few people would submit their bodies to autoptical examination.

On the strength of his address, a committee was appointed, with Dr. William A. Browning of Brooklyn as Chairman, for the inauguration of a movement to educate the public to the value of autopsy. By their agreement Saturday, the two hundred physicians of Brooklyn and Long Island took the initiative in a movement to dissipate the morbid impressions in the mind of the people regarding autopsies.

"The physicians are anxious," said Dr. Brinsmade, "for autopsies to become more general. We are endeavoring to educate the public, and the physicians of this association in voting to go on record as favoring this movement and accepting the recommendation of the committee, thereby pledge their bodies for autopsy purposes."

The members of the association were the guests of Dr. Joseph P. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port of New York, who took them for a sail down the bay to Swinburne Island, and later to Hoffman Island, where the meeting was held.

KING WILLIAM IV. VOP SCOTCH WHISKY

Quality Never Varies

FASTEST ROAD TO Philadelphia IS THE

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE

ONE HOUR & 50 MINUTES — New Jersey Central — FROM FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET

10 MINUTES OF THE HOUR AT WEST 23RD ST

HARD COAL
NO SMOKE--NO TUNNELS

The beauty of the scenery, the smooth roadbed and easy riding equipment make the journey altogether delightful.

EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

The frequency of the trains and their hourly leaving time make time-tables unnecessary and avoid any uncertainty of train time.

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A myriad of attractions and allurements for the tourist. Palatial 27,000 ton steamships of the

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By RICHARD DEHAN, Author of "One Braver Thing."

"A truly great novel. . . If she never writes another line 'Between Two Thieves' will stamp her as one of the great novelists. If Carlyle had novelized 'The French Revolution' he would have written something very similar to 'Between Two Thieves.'"

—*The Springfield Union* (Mass.).

$1.40 net; $1.53 postpaid.

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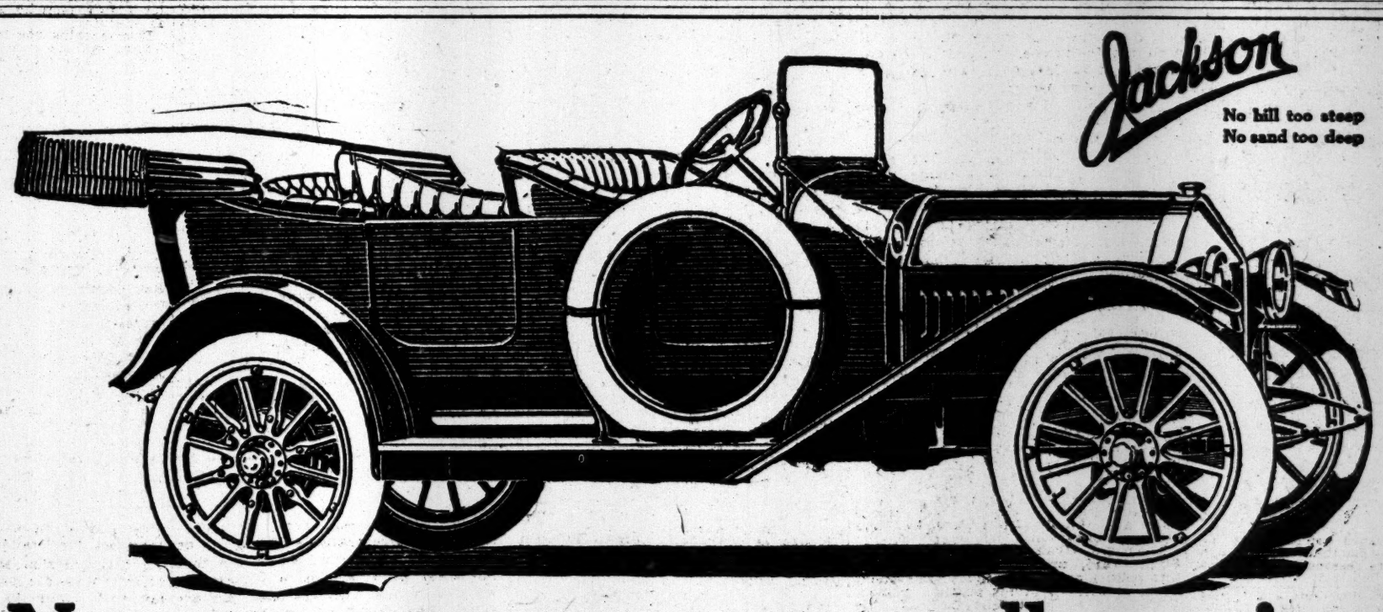

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No hill too steep
No sand too deep

Now you can prove all you've heard about Jackson comfort

Whenever and wherever in the past you have met a Jackson owner or listened to a discussion of the car, you have heard a great deal about its comfort and ease of riding.

All that you have heard is true.

More than that, the 1913 Jackson—along with increased power and size—is the most comfortable of all the comfortable cars we have produced.

The new models are here, ready for your test.

All we ask of you is a single trial.

If that doesn't prove to your entire satisfaction that the Jackson reputation is solidly founded—if the car isn't the most comfortable you ever rode in—we shall have no more to say.

But before you put the car to this test, we want to tell you how we have achieved its extraordinary comfort and ease of riding.

It probably has never occurred to you that the power; the way it is generated and transmitted; the design and construction of seats and seat backs; wheelbase; wheel size; weight and its distribution; all have a definite effect on the way the car rides.

It is true; and no motor car engineers and designers realize it more keenly, or have made better or more extended use of, their knowledge than those of the Jackson company.

On the other hand, these elements must be closely related to each other in order to produce the maximum comfort.

Each must be taken into account; the effect of each, alone and in relation to the others, must be reckoned.

Then all must be blended into a harmonious whole.

In the 1913 Jacksons, this has been done as only the Jackson engineers and designers know how after eleven years of experience.

You will find the wheelbases generously long.

The wheel sizes in the two models are correct with reference to the wheelbases; the shorter with 34 inch and the longer with 36 inch wheels.

Four full elliptic springs are used on each model; because they are from 33⅓ to 100 per cent. easier riding than the usual motor car types.

The upholstering is 10 inches thick—deep and soft and luxurious.

The seat cushions slant slightly toward the rear; and the seat backs are shoulder high—comfortable for a half hour or a half day and on any road.

There's generous room in front and in the tonneau; and both front and rear doors are wider than usual.

When you have your demonstration you will note the pulling power of the motor—the smooth silence of the entire mechanism — the speed, etc.

These Jackson features are of as long standing as the comfort and riding ease of the car.

We want you to have your test as soon as possible, for when it becomes known that the new Jackson is here we will be besieged by people interested in the car.

Please call or telephone as soon as you can.

Jackson "Olympic"—$1500

35 horsepower; unit power plant.
Long-stroke motor—4⅛ x 4¾ in.
118-inch wheelbase.
34 x 4 inch tires.
Full elliptic springs, front and rear.
Deep, roomy body, with 10-inch upholstery.
Gasoline tank under dash, supplied from storage tank at the rear, with pressure pump. Total capacity, twenty gallons.
Equipment of Disco self-starter, mohair top, top hood, ventilating windshield, speedometer, oil and gasoline gauges on dash, Prest-o-lite tank, with automatic electric lighter; Firestone universal quick-detachable demountable rims, extra rim, tire carrier, robe rail, foot rest, pump, jack, tire outfit and tools.
Trimmings, black and nickel.

Jackson "Majestic"—$1850

45 horsepower; unit power plant.
Long-stroke motor—4½ x 5¾ in.
124-inch wheelbase.
36 x 4 inch tires.
Full elliptic springs, front and rear.
Deep, roomy body, with 10-inch upholstery.
Powerful electric headlights, with parabolic reflectors; flush electric dash lamps, and electric tail lamp; supplied by storage battery which is charged from dynamo driven by the motor.
Gasoline tank under dash, supplied from storage tank at the rear, with pressure pump. Total capacity, twenty gallons.
Equipment of Disco self-starter, mohair top, top hood, ventilating windshield, speedometer, oil and gasoline gauges on dash; Firestone universal quick-detachable demountable rims, extra rim, tire carrier, electric horn, robe rail, foot rest, pump, jack, tire outfit and tools.
Trimmings, black and nickel.

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Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 80c., three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

A.—1911, 40 H. P. Imperial classy roadster, bought in October; gas tank on rear; fully equipped; extra shoe, tubes and all others; cost $2,250; good bargain at $500; very silent; sold for no fault. Mr. WILLETS' car, care of Bronx Garage, 149th St., Morris Av.; two blocks from Subway.

PEERLESS FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING, $600.
Ideal for private owner; cost $4,300; has 1912 demountable, quick detachable rims and double ignition; new tires; will guarantee and loan man one week for a trial. Col. Belding, 2,184 Broadway, corner 77th.

A GENTLEMAN'S PEERLESS TOURING CAR. Luxuriously equipped, extra seats, electric lights, air bottle, Presto, trunk rack, top, speedometer, &c.; like new; cost $4,800; six months' guarantee. Gates's chauffeur, Metropolitan Garage, Broadway, corner 77th.

A DOCTOR'S LIGHT TOURING, five-passenger, 1911; cost $2,200; will sacrifice for less than quarter value; absolute guarantee on condition. Dr. Wainwright, 227 West 77th, near Broadway.

A PRIVATE TOURING, $375. Light five-passenger car; cost $2,500; ideal for the man who drives his own car; run 3,000 miles; perfect order; any trial; owner needs cash. Superintendent, Metropolitan Garage, Broadway, corner 77th.

LADY'S LANDAULET, NEW, trimmed brocaded maroon, recent Paris importation; exclusive, aristocratic equipment; sacrifice 50% discount. DRAPER, 2,182 BROADWAY, COR. 77TH.

A JACKSON LATE TOURING, $800. Five-passenger, foredoor model; wonderful hill climber; cost $2,200; mechanically perfect; guarantee condition. Dr. Beals, 225 West 77th, corner Broadway.

1912 6-40 Thomas show and demonstrating touring car; used only by company's representative; now offered first time; fully equipped; guaranteed. Thomas, 1,926 Broadway, Room 312.

I have a few high-grade new automobiles which I have contracted for, made by the OTTO Gas Engine Works, that I will sell cheap. Telephone J. D. Cudney, 114 Liberty St., New York.

On account of projected trip to Europe, owner desires to sell 1012 Little Six Locomobile, in first-class condition. Address Owner, 273 Henry St., Brooklyn.

1912 Winton, fully equipped; run about 6,000 miles; must sell on account of death. 515 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

6-70 Thomas touring, recently overhauled, to be sold immediately; big sacrifice. Thomas, 1,926 Broadway, Room 312.

Packard, 1909, 30, foredoor touring, fine condition; 1911, 30, touring. Lamberty, 1,531 Broadway.

Limousine bodies at 40 to 60 per cent. under regular price. Thomas, 1,926 Broadway, Room 312.

Chalmers Limousine, 1911, extra new touring body; 100 others; 20th Century. 1,700 Broadway.

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Elegant 1912 Packard limousine and landaulet cars, by the month or season; high-class private service reasonable. Hess Bros., 213 West 43d St. Tel., 3650—Bryant.

Packards.—New cars, limousine and touring; by the hour or trip; cheap rates for monthly service; special rates for theatre calls. Universal Taximeter Cab Co., 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

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Packard, late model, $3 hour; very low monthly rates to help defray owner's expenses. Frank, 139 West 55th St. 6720 Columbus.

For Hire—Peerless touring; hour, trip, or month; owner drives. 532 West 122d St. 'Phone 7670 Morningside.

Packard seven-passenger; low rates; special daily or weekly; owner drives. Telephone 8977 Morningside.

Elegant Packard, 7 passenger, $3 hour; low rates monthly; good service. 'Phone 7261 Columbus.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

Hotchkiss town car; low rates by hour, week, or month. Harris. Tel. 6848 Columbus.

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ALL MAKES Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1,710 Broadway.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company. 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

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AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 425 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6958.

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WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Day and evening. Truck positions waiting. 302 W. 57th St. Phone 7920 Col.

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JAMES C. NICHOLS
Direct Factory Distributor,
1673 Broadway.
SPECIAL TO FORD OWNERS.
Our New Model H for one-half regular price and your old carburetor. More speed and power guaranteed with less gasoline.

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Bargain Sale of Used Cars.
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One 50 Simplex, 1912, 7 passenger, Touring Body, $2,500.
One 40 De Luxe Limousine, $750.
One 25 Pennsylvania, new, $1,100.
One 50 Pennsylvania, demonstrated, $1,100.
One 45 Isotta, $1,800.
Several demi-Limousine and Touring Bodies Very Cheap.

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RELIABLE USED CARS.
Our new plan of selling rebuilt car guarantees satisfaction and will repay you to call and see us before buying a car of any kind.

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Five-ton G. M. C. truck with Continental motor.
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TWO-TON GARFORD TRUCK.
All in first-class condition, ready for delivery. Prices low to close out.
GARFORD, Broadway and 62d St.

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1912 Touring Car—Used very little.
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1912 CADILLAC.
This car is fully equipped and as good as new; must sell at once; call or address Mr. Sellers, 1,922 Broadway.

A SQUARE DEAL.
Let us sell your car for cash—no sale no charge.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
1,110 Broadway. Phone 7356 Col.

STODDARD DAYTON
USED CAR DEPT.
6 West 62d St., near Broadway.

T. J. RYAN A SUICIDE AFTER HEAVY LOSSES

Philadelphia Politician and Amusement Promoter Kills Himself in His Office.

LED DEMOCRATIC FORCES

Dreamland Fire Cost Him $125,000—His Two Philadelphia Parks Said to Have Lost Money.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Thomas J. Ryan, Select Councilman of the Sixth Ward, co-leader with Charles J. Donnelly of the Democratic organization forces of the city, one of the most spectacular political leaders of the city, and head of an amusement company interested in numerous parks throughout the country, committed suicide this afternoon.

He ended his life in his offices on the tenth floor of the Land Title Building, after dismissing his private secretary by a ruse. He placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth, and pulled the trigger. The first cartridge missed fire, but the second exploded, and the ball lodged in his brain. The act was done between 3:40 and 4:10 o'clock.

Brooding over his financial responsibilities in connection with his enterprises is supposed to have impelled the suicide. He owned the majority of the concessions at Willow Grove Park, in the suburbs north of Philadelphia, and was the sole promoter of the park at Point Breeze, in southern Philadelphia, which was opened last Spring. He lost about $125,000 when his string of amusements at Dreamland, Coney Island, were destroyed by fire more than a year ago.

Mr. Ryan directed these amusements through the medium of the Ryan Amusement Company. This company was incorporated within the last year and stock was offered to the public. The American Amusement Company passed away with the burning of Dreamland, which meant a total loss for the promoter in the absence of insurance.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, George M. Considine, and Walter Thompson of New York were associated financially with Mr. Ryan in the past decade. The Hotel Metropole, owned principally by Considine, passed into the hands of receivers recently.

The knowledge of these affiliations, together with reports that the season last Summer at Willow Grove and Point Breeze was disastrous, laid the foundation for rumors to-night that financial embarrassment had prompted the suicide.

Mr. Donnelly, Secretary of the Ryan Amusement Company, however, emphatically denied these rumors. He declared that Mr. Ryan's dead could be ascribed to nothing but a nervous breakdown, which rendered him irresponsible for his act. He said that Mr. Ryan had not been in his usual vigorous health for several months, and that when he undertook the development of Point Breeze Park he assumed responsibility for which, in his nervous condition, he was not prepared. His domestic relations were ideal in every way, Mr. Donnelly declared, and his business affairs were not in a state to give him any concern, as both Point Breeze Park and Willow Grove Park had had a successful season.

Thomas J. Ryan, born and bred in the Sixth Ward, was a politician. He got into politics and went into the amusement business because of his political connections. He was a unique figure in the political life of the city, and his Democratic organization, especially that in the Sixth Ward, was a survival of the once famous Democratic machine when the party won victories in Philadelphia or gave its opponents a strong fight.

His entrance into politics was largely due to the activities of William Singerly and William Cassidy, who formed what was known politically as the "Singerly-Cassidy combine," and was allied with these leaders for many years until he elected to follow the fortunes of Samuel J. Randall.

His political activity first led to an election to Common Councils, in which he served one term, and then to Select Councils, in which he was serving his third term when his election as a Democratic City Commissioner occurred.

About that time Ryan and Charles P. Donnelly, associated with him both in politics and business, were coming to the fore as the leaders of the Democratic organization, and when Ryan stepped out at the end of his term as City Commissioner, Donnelly stepped in as the minority member, and Ryan was again elected to Select Councils from his ward. He represented the ward in the body until his death, and was for many years the only Democratic member.

From the time of his second entry into Select Councils Ryan was closely associated with the Philadelphia Traction Company. As a young man, and, in fact, throughout his life, he was a close friend of Peter A. B. Widener, and Widener was responsible for much of his success. Through the traction magnate's interest in him he received the chance to take over a number of amusement concessions at Willow Grove Park, and this constituted his entrance into the amusement business.

He branched out in this business, and about 1905 or 1906 opened a "Canal of Venice" at Coney Island in Dreamland Park. At the time of the fire he owned three of the amusement features in it. These were "Creation," "Coasting Through Switzerland," and the "Great Divide." He also had a controlling interest in "The Airship," an aerial ride. At one time he owned a big carrousel at Brighton Beach, but he sold it to Orlando Harriman, a brother of E. H. Harriman.

TO WELCOME FOREIGN GUESTS

Delegates to Commerce Congress Will Be Entertained Here.

The foreign delegates to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, who are visiting important cities in the United States as far west as Chicago, will arrive in New York on Oct. 17. During their forty-eight hours' stay they will be the guests of the city, and will be welcomed and entertained by a reception committee representing the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce, the Consolidated Stock, the Cotton, and the Coffee Exchanges, the Silk Association of America, the American Manufacturers' Association, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of America, the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce of New York, and the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

The entertainment planned for the delegates will include an automobile tour of the city, a visit to the Hippodrome, a sail on the Hendrick Hudson on the waters surrounding New York, a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, an automobile ride through the downtown section of the city, and a public meeting in honor of the guests at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. At this meeting formal addresses will be delivered by Mayor Gaynor and other city officials, to which responses will be made on behalf of the foreign delegation and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the congress was held. The latter organization arranged and is supervising the tour.

The foreign delegates left Boston last Monday in three special trains, containing thirty-two cars in all. The party went to Buffalo for the first stop. More than four hundred of the foreign visitors are making the tour, including forty-three women, the wives and daughters of delegates. Ten cities will be visited in the course of the tour, which will extend over 2,252 miles. The trip will cost more than $40,000, and the cities which are visited will share the expense. The party is accompanied by a committee from the Boston Chamber of Commerce and by interpreters [illegible] the languages of [illegible] represented in the [illegible]

STRAUS GOING TO ILLINOIS.

Will Spend Three Days in State with Rils as Companion.

It was announced yesterday at the Bull Moose headquarters that Oscar S. Straus, the party's nominee for Governor, would make several speeches in Illinois soon. Accompanied by Jacob Rils, Mr. Straus will reach Illinois on Oct. 21, and will spend three days in the State. Two days probably will be spent in Chicago.

Albert J. Beveridge, the Progressive candidate for Governor of Indiana, who already has made 600 speeches in the present campaign, will start to-day for a Western tour. His itinerary will take in Duluth, Minn., and Madison, Wis., the home of Senator La Follette. The Bull Moose managers expect Mr. Beveridge will do much to sway to their cause the La Follette men who are undecided whether to support the Republican or the Democratic ticket.

Col. Roosevelt made known yesterday his appreciation of the work the women have been doing for his cause. In a letter to Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank of Chicago, Chairman of the western branch of the party, he wrote:

My Dear Mrs. Fairbank: I am more than pleased with the work which the Women's National Finance Committee is doing, and I want to take this opportunity of thanking the women all over the country who are laboring so effectively in this campaign. It is right and proper that they should do their part, for the platform of the Progressive Party is such as should make a mighty appeal to every woman just as to every man who is interested in helping to secure social and industrial justice and an honest and efficient administration of governmental affairs. We welcome the cooperation of every good woman desirous of doing her part in the work.

I feel that there should be a peculiarly hearty response from women to our appeal for the cause of justice, and this for the reason that women have themselves been peculiarly the victims of injustice in the past. I have again and again said that we are striving to bring about the day when justice shall be done as between man and man, and when justice shall be done between man and woman and by man to woman. One of the things in connection with the Chicago Progressive Convention of which I am proudest is the fact that Jane Addams was among my seconders. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Senator Joseph M. Dixon and Henry F. Cochems, chief of the Bull Moose Speakers' Bureau in Chicago, gave out an answer last night to what they term Gov. Woodrow Wilson's attack on Col. Roosevelt at Indianapolis last Thursday night, in which Gov. Wilson charged the Colonel with responsibility for the existence of trusts and monopolies in this country, and with being an enemy to the principles of unionism. The answer is to the effect that Gov. Wilson's State, New Jersey, is the home of "95 per cent. of the predatory trusts and monopolies of the United States," and that Gov. Wilson showed himself an enemy to labor unions in his famous letter to Mr. Joline, President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, in which the reference to "knocking Bryan into a cocked hat" occurs.

"The record of Woodrow Wilson discloses him to be the most inveterate enemy of union labor who has ever sought the Presidency," says Senator Dixon.

Results of straw votes taken in Oregon were given out at the Bull Moose headquarters. A precinct near Portland is recorded as giving Roosevelt, 129; Wilson, 10, and Taft, 8. A vote in a "peninsula sawmill" stood: Taft, 8; Wilson, 23; Roosevelt, 129, while "a canvass of a Portland train" resulted: Roosevelt, 10; Wilson, 9, and Taft, 1.

PARROT AS FIRE ALARM.

Its Cries Warn Its Sleeping Mistress That Her House Is Afire.

Special to The New York Times.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—When his mistress's house was on fire and she still slept, a parrot owned by Mrs. Frank Stowell at Keuka Landing called "Fire!" so lustily that it aroused her. She just had time to catch up the cage and run from the building before the flames reached her room.

Mrs. Stowell called her neighbors and a bucket brigade was formed. The schoolhouse, adjoining the burning home, and the general store near, also caught fire, but the flames were quenched before much damage was done.

Keuka is one of the largest Summer resorts on the lake. The parrot is credited with saving not only its mistress but the village.

NAVY GETS AN AIR RECORD.

Lieut. Towers Up More Than Six Hours in a Hydro-Aeroplane.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 6.—By remaining continuously in the air for 6 hours 10 minutes and 35 seconds Lieut. John H. Towers, the naval aviator, to-day broke the American record for an endurance flight by almost two hours. It is estimated that Lieut. Towers covered 389 miles in his flight. The best previous American record, made by Paul Peck, was 4 hours 23 minutes and 38 seconds, the distance made being 176 miles.

Lieut. Towers had been preparing for the attempt for several days, and the Aero Club had named Lieuts. I. F. Dortch and L. N. McNair as official timers. The start from the water was made at 5:50 o'clock this morning, and Lieut. Towers dropped at 1:00:35 o'clock this afternoon. The flight was made in the Curtis hydro-aeroplane known as the navy A-2 machine, and a Curtiss engine was used. In all forty-two gallons of gasolene was consumed. It is said that this is the largest quantity ever carried on a flight. The engine worked perfectly, and the descent was made only because the fuel was exhausted.

Lieut. Towers conducted his flight so as to go directly with or against the wind, his limit being about eight miles from the aviation headquarters.

MORE GIBSON CLUES FROM ROSE GUERRA

Woman Who Says She Posed as Mrs. Menschik for Lawyer Amplifies Her Story.

GOT $30 AND TRAIN TICKET

Assistant District Attorney Denies She Is Insane—Brooklyn Notary to Confront Her.

The woman calling herself Rose Guerra, who now declares that she posed as Mrs. Petronella Menschik, the mother of Mrs. Rosina M. Szabo, whom Burton W. Gibson is accused of having murdered on Greenwood Lake on July 16, was brought to this city Saturday night by Assistant District Attorney Murphy from Wilkesbarre, Penn. The pair left the train at a way station in New Jersey and traveled into the city by automobile.

Mr. Murphy declares that Rose Guerra, who is frank in saying that this is not her real name, will prove a valuable witness against Gibson for the Orange County authorities. He also scouts the opinion of Gibson's lawyers that the woman is insane.

"This Rose Guerra is not insane," said Mr. Murphy with considerable emphasis last night. He added that she was not a victim of drugs so far as he knew. And Mr. Murphy is qualified to give an opinion, as he spent several hours talking to her in Wilkesbarre, traveled to this city with her, and was with her most of yesterday afternoon. He said that she told a story which showed an intimate knowledge of Gibson's affairs, and that her story checked up with the details of the case so far as investigation had brought them out.

Where the woman was at that moment he would not say, but he said that she was not a prisoner. After a conference with Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel at the Bar Association rooms in the morning, both went to the hotel where the new witness is being held. They spent most of the afternoon listening to her story. When she talked to Mr. Murphy before starting with him to New York she dealt in generalities, and rambled considerably.

Yesterday her questioners pinned her down to details, and they confined her entirely to the Szabo case. It is not the intention of the District Attorney's office here to go into the Hugh Trainor, the Kinnan, and other cases at this time. They are working entirely for Mr. Rogers, the District Attorney of Orange County, who is prosecuting Gibson for the murder of Mrs. Szabo. The prosecuting officers believe that such a strong case will be built up against Gibson that he will be convicted of murder, and that other efforts in other cases at this time are a waste of time.

To Check Up Her Story.

As soon as her story is told fully work will be begun to check it up, and this work will require considerable time. Mr. Murphy knows the woman's antecedents, and he knows her real name. He is confident that corroborative evidence will be found, and while he refused to say that she would be a conclusive witness, he said she was a valuable one. He explained that his idea of a conclusive witness was one who saw the actual murder committed.

The detained woman has not only said that she is the Rose Guerra of the Trainor case, but she says that she is the woman who appeared as Mrs. Menschik before Donald Lyon, the Brooklyn notary, and signed the waiver of citation to the will of Mrs. Szabo, putting Gibson, as executor, in charge of the estate. If her story proves true, it is said, that Gibson's life hangs by a thread, and as one official interested in the case said, Gibson would be forced in self-defense to produce the woman who he said was introduced to him by Mrs. Szabo as her mother. He has promised again and again that he will do this, a promise that has been repeated by his lawyers.

The officials who are to check up the woman's story are also anticipating several contingencies that may arise, and one of them is that possibly Gibson may admit that this is the woman who was known to him as Mrs. Menschik, but that she was so introduced to him by Mrs. Szabo, his client.

As soon as possible Donald Lyon, the notary will be called to identify if possible Rose Guerra as the woman who appeared before him as Mrs. Menschik. Another person who will be asked to identify her is Joseph L. Young, who was the lawyer for the Rose Guerra who sued Hugh Trainer for $20,000 on notes. In this case Gibson, as Trainor's lawyer, confessed judgment and paid the notes. Afterward when Trainor investigated he found his savings gone. He is now suing Gibson, declaring that he never knew Rose Guerra, never saw her, and never knowingly signed notes.

Mr. Young, when seen last night, said that he had not been asked to identify Rose Guerra as his former client. He did not know whether the woman here was the Rose Guerra he knew, and beyond that he had nothing to say. At the home of Donald Lyon, in Brooklyn, it was said that he had gone automobile riding on Long Island.

It is known that the detained woman will not be taken before the Orange County Grand Jury. When she will be taken to Middletown is uncertain. It is expected that Mr. Rogers will come here either to-day or to-morrow, and future action depends upon him, for Mr. Murphy has been acting under his direction. Mr. Rogers, however, is keeping in touch with the latest developments in the case, and he is waiting with interest for the woman's story.

Gave Her $30 and Ticket.

Gibson, she said, came to her and told her she could have a share in a dead woman's estate if she would do as he wanted. It was Gibson, she said, who arranged for her disguise and who called at her apartments and took her to Brooklyn, where she appeared before the notary. He only gave her a ticket to Chicago and $30, she said, and when he put her on the train he warned her to go away and never come back.

Mrs. Guerra declares that Gibson told her to become an intimate of Mrs. Szabo and she did this in the character of a seller of lingerie. It was she, according to her admissions, who called upon Mrs. Albert Stearn at 227 East Thirty-fifth Street, about three months after Mrs. Szabo's death to inquire about a dressing gown "with pockets" that Mrs. Szabo had owned. She would not say why she wanted that particular garment. It was Mrs. Stearn who bought Mrs. Szabo's belongings.

Robert H. Elder, one of Gibson's lawyers, was not much impressed with the discovery of the new witness or her story.

"I only hope they put her on the stand," he said. "Her talk is that of a crazy woman."

Charles Goldzier, who is also engaged in the defense of the accused lawyer, held the same opinion as to the woman's mental condition.

"Her story disproves itself. Gibson is not a fool. He is much too clever ever to have talked to such a woman in the way she declares him to have done."

In the matter of Mrs. Szabo's will Mr. Goldzier said that Gibson would be able to account for the missing $7,100. He repeated that he had seen the checks by which Gibson paid the money to the woman he declared to be Mrs. Menschik. Mr. Goldzier also ventured the statement that Gibson had been careless in paying out the money in the way he did, and for that reason he ought to be removed as executor.

This morning the interrogation of Rose Guerra will be continued and then will begin in earnest the work of checking up her story. Mr. Murphy denied yesterday that the woman had been examined by alienists or that it was his intention to have her examined.

"She is entirely sane," he said.

WANTS BOY SCOUT CAVALRY.

Ambassador Guild Would Train Youths to Love Horses.

Curtis Guild, Jr., American Ambassador to St. Petersburg, has written to James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, urging that the United States Government should furnish ponies for boy scouts, give them instruction in horsemanship, and train them in riding to develop hardiness. The Ambassador conceived this idea after seeing seventy Cossack boys drill before the Czar last Spring.

"Would it not be possible," he writes, "out of the vast annual expenditures, to devote a very few dollars as a reward to some small troop of boy scouts—to equip them temporarily with the few things needed by a troop of boys, to give them a trip to Washington and let them see the President? The horse and all that pertains thereto is fast being forgotten by the people at large. Is it not worth while to try and raise once again some boys such as their forefathers were, with the love of the horse and the love of riding instilled in them? Starting with the boys themselves, we build a rolling stone that will gather momentum by itself, and perhaps once again we may see in America that hard riding spirit so difficult to acquire after boyhood days are over."

Among the most recent activities of the boy scouts described by the Executive Scout are trips undertaken by them under the guidance of Charles W. Miller, instructor in the Worthington Institute for the Study of Bird Life in Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penn. Miller, on these trips, interprets to the boys all the bird notes and cries of the forest, and teaches them the rudiments of birdcraft on which he himself has long been an authority.

In view of the danger of infection of cities nowadays with bubonic plague spread through the activity of rats, a crusade has been started by the Health Officer of Galveston, Texas, in which the Boy Scouts of America will be enlisted to help rid that and other cities of rats. In Galveston the boys get 10 cents for every rat they take to the city incinerator.

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And you will surely bag some big game.

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Open season on moose, Oct. 15 to Dec. 1

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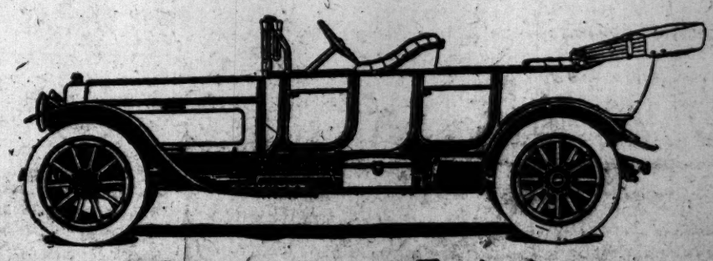

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1912.

THE TURKISH AWAKENING.

One obvious practical result of the Balkan combination against Turkey is that it enables the Porte to make terms with Italy without division at home or serious loss of prestige in Europe. Indeed it is not easy to see how Turkey could have got from any other source a service so solid, so sorely needed, and so timely. It may well turn out that this removal from the path of the Turkish Government of a peril so pressing and so serious will be the most important element in the complex situation in the Near East.

The gift to Turkey was not intended by the givers—far from it. When the Balkan combination was first undertaken the case of Turkey seemed hopeless. Her Government was in a state of confusion. The Young Turks had been overthrown by a military conspiracy of the same sort that put them in power. Their successors could neither carry on the war with Italy nor make any peace that would not create anarchy in the country and light again the baleful fires of civil war. When the menace from Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro became serious, the informal peace bargaining in Switzerland seemed futile. It was allowed to drag on, with the effect, perhaps with the intent, of stimulating the Balkan confederates. The latter believed, and were encouraged to believe, that Turkey was drifting to a state of increasing weakness, ending in helplessness.

But as her neighbors became more aggressive and entered on open preparations for war, the Government of Turkey unexpectedly, and with great vigor, took up the gauntlet, announced that it would mass a strong army on the southern border of Bulgaria, called up the reserves from Asia Minor, hinted at an understanding with Roumania, and, most significant of all, pressed swiftly the negotiations with Italy. The response at home was prompt and general. The war with Italy was forgotten. The Turkish people, including the followers of the Committee of Union and Progress, rallied to the Government. Discord and the spectre of civil war were replaced by unity and hot patriotism. The chance for the Balkan confederation to strike a decisive blow against Turkey, distracted at home and friendless abroad, was practically lost. If there is to be war in the Near East, it will be a very different war from that which the eager and confident confederates looked forward to. The effect on the Powers of Europe of this change in the situation will be considerable. Without discussing that phase at present, it is well to note the change. It makes the prevention of war somewhat more probable by the united action of the Powers because more needful to them.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The American Economist's current issue has on its first page a cartoon showing a farmer marketing a 300-pound hog in 1911 and in 1896. Last year the farmer got for his shoat 204 gallons of oil, and in 1896 he got 96 gallons. The moral is that the present tariff is the cause, and that farmers ought to oppose any amendment. According to The Statistical Abstract the prices were:

	1896.	1911.
Pork per pound, cents	5.7	10.8
Illuminating oil, cents per gal.	6.8	5.6

The effect of the tariff on these prices is not so clear as it might be, nor exactly equal for both commodities, whatever it is. Waiving that point, it appears that the hated trust is selling oil for less than in 1896. On the contrary, the farmer buys cheaper oil with pork, which has almost doubled in price. There is more due to come off the pork than off the oil, whatever the argument may be about the tariff.

That reminds us of a little story. A farmer was dickering for a new reaper, and objected to the price. As no agreement could be reached in dollars the machinery man offered a trade of the same sort that he made with the same farmer for the reaper which he wanted to replace. The machinery man, representing the hated trust, would take the same quantity of wheat that had bought the old and inferior reaper. In return the farmer might take his pick of any of the new and better models, and the trust would throw in a kitchen stove and a buggy. Even then the farmer did not think the trade was good enough, for he could sell his products and buy the reaper to better advantage. The moral would seem to be that the trust is not oppressing the farmer as much as the farmer is oppressing the consumers of farm products.

THE WORLD'S SERIES.

This is to be a week of notable incidents. As the third from the last week of the most bewildering Presidential campaign of recent memory it should be full of political excitement. The greatest naval pageant in the history of this country will begin at the city's gates. A criminal trial of larger significance than any in late years will begin. Yet who can doubt that public interest will centre on none of these, but on the games of baseball at our Polo Grounds and in Boston? Here in New York there will be seats for 38,000 spectators, while Boston's new stadium will accommodate 30,000, with a little squeezing. There will be a great deal of squeezing, we may be sure, and many more persons than seats can be provided for will find places from which they may see the game and swell the uproar.

The first game of the series will be played, if the weather is fair, to-morrow afternoon at the Polo Grounds. The teams are well matched. TESREAU and WOOD seem to be the stars of this great, continuous performance, and while WOOD'S average is somewhat higher than his New York opponent's, the followers of the Giants manfully proclaim his superiority. Then New York has its MATHEWSON and its MARQUARD to match the other Boston pitchers, while in fielders and basemen there is not much choice, except for the prejudiced and argumentative. New York hopes and believes the Giants will win the world's championship, but the glory of Boston, if Boston wins, will be as vigorously proclaimed here as on Massachusetts Bay. Meanwhile politics, the might and majesty of our navy, the trial of BECKER, will not be neglected, we hope, but they will receive far less of the multitude's attention than the crowning event of the baseball season.

THE CASE OF BECKER.

The trial of BECKER, for murder in the first degree, as the chief conspirator in the assassination of the gambler ROSENTHAL, who had threatened to tell all he knew of the blackmailing of habitual lawbreakers by the police, will begin to-day, unless the prisoner's counsel succeeds in forcing another postponement, or the District Attorney is not so well prepared to go on with the case as the people have been led to suppose. Public opinion is eager for a speedy trial of this prisoner and his alleged accomplices. It is rumored that the assassination of ZELIG on Saturday night has removed one of the State's most valuable witnesses. We cannot believe, however, that if ZELIG's testimony was so strongly relied upon by the District Attorney, the man would not have been kept under lock and key, as some of the State's other witnesses are. Assurance had been given to the public that the case against BECKER was complete. It was not supposed that its effectiveness depended upon the word of a notorious criminal, gangster, and blackjacker, who has been free to go where he pleased, to talk with whom he pleased, while all the supposedly careful preparations for the trial were making.

Therefore we are confident that the case against the dishonest policeman will be sufficiently strong without the testimony ZELIG might or might not have given. Nobody will be tempted to make light of such a murder as that of Saturday night, but so long as men of the type of DAVIDSON confine their killings to their own precious set, while the fame of New York as a safe town may suffer, a cleansing process will be going on which must ultimately prove beneficial. This does not take into account, of course, the possibility that the same agencies which secured the taking off of ROSENTHAL were instrumental in the Zelig murder.

NICARAGUA.

The bravery of our marines who faced the Nicaraguan machine guns at Cayotepe, and captured that rebel stronghold and Barranca, is not likely to be disputed. The men who lost their lives will be remembered as heroes. It was war, indeed, and, while it lasted, as splendid in its display of human courage and adroitness, and military skill, as war can be. But, also, it was not war. The United States is not at war with Nicaragua, or with any political party or band of citizens in that State. Our marines were landed to protect property, to save American citizens from slaughter, to restore peace. In performing their duty they were compelled to take part in a fierce and bloody battle, but technically it was not war.

There is much virtue in that word "technical." Hold it carefully in mind and you will not be possessed of the painful idea that we have sent armed men into a country with which we are at peace to shoot its citizens. As a matter of fact, the Government has tardily done no more than its duty in thus suppressing the Nicaraguan rebellion at a loss of valuable lives and much money for which there is need at home. But if there had been no dangerous rebellion in Nicaragua, interference would not have been necessary, and there would have been none if the arming and provisioning of Central Americans on our soil were strictly prohibited.

Mr. WILLIAM SULZER is very popular in all Latin-America because of some significant words he uttered in a speech before the Society of International Law last April. He said:

> We want peace on the Western Hemisphere. That is easy. We can have it if we want it. All we need to do is to live up to the Golden Rule of Nations, and do unto others as we would have others do unto us—that is all, and it is all so simple and easy.

If expeditions against the United States were fitted out, financed, armed, in Central America, Mexico, or South America, we would be justly angered, and would take pains to let those nations understand that we would not tolerate such defiance of the Golden Rule and the neutrality laws. But, except for the belated guarding of our Mexican frontier, we have done little or nothing in a practical and forehanded way to prevent promoters in this country from overturning the Governments of the weaker States south of us.

YALE'S FRESHMAN DORMITORY.

Yale College has just brought happily to a close the crusade, started some years ago by Dean HENRY P. WRIGHT, against the private dormitories which were then absorbing the rich and fashionable element of the freshman and sophomore classes. The new Wright memorial dormitory on the campus, opened last week for freshmen, will enable those entering college to mingle and form friendships according to the laws of natural selection. It will discourage cliques. It is democratic.

No more significant and graceful tribute could have been made to the work of Dean WRIGHT, now Emeritus, and to that of his successor, Dean FREDERICK S. JONES, who vigorously undertook three years ago to carry out the policy begun by Mr. WRIGHT, forcing the owners of the sophomore dormitories to turn them into apartment houses, and bringing the sophomores to the campus. The private dormitories for the freshmen constituted a more difficult problem, but with the help of the Yale Alumni on the occasion of Dean WRIGHT'S retirement after twenty-five years of devoted service, his idea of having all classes housed in college buildings and under college jurisdiction and influence was fulfilled in the form of this memorial.

One thing alone makes the change difficult. Yale is suffering from growing pains. The incoming freshman class, numbering 404 men, is the largest in the history of the old college; therefore, some freshmen must still find rooms in private houses. THE TIMES is informed by Dean JONES that if this increase in attendance continues it is proposed to take one of the large buildings belonging to the college and turn it into another freshman dormitory to accommodate the entire membership. Yale College is now unique among larger institutions in offering college residence to practically its entire student body.

QUEERING "POPULAR" RULE.

At the election next month the voters of Oregon will have submitted to them, under the initiative or referendum, thirty-eight distinct measures. The pamphlet containing a statement of these measures, with the arguments for and against them, has been sent out, under the law, to some 100,000 voters. It has 260 well-packed pages, amounting to 125,000 words. On each of these thirty-eight measures each voter is, in theory, supposed to form a definite opinion from the arguments submitted, or from other sources of knowledge. In addition, he must make up his mind which of the many candidates running for offices, National, State, county, city, or town, are best fitted for the places to which they aspire. It will be a tough job. No human being, however able, acute, studious, and laborious, could completely master it.

It is only reasonable to call attention to the fact that no voter is really expected completely to master it. It is claimed by the authors and advocates of the plan that each voter will confine his attention to such measures, probably not many, as he is interested in and as to which he can form a reasonable opinion, and that in this way most of the matters will receive a fairly intelligent treatment. They say—and it is relatively true—that in this way a number of matters can be decided as to which, under the old system, it was hard to get any effective popular action. But while this is, as we have admitted, relatively true, the process is plainly an extremely clumsy one, involving very serious risks. It is essentially hardly more sensible than the traditional Chinese device of roasting pigs by burning the house in which they are shut.

At best, the treatment of matters of moment chiefly or solely by the group of voters especially interested in them is not truly popular decision of them, and, at worst, may lead to great abuse. And the crowding on the average voter of a great number of decisions to be made at frequent intervals is necessarily bewildering. In the long run the tendency will be for special interests, political or financial, to organize to take advantage of this bewilderment. It is true that political organizations, or "machines," have opposed the new system. That is because they are used to the old one and don't like to change. But if they are forced to work the new system they will find the means to do it. The outcome will be not more, but less, influence for the people; not greater freedom from interested manipulation, but a more helpless subjection to it. The real need of the country is not the multiplication and complication of elections, but simplification—elections at longer intervals, dealing with fewer candidates and fewer questions, and those of such importance that the voters can and will try to decide upon them.

LOTI ON AMERICAN CULTURE.

THE TIMES has expected comment like that which ex-President ELIOT of Harvard makes in his brief letter, appearing elsewhere, upon the remark published in its interview the other day with PIERRE LOTI. M. LOTI said:

> In the United States, which as a Nation is very young, it is necessary to its growth that its feverish preoccupation with material affairs shall be counterbalanced by a great literary and philosophic literature, which would penetrate more and more deeply among your people through the influence of an élite of thoughtful men.
>
> To think is itself a form of action, and, in a sense, a superior form of it. It is this discovery which America could make with supreme advantage to herself.

Perhaps Dr. ELIOT'S retort is not complete, but it is legitimate. Every one must acknowledge the force of the observation made by Prof. ALFRED SENIER of Dublin in his address last month to the Chemical Section of the British Association, to which Dr. ELIOT refers:

> The time-spirit now, and for some two centuries past, seems to have chosen to take under its particular guardianship the physical and natural sciences, their cultivation and applications, rather than philosophy or architecture or sculpture, or painting or literature. We shall do well to recognize this, and not waste our resources in striving to fight against it.

But we feel that the men whose business in this country it is to see and think should recognize the desirability of attaining to a National life well rounded in philosophy and literature as well as in scientific achievement. During the Renascence letters and the arts kept pace with great material progress and the extension of the world's knowledge. Now, knowledge is being extended as never before in history. The nations are growing richer and stronger, this Nation not the least among them. Is there any reason why at this stage of great material progress a great literature and philosophy should not take root among the people by the efforts of "an élite of thoughtful men"?

It would have been a curious preparation for driving the money changers from the Temple to accept, and even to solicit, large gifts from the chief operators to whose backs the scourge of small cords was to be applied.

One of our readers suggests, in view of the charge made for bread and butter in hotel restaurants, and the proposed legislation against "free lunch," the enactment of a law to punish by fine or imprisonment or both the payment of any fee or tip to any hotel or restaurant employé. It may be fairly said that this suggestion is quite in keeping with much of the recent lawmaking. Such a law would not be more trivial, unjust, or preposterous than some which have been gravely passed by full-grown legislators and signed by Executives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Long Words May Be Best Words.

In reviewing, yesterday, Dr. JACQUES LOEB'S book on "The Mechanistic Conception of Life," CARL SNYDER praised the work in the highest terms as a record of magnificent achievement in scientific research, but with no less vigor he assailed its author because in writing it he yielded to "an insane impulse" and used "strange and forbidding terms" instead of "seeking words familiar to the simple folk vocabulary" which we derived from our Saxon forebears."

This criticism of an admittedly important book raises a large question, on both sides of which there is much to be said. Simplicity of diction is undoubtedly a merit of style with which few others are comparable, and, other things being equal, he is of course the wiser as well as the better writer who dresses his ideas and conveys his information in language that is understood with less effort by the greater number of people. "Simplicity," however, is not necessarily interchangeable with "lucidity," nor is it always equivalent to "accuracy." In science, more than in any other domain, for reasons which Mr. SNYDER himself pointed out in his review, he who confines himself to that "folk vocabulary" which the Saxon ancestors of some of us had will find himself without any words at all for the expression of many of his ideas, and many more he can convey only by the use of half a dozen words instead of one.

There comes in for consideration, also, the quality of the audience or of the readers whom one is addressing, and there would be difficulty in proving the existence of either a reason or an obligation for the specialist in any science, art, or profession always to adjust his vocabulary to that of illiterates. When HUXLEY was talking to workingmen about a piece of chalk he did, indeed, show wonderful skill in avoiding the danger of being incomprehensible to them, but on many other occasions he freely used words at least as "strange and forbidding" as are any in Dr. LOEB'S book.

And what, after all, is there so "strange and forbidding" in such words as "morphology," "heteromorphosis," "tropism," and "parthenogenesis"? Either one knows their meaning at sight—and to do so one needn't be a marvel of erudition, by any means—or one doesn't, in which case a sensible person goes in humility, but not in disgrace, to the dictionary, finds out what they mean, and gives silent thanks to the author who has made a valuable addition to his reader's mental equipment. The use of "big words" merely because they are big is of course a vice, but he who uses a big word because it is the best word need offer apology to nobody.

Women and Their Mysteries.

As a contribution to the current discussion about the understandability of women, Prof. LADD of Yale says that women are not understood even by themselves, and therefore of course not by men, because so large a portion of woman's motives and of the sources of her feeling and action are instinctive, unconscious or subconscious. Now this well-sounding, plausible, and impressive statement carries an implication and an assumption—the implication that men understand each other and themselves, and the assumption that motives, feelings, and actions of the kind mentioned are harder to understand than others. Both could safely be denied by any woman who inclined, as well she might, to see and to resent in the professor's words a hint that women are inferior to men.

That Greek philosopher who advised man to "know himself" as the beginning and end of wisdom evidently did not think the task he set an easy one, and the frequency with which his exhortation has since been quoted by assorted Wise Ones is indicative of the prevalence among that class of a belief that man is to himself a good deal of a mystery. In the same sense, doubtless, woman is mysterious to herself, but it is at least questionable if she is in any other sense. That motives, feelings and actions can be divided into those which are instinctive, unconscious or subconscious and others is easy to say, but it might be hard to demonstrate, so complex is any one of them. Even if it could be done, and were, there would still be large obstacles in the way of proving that the simpler of these complexities are the less easily understood.

The animals, in which the instinctive, the unconscious, and the subconscious play a part so much larger than in humans, are not more logical than we are, indeed, but certainly much more obviously logical, and move in straighter and shorter lines from impulse to action. And this does not make them hard to understand, but easy.

If there be any except physical differences between men and women, it is yet to be proved that they are other than the inevitable, but by no means immutable, results of a different environment. Sex peculiarities are much like race peculiarities—not intrinsic or essential, but adjustment and reaction to circumstance and changing with it.

Submarines and Aeroplanes.

With the loss of another submarine, with all on board except one man, there is illustrated again the fact that when men ride in a three-dimension machine they take desperate chances. Only the aeroplane has a smaller margin of safety than does the submarine, and between the two there is in this respect not much difference, because it is true of both that almost any accident means next to sure death to their occupants.

The navigator of submarines labors under one disadvantage which the aviator escapes—that of performing blindly a good deal of his navigating. He knows where he is as he sinks below the surface, but, his periscope once covered, it is then all dead reckoning of the very deadest kind, and at where he will come up—if at all—he can only make a guess more or less shrewd. The helplessness of men in a submarine when for any one of many possible causes they cannot get their vessel to the surface is not much less than that of the aviator whose aeroplane is falling, and he has no chance of escaping with nothing worse than broken bones.

That men will journey in such craft proves anew how little truth there is in the old saying that self-preservation is the first law of nature. It may be "nature's," but certainly it is not man's, for there are dozens and dozens of things, ranging from cigarettes up to his native land that man values more than life.

PIERRE LOTI'S MISTAKE.

Ex-President Eliot Says Academician Is Unjust Toward American Thinkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to his remarks reported in your columns about the lack of a great literary development in the United States, I beg to say that M. Pierre Loti seems to me to make the usual narrow-minded mistake of men of letters, namely, that real thinking can only be done in philosophy and literature. My impression is that the American people have done a great deal of genuine thinking in pure and applied science, politics, economics, and applied ethics, and have also made some serious contributions to philosophy and literature. With these last M. Loti is presumably unacquainted, and the nature of his own speculations has made him blind to the value of the American contributions to civilization in the other subjects I have mentioned.

As to your quotation from Prof. Senier, the "time-spirit" seems to me to have made a wise choice for its activities during two centuries past.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Asticou, Me., Oct. 3, 1912.

Greeks Resent M. Loti's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your paper of Oct. 3 an interview with M. Pierre Loti regarding the present disturbance with our eternal enemies, the Turks.

I am very much surprised to hear a French navy officer such as M. Loti call us cowards. Perhaps M. Loti forgets that in 1870 several thousand Greeks shed their blood for France, and that on many other occasions in history Greeks were never known to be cowards.

New York, Oct. 4, 1912. A. D. ALATARY.

A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER.

Refuses to Subscribe to Campaign Funds That Are Squandered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among thousands of other voters prior to each election I receive an invitation to contribute to the campaign fund of the party for which I generally vote, and with most of the multitude I ignore it. The plea is invariably accompanied by a catalogue of merits exercised by the party, and to this is added a programme of prospective transcendence of virtuous activities.

That some funds are necessary is evident, but the volume demanded for legitimate use is preposterous. Fireworks, music, banners, badges, and "dodgers" are needless. We all know the candidates, and must frankly confess that we are influenced in choice by the records and comments uttered by our favorite newspaper.

The material efforts mentioned secure no votes, because lost in the whirl of men's individual struggles for a livelihood, comforts, or wealth. As an illustration: The party for whose candidate I shall vote is indecent enough to disfigure the fences of the city by a poster about fifteen feet wide by eight feet high, containing an alleged portrait of the man, fifteen years younger than he is, and the attempt at deception is surrounded by forty-four lines of letter press approximating 450 words, which few but idiots or drunkards would attempt to read, and, of course, without comprehension.

Unless men of National prominence—those with records of attempts at useful accomplishment—address the so-called mass meetings, they are attended only by those of sympathetic convictions, and the strongest arguments are interrupted by premature applause. So it is with the puerile Saturday afternoon parades, which cannot carry conviction by yells, songs, music and banners. What is the gain? Why subscribe to campaign funds during a period of high cost of living? HAMMER HEAD.

New York, Oct. 5, 1912.

SHORT BALLOT ESSENTIAL.

Prof. Henderson Thinks It Should Precede Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES comments editorially on my alleged remark in a recent speech to the effect that "the vote of the professors is the poorest in the city." I make it a practice never to correct garbled reports. I am glad, however, to avail myself of the opportunity to emphasize the real point which I was trying to make.

I was speaking upon the subject of woman suffrage and the short ballot. I strongly support woman suffrage, but my support is conditional upon the adoption of the short ballot; otherwise, no matter how intelligent and well intentioned a woman may be, it will be difficult for her to vote efficiently. At present all of our ballots are so complicated and there are so many names on them that a voter who is not actively in business in the community finds it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to inform himself adequately concerning the personality and qualifications of each candidate. In city elections, on the various tickets there are often as many as thirty or forty names. In State elections, the complexity is only slightly less, and the difficulty of getting information sometimes even greater. I doubt whether one voter in twenty, when he goes to the polls, is able to give the names of the candidates for Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and State Controller, and the other minor State offices upon which in some States the voters are called to decide.

University professors are as a class, of course, of unusually high intelligence and conscientious. Upon all matters of principle and public policy, therefore, their votes ought to be of a correspondingly high quality. The professors are, however, to some extent withdrawn from the industrial and commercial life of the communities in which they live.

Speaking for myself, I find it rather easy to obtain adequate information concerning candidates for Mayor and Governor; on the other hand, it is extremely difficult to form an intelligent opinion concerning the qualifications of candidates for Clerk of Vital Statistics, Treasurer, Controller, Sheriff, and others. In these respects women, when they become voters, will be under the same handicap as university professors.

One of the most fundamental of the problems which the Progressive Party must attempt to solve will be to lessen the number of elective offices, to increase the powers and responsibilities of such officers as are elected, and to simplify the machinery of nominations.

YANDELL HENDERSON.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 5, 1912.

ART OF BEL CANTO.

Marie Rappold Not Ready to Shed Tears Over Its Decline.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that Mme. Sembrich finds that bel canto singers are fast disappearing, that the tendency of modern opera is to strive for beauty and appropriateness of mounting, dramatic action, and good enunciation at the expense of vocal refinements. Mme. Sembrich claims, nevertheless, that most of the modern works can be sung in spite of the modern composer's undue attention to the orchestra, but that in spite of this, "singing is retrograding."

Now, there is nothing particularly new in this dismal prophecy. At what period since the end of the sixteenth century have not new composers been accused of mishandling the voice, and new singers of insufficient cultivation of their art? Many of the earlier Verdi operas were once held up as a horrible example of a composer's indiscretion. Then, too, we measure the average singer of our time by the greatest of the past and straightway infer our inferiority. We forget that Pasta, Catalani, Grisi, and Malibran were the exceptions of their age, not the rank and file. And for that matter, who shall say to-day with certainty that we, with our modern ideas and exactions, would find the great singers of the past in any way as great as tradition has made them out?

The type of opera which mercilessly reduces the importance of the voice to a minimum will merely destroy itself in the long run. If composers delight in elaborating the orchestral accompaniments, it is their prerogative to do so, providing they do not make the scoring and dynamic so heavy that the singer has to force the voice. The moderns, knowing that Wagner has proved singable, write along what they consider similar lines, forgetting that Wagner was scrupulously careful to moderate the orchestra for the benefit of the voice. But no music, modern or otherwise, is harmful merely because the intervals are difficult. That is what many singers overlook and why many of them condemn the more modern productions as pernicious.

Audiences are by no means as lenient to vocal deficiencies as we are led to believe. The vogue of those who "make their effect with acting solely" is seldom of long duration, and even though we give our singers a better background than the "couple of plain chairs and a table, and the chorus standing in a stiff row" which Mr. Grau provided, we still demand singing. Exceptional acting may win us for a while, but we eventually insist that it be coupled with singing of the highest type. And when we can hear Wagner and Verdi and Puccini and Massenet sung as well as our exceptional singers of to-day can sing them, I refuse to admit with Mme. Sembrich that "the bel canto singers are fast disappearing."

MARIE RAPPOLD.

New York, Oct. 5, 1912.

MODERN ART SET PERFECTLY.

In Something Better Than the Louvre Might It Not Shine?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often wished that some way might be found by which for one moment we could see the best art products of our day in a perfect setting—not some hideous world's fair, but something even more domestic and heart-warming than the Louvre. See the hemicycle from the Sarbonne, under some lovely, misty, vaulted roof, and near by a group of John La Farge's jeweled glass windows, with books, and chairs, and a current review at hand; and in an alcove Rodin's "Le Main de Dieu," and so on through corridor, and chamber, and salon, always furnished and livable; here the "Sower," there Rousseau's "Charcoal Burner's Hut"; Whistler's "Mother," (which George Moore said we could never forget "in sickness and in health,") Watt's "Tennyson," and "Love and Death"; Leubach's "Bismarck," (of the Corcoran,) Sargent's "Beatrice Goelet," and so on through an endless list of painting and sculpture and handicraft.

Everything should be selected for the heartbeats, and in a perfect setting that a medieval workman might envy for his jewels. How different then might we view our art world, and how reverently might we meditate about it?

WILBUR A. REASER.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1912.

WARNS AGAINST QUACKS

Who Cause Many Deaths by Their Ignorance and Greed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great medical profession in this city is now harboring a very ugly sore, made up of abortionists and lodge doctors. These so-called doctors have crept into the medical profession through the channels of the cheap, second-hand medical schools. They are an ignorant lot, without a trace of honesty or self-respect. The abortionists are all over the city, defying public decency and our State laws. Many local druggists act as agents for these rascals. Infection caused by their villainous operation has sent many a young woman to her grave. It is time for our public officials to make an end of this illegal and dangerous practice.

The lodge doctor is a combination of all that is bad in the medical profession. Perfectly ignorant of the art and science of medicine, he becomes a medical peddler, offering his services for $1 a year or 8 1-3 cents a month to every member of a lodge. The disgraceful office of lodge doctor is obtained by election, and the means used to win in the election are actually revolting. The lodge doctor appeals to the ignorant foreigners, who like this medical bargain until they find their health ruined. CHARLES REYNOLDS, M. D.

New York, Oct. 4, 1912.

LATE MARRIAGE A DISTINCT MENACE

Instinctive Impulse to Stop Breeding Impairs Vigor of Race, Dr. Morris Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the cumulative effect of Dr. Eliot's education and experience had resulted in nothing more than a final effort of expression in his letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the three Presidential candidates and on the subject of early marriage, as quoted in a dispatch to THE TIMES, his value as a citizen would be as distinctively a mark of our present cultural period as the Elgin marbles are an index of the beauty left to the world by the Athenian State.

Dr. Eliot's condemnation of late marriages as the great evil of modern times requires more than casual comment. It is probable that we must look for a fundamental reason for the tendency toward late marriages, and perhaps we might best begin from a principle treated imperfectly by Malthus.

Cities Check Marriage Instinct.

As people become aggregated in the cities in response to the gregarious impulse belonging to Homo sapiens, there is instinctive tendency to stop breeding. We observe this object lesson in flocks of quail when the limit of food supply of a locality is being approached, and we see it when bass or carp are confined in small ponds. We note that nature sets limitations upon the development of any species, in order to preserve the so-called balance of nature, and this seems to be expressed in different nations of Homo sapiens in their respective tendencies to allow the birth rate to diminish. The nation marked for survival outbreeds competitors to the extent determined by the food supply, and by the limitations set upon development of protoplasm of that particular flock of people. Protoplasm is the essential unit in cell construction, and each species of plant or animal is allowed a certain range of employment of its protoplasm. Any given species may fail to reach the limit of its allotment if lack of intelligence allows destructive agencies or tendencies to dominate. Late marriage is one of the destructive tendencies.

Educated Should Marry Early.

So much for the abstract part of the proposition. Concerning some of the concrete features presented by Dr. Eliot in his positive form of expression, there is no doubt but late marriage in the life of the educated is more serious for the race than late marriage of the laboring man, because it is the educated man upon whom we depend for progress.

If a man does not become a father until a time in life when he cannot train his boys in full sympathy and understanding, both sides lose something. Another feature of importance is that of becoming a father at a time in life when one has the most vigor to impart to offspring. If one waits until he has made a secure position in the world, commonly under strenuous conditions, he is not the sort of material that would be chosen at the stock farm for making that farm famous. Do not sneer at that part of the stock farm plan which relates to age of parents. If a man or woman has been brought up to a method of living requiring considerable financial expenditure, it is indeed time for young people to get back to the pleasures of simple life together, just as one enjoys most the camp on the beautiful lake among the pines and pointed firs, with inspiring scenery and first rate fishing. One can have almost anything he wants in this world if he does not want too much.

Esthetic and Economic Combine.

In early life we are taught the esthetic side of life. Then we are trained in the economic side. The esthetic and economic are charged differently, as the physicist would say, and when made to approach each other there is repulsion. This state will persist unless the will is brought to bear, and the two sides brought together until they remain similarly charged. That gives one of the privileges of culture and of education, the knowing how to adjust the two sides for best efficiency. Our premises assume that people really want to marry. Sometimes they do not. That brings in another question altogether, and one relating to race decadence. Two normal individuals can play merry tricks with nature over her carelessness in charging the esthetic and economic sides differently, for that is simply an accident belonging to our present educational methods, and bears no relation to the question of structural defect secondary to cell injury in the decadent group.

Some time ago when after moose, with a crabbed old bachelor guide (who should not marry,) I asked him why he never had taken a life partner. He replied: "Well, you see the women folk up this way don't like to do no work. They won't jine hands with a chap and take chances on luck. If a woman's a sport, she says, 'I don't need to do no work.' If she's a lady she says, 'I'll be damned if I'll do any work, anyhow.'"

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York, Oct. 5, 1912.

STUFFY SUBWAY TRAINS.

Electric Fans Should Be Operated Even in Cool Weather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to ask through the columns of your worthy paper why the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has discontinued the operation of the ventilating fans in the Subway trains. It is true the weather is colder now, but for that reason alone the Subway air should be kept in motion, thus making it cooler. One coming into the Subway from the fresh, crisp air is almost sickened by the close, stuffy, fetid warmth, especially when the train is at a standstill. The fans promote a breeziness which makes breathiness possible, and render the situation fairly tolerable; otherwise one holds his breath until almost stifled, and when his destination is reached hardly has strength to reach the pure air above ground.

I know that THE TIMES has its greatest number of readers among the intelligent class, who consider fresh air and good ventilation among the first essentials of health, even of civilization, and I am sure they also would like to know why the fans have been stopped.

P. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1912.

Turkish Misgovernment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A diplomatic official long resident in Constantinople is reported to have declared that "the world does not know Turkey," and then has gone into an ecstatic paean about the virtues and admirable character of the Turks, whom he styles "the finest people in Europe."

But how is it that "the finest people in Europe" have the most miserable Government in the world? If the Christian Macedonians and Bulgarians are desperate cutthroats, as this diplomat accuses them of being, who taught them to be so?

Under the criminal treatment of the Turkish Government even angels would resort to murder. The Turk not only has tried to keep in bondage all his subjects, but has tortured them fiendishly because they are his superiors morally, mentally, and physically.

Victor Hugo has so masterfully described the character of the Turk by saying: "Les Turcs ont passé là, tout est ruine et deuil."

ARSHAG D. MAHDESIAN,
Editor of Armenia.

New York, Oct. 4, 1912.

ALMA GLUCK LIKES CARPENTER'S SONGS

Chicagoan Will Take Laurels from Every Other American Writer, She Says.

DE RESZKE'S VOICE PERFECT

But Tenor Won't Return to Stage, Prima Donna Declares — Her Own Operatic Dilemma.

It is not at all likely that Alma Gluck is considering a career in light opera. She herself will tell you that she has no such plan in mind, and yet when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at her hotel, the Netherland, recently, as he knocked at the door of her room very high up, overlooking the Park, he heard the young soprano singing the celebrated waltz from "The Count of Luxembourg." And before she had entered the drawing room she had completed the waltz to its last bar. It wasn't sotto voce, either. You could almost see her going up the staircase.

"I heard it last night," she explained, "and I do think it is charming, but I am not going to sing it in public yet. In fact, I'm only going to sing in concerts for a long time—fifty concerts in three months. These concerts have ruined my plans for two years practically.

"You see, at the conclusion of last season, after months of pleading, I finally persuaded Mr. Gatti-Casazza to let me go to Europe and sing for two seasons. I wanted the experience that I could gain from singing important rôles three or four times a week. And I have just come back from Europe really without an engagement, but I am hoping for the best.

"Mr. Kufferath told me that he would like to engage me for the Monnaie at Brussels, but, as he says, I am not free until after Christmas, and then I can only sign a contract for a year and a half.

"'It would take a year to introduce you to my public,' he said, 'and just about that time you would be going back to New York.'

"It was logical, and I understood.

Wanted Her for Five Years.

"Then there was Herr Gregor of the Vienna Opera. He wanted me and offered to sign a contract with me for five years. He said that on account of the Emperor's connection with the theatre it would be impossible to engage me for a lesser period. I don't know what he meant by that, but it is nevertheless true that the Emperor insists now upon some such contract being made with the new artists engaged.

"Well, I couldn't sign a contract for five years because I am engaged here for three more years after the two years of my release expire. I explained this to Herr Gregor and he said that that could be easily arranged. I could sing two years in Vienna now, then two at the Metropolitan, and return to Vienna for three years. But I can't see any advantage in tieing myself up for seven years, and I finally refused to do this.

"It has now resolved itself into my promising to sing at a couple of guest performances at Vienna in January. I hope to make a success. I should like very much to make my début as Gilda. If I am successful perhaps I shall be engaged to sing in some of the other German cities, and I may go to my native country to sing in Bucharest. Vienna has, I consider, the most artistic opera house in Europe. I do not want an engagement at the Paris Opéra Comique. The singing there is not artistic. But I would like very much to sing in Italy.

"I have not been wasting any time this Summer. For the three weeks I was in Paris Alexander Lambert, the pianist, spent a great deal of time with me. One day he took me to Jean de Reszke and the great tenor heard me sing.

New Roles with de Reszke.

"His physician had ordered him to give up all his pupils and go to Deauville for the Summer, but he insisted that I come to Deauville with him, and offered to give me lessons for nothing. I was overjoyed. They were not exactly lessons, it turned out. Mr. de Reszke sang with me, and in the six weeks I was at Deauville I learned two new rôles under his guidance, the Queen in 'Les Huguenots' and Juliette.

"His voice is in perfect condition. He sang all the duets in these operas with me, and I felt somehow that he could never have sung better. Mr. Dippel, you know, heard him sing, and wanted very much to engage him for America. He never intended to come; he has his pupils, his happiness; he has had his stage success; but he told Mr. Dippel that he would, almost to get rid of him, I think, he was so persistent.

"I shall probably go back to Mr. de Reszke and study more rôles with him later. He is such a perfect teacher. And Mme. de Reszke is charming. At present she is extremely interested in the Tango, and she and her son would often dance it together at Deauville.

"At present I am devoting myself to my concerts. I shall give a concert in New York, and I have obtained a great many new songs for the occasion, some new Russian ones; listen to this wonderful song of Rimsky-Korsakoff," and Mrs. Gluck hummed a melancholy melody. "I have a new song of Ravel, a Hebrew song. Part of it is even written in French Yiddish, but I shall have it translated into French, I think. I understood it better after I had heard Sirota sing the old Hebrew melodies. It is in something of the same strain.

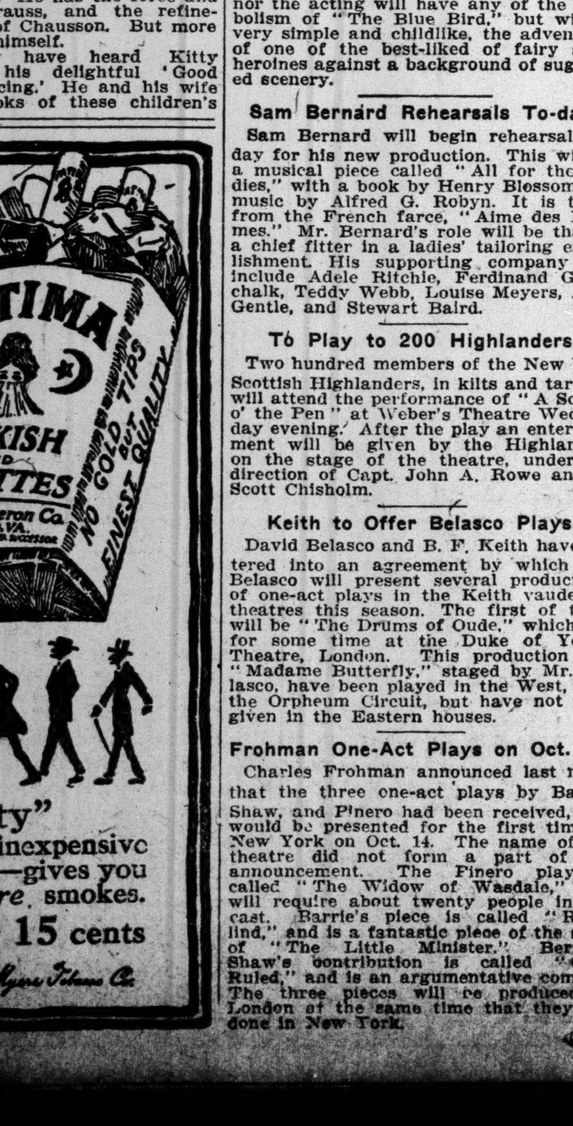
Praises John A. Carpenter.

"But more than all I feel pleased over the songs of a man who has just come to the fore as a serious song writer, and who will, I think, take the laurels away from every other American engaged in that occupation. I mean John A. Carpenter of Chicago. He has the force and originality of Strauss, and the refinement and charm of Chausson. But more than that, he is himself.

"You probably have heard Kitty Cheatham sing his delightful 'Good Ellen,' or 'Practicing.' He and his wife arranged two books of these children's songs, which have long been successful. But he is writing serious songs now. There is one in the Dorsetshire dialect called 'Don't Ceäre'; 'Looking Glass River,' the words by Stephenson; 'The Cock Shall Crow,' again by Stevenson; 'Go, Lovely Rose,' to Edward Waller's words; Lord Alfred Douglas's 'The Green River,' and William Blake's 'Little Fly' and 'Cradle Song.' I don't think there can be any doubt about the impression they will make."

"What do you think about singing in English in general?"

"I don't think it can or should be done, that is, not the English we hear nowadays, with words like 'observation' and 'situation.' No, Milton's English was all right, and perhaps could be sung, but the English of to-day is commercial. It is an economical language."



INTERBORO MEN AT CHURCH.

Letters from Shonts and Hedley Read at the Service.

A special service for the employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was held last night at the Grace M. E. Church in West 104th Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. Individual invitations to the service were sent to each of the 7,500 employes of the Interborough, and a large section of the church was reserved for them.

One hundred of the men assembled at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway last evening and, headed by a uniformed band of fifty persons, marched up Broadway to the church.

The Rev. Dr. Christian A. Reisner, pastor of the church, delivered a sermon on "Great Men," in the course of which he said: "Commissioner Waldo and Mayor Gaynor have been easily abused on account of the police situation. New York is not one-half so bad as it is pictured. The homicide record for the last ten years, for example, puts us fifteenth on the list.

"It is too easy to abuse police officers. Recently every politician who wanted to get votes abused some one. No single thing has come in for more abuse than the corporations that haul passengers. The Subway has come in for a vast share of abuse. No single organization in the world handles so many people with so small a trackage as the Subway with so few accidents and so little discomfort. Yet the public feels aggrieved because of crowds, and takes its spleen out on the employes."

Letters from Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Frank Hedley, Vice President, were read at the service. Mr. Shonts wrote that a meeting of such a character constituted the most favorable possible atmosphere in which the men associated with the operation of the elevated lines and Subway could be gathered. Mr. Hedley wrote that he believed it was a good plan to gather for religious thought the men who were engaged in transporting the millions of people of the city.

"THE HIGHER COURT" SEEN.

Federation of Theatre Clubs Produces It at Maxine Elliott's.

"The Higher Court," a three-act play by Henry Irving Dodge, was produced at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last night by the National Federation of Theatre Clubs before an audience composed of club members and their friends. No admission was charged.

This was the first of a series of performances to be given under the auspices of the federation in the carrying out of the policy of presenting plays that have been accepted by the body's Reading Committee, so that managers may have the opportunity of seeing how they appear on the stage rather than in manuscript. At last night's play the only manager prominent in the audience was Lee Shubert, through whose courtesy the theatre was used.

The President of the federation, Sydney Rosenfeld, asked that no criticism of the play be made, as the performance was semi-private and there was hope that some manager might be sufficiently impressed by it to purchase it. After the performance there was an informal reception in the theatre, in charge of a committee consisting of Eldora Goldthwait, Mrs. S. Neidlinger, Mrs. Paula Allen, Alice Brooks, Darwin A. Truss, Edward C. White, and Jessie Q. Fara. The principal characters in the play were taken by Harry Hadfield, Andrew Robson, John Westley, Lily Cahill, Claus Bogel, Suzanne Westford, and Edward Mawson.

"THE NEW SIN" COMES SOON

Lieblers to Fill Time at Wallack's for Entire Season.

A contract between the Liebler Company and the George C. Tyler Company and Charles M. Burnham, manager of Wallack's it was understood that the producing companies agreed to fill the time at Wallack's during the season is responsible for bringing to New York ahead of time B. Macdonald Hastings's play, "The New Sin," which is now playing at Powers Theatre, Chicago.

When "Disraeli" ended its run at Wallack's it was understood that the succeeding time there would be taken by another manager, but the plan could not be carried out. "The New Sin" will have its first New York performance on Tuesday, Oct. 15. The company is from the Royalty Theatre, London, where the piece was produced last Spring, and consists of Cyril Keightley, Julian L'Estrange, O. P. Heggie, A. P. Poulton, Roland Rushton, Arthur Bowyer, and Harvey Braban.

MUSIC FOR "SNOW WHITE."

Each of the Characters Will Have His Own Motif.

A feature of "Snow White," the play for children which Winthrop Ames will present at the Little Theatre for matinées this month, will be the incidental an entr'acte music. It will be extremely simple, to suit the play and the audiences of children.

There will be several fantastic dances and marches, and each of the characters will have his own motif, which will be played when he makes his appearance on the stage. Neither the play, the staging, nor the acting will have any of the symbolism of "The Blue Bird," but will be very simple and childlike, the adventures of one of the best-liked of fairy story heroines against a background of suggested scenery.

Sam Bernard Rehearsals To-day.

Sam Bernard will begin rehearsals today for his new production. This will be a musical piece called "All for the Ladies," with a book by Henry Blossom and music by Alfred G. Robyn. It is taken from the French farce, "Aime des Femmes." Mr. Bernard's role will be that of a chief fitter in a ladies' tailoring establishment. His supporting company will include Adele Ritchie, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Teddy Webb, Louise Meyers, Alice Gentle, and Stewart Baird.

To Play to 200 Highlanders.

Two hundred members of the New York Scottish Highlanders, in kilts and tartans, will attend the performance of "A Scrape o' the Pen" at Weber's Theatre Wednesday evening. After the play an entertainment will be given by the Highlanders on the stage of the theatre, under the direction of Capt. John A. Rowe and A. Scott Chisholm.

Keith to Offer Belasco Plays.

David Belasco and B. F. Keith have entered into an agreement by which Mr. Belasco will present several productions of one-act plays in the Keith vaudeville theatres this season. The first of these will be "The Drums of Oude," which ran for some time at the Duke of York's Theatre, London. This production and "Madame Butterfly," staged by Mr. Belasco, have been played in the West, over the Orpheum Circuit, but have not been given in the Eastern houses.

Frohman One-Act Plays on Oct. 14.

Charles Frohman announced last night that the three one-act plays by Barrie, Shaw, and Pinero had been received, and would be presented for the first time in New York on Oct. 14. The name of the theatre did not form a part of the announcement. The Pinero play is called "The Widow of Wasdale," and will require about twenty people in the cast. Barrie's piece is called "Rosalind," and is a fantastic piece of the style of "The Little Minister." Bernard Shaw's contribution is called "Over Ruled," and is an argumentative comedy. The three pieces will be produced in London at the same time that they are done in New York.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH HEARS NEW RECTOR

The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland Is Greeted by Large Congregations at First Services.

SERMON ONE OF ASKING AID

He Does Not Think Preachers Should Do All the Work—Rich Men Pass the Plate.

The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland preached his first sermon, yesterday, in St. George's Episcopal Church, in Rutherford Place, to which he was appointed rector Oct. 1. He held services at 8 and 11 o'clock, and had large congregations. Many of the wealthy parishioners are still at their country homes or abroad, but others of the prominent communicants and descendants of the old New York families whose names have been identified with St. George's Church almost continuously throughout its 100 years' existence were present to greet their new pastor. Dr. Reiland stood near the Rutherford Place entrance to the church, and was introduced to several hundred of his new parishioners. Some of his former friends in Grace Church, where he was an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Huntington, went over from that church after the services there to meet him.

Among those who greeted the new rector were Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton and Mrs. Herbert L. Saterlee, daughters of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is the senior warden of St. George's; Miss Julia Cabot Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Duff G. Maynard, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Havemeyer, Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, and William Rhinelander Stewart, who is junior warden in Grace Church.

In its century of history St. George's has had only six pastors, including the new rector, Dr. Reiland. In the throng to whom he was introduced was the granddaughter of the first rector, the Rev. James Milnor. She is Miss Julia Milnor, and is a member of the church, which has the largest Protestant parish worshipping in one building of any church in the world. There are 5,000 communicants in St. George's. When Dr. William S. Rainsford resigned from St. George's some of his friends who regretted to see him withdraw from his work became communicants thereafter in Grace Church. Some of those, it is said, will return now to the old church, among those mentioned being Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Duff G. Maynard.

At the conclusion of the services J. Pierpont Morgan and R. Fulton Cutting, Junior Warden, introduced the members of the Board of Vestrymen to Dr. Reiland. Letters expressing personal good wishes were exchanged between Dr. Reiland and his predecessor in St. George's, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead, now rector of the Emmanuel Church in Baltimore.

Dr. Reiland, at the 11 o'clock service, preached from the first chapter of Jeremiah, sixth and seventh verses, in which he outlined the logical efforts of Christianity and the need of self-confidence in Christian work. He said that while he was expected to help the people of St. George's parish, he expected that they would help him just as much. The custom sometimes adopted of permitting the minister to do all the good work in a parish, he said, could be improved upon by all the people of the parish assisting and helping personally in its work, in the social service, in Sunday-school, and the church.

The six vestrymen and wardens who collected the morning offering were J. Pierpont Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting, Henry W. Munroe, Seth Low, John S. Ward, and Henry H. Pike.

DEFINES LIBERAL JUDAISM.

Israel Abrahams Says It Is Spiritual Truth Applied to Daily Life.

Israel Abrahams, M. A., of Cambridge University addressed a large congregation in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. He spoke under the auspices of the Free Synagogue, of which Dr. Stephen S. Wise is rabbi, and was introduced by Dr. Wise as the chief representative of Liberal Judaism in England.

Mr. Abrahams chose as the basis of his remarks the appeal of Liberal Judaism to the religious instincts of his people. He said that Liberal Judaism was first of all a religion, and he offered an ideal of religious nationalism as opposed to one of political nationalism. He said in part:

"Any movement among the Jews not founded upon religion is anti-Semitic. The Jewish genius rises to its height only by its religious inspiration, and Liberal Judaism can give this essential and necessary force. It proposes the application of spiritual truth to practical life. Its stress is on fundamentals of conduct, not only in the matter of ritualistic observances, but also in the question of daily life and activity. It is an attempt to give the Jews a religion for practical uses. It is meant to take hold of the lives of the people. It is the force that can solve the problem of modern Judaism."

While in the city Mr. Abrahams is the guest of Henry Morgenthau, 30 West Seventy-second Street. He will deliver a series of lectures on Liberal Judaism at the Free Synagogue on Oct. 14 and 15 next, the first at the Temple Emanu-El vestry and the second at the Temple Israel vestry.

BY MOTOR BOAT TO RUSSIA.

Capt. Day Tells of Cruise from New Rochelle to St. Petersburg.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner New York from Southampton was Capt. Thomas Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder, who piloted the motor boat Detroit on her trip from New Rochelle to St. Petersburg last Summer. He was accompanied by Charles E. Earle, the mate, and W. H. Moreton, the engineer.

Capt. Day said the Detroit departed from New Rochelle on July 16 and arrived at Queenstown on Aug. 7, and from there sailed to Southampton. From that port the Detroit went to Ostend, Amsterdam, and through the Kiel Canal to St. Petersburg, where she arrived on Sept. 12.

"We stayed there seven days," said Capt. Day, "and then went to London, leaving the Detroit at the Russian capital. This long trip was undertaken," he went on to say, "to study out navigation problems connected with the motor boat. I shall write a full report from the notes I have taken on the voyage."

GIFT TO CORNELL LIBRARY.

Agriculture College Receives 5,000 Volumes from Mrs. John Craig.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The library at the Cornell State College of Agriculture has been enriched by 5,000 volumes, the gift of Mrs. John Craig, widow of the scientist who occupied the chair of horticulture at Cornell for eleven years. This horticultural library is considered one of the best in the country, containing many rare volumes, among them a history of rare plants written by Clusius and published in 1583. George Washington's book on "Husbandry and Farming," published in 1803, is also among the collection.

The popularity of farming as a business is extending, if the increased attendance in the College of Agriculture is a criterion. There are 1,170 regular students this year, or 276 more than last year, 494 having entered this Fall.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Samuel S. Auchincloss has taken a house at Short Hills, N. J., where she will reside this Winter with her two daughters.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. John David, at which the marriage of Miss Vera Beatrice Hendricks and George B. David will take place on Saturday, is at 321 West Fifty-fifth Street, and not in Mount Vernon, as given in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson, Miss Watson, and E. A. H. Watson of New York are at Briar Cliff Lodge for the Autumn.

CARDINAL FARLEY IN PULPIT.

Speaks to Congregation of the Priest and Homage Due Him.

Observance of the Feast of the Holy Rosary at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday was marked by a sermon delivered by Cardinal Farley—the first time he has preached from the gospel of the day since his elevation to the Cardinalate.

"It seems to me," said he, "that a word upon what is due the priests of God would be in order. We owe them the threefold homage of honor, love, and obedience. We owe them honor because of the dignity with which they are invested—they are ambassadors of Christ, holding such powers that St. Francis of Assisi has said that if he were to meet an angel and a priest on the highway he would salute the priest first.

"Then we owe the priest the homage of love and gratitude and affection. From his lips comes our knowledge of God; from him comes our regeneration at baptism, the renewal of the sacrifice by which we all were redeemed at the consecration of the body and blood of Christ, and absolution from the tortures of conscience at death. We owe him the homage of obedience because he has been placed by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church of God.

"Let it not be understood from my words that any priest is proud or puffed up with a sense of his own importance because of these vast powers which have been conferred upon him. The priest has too many reminders of his own lowliness ever to be proud. He knows his own weaknesses better than any other. When he sees the torrent of sin he has been sent to stay surge around him without his being able to stop it, then indeed he is humiliated."

BOYS BACK FROM CRUISE.

Training Ship Newport Will Dock in East River To-day.

The training ship Newport, after being away since May with sixty-three boys, appointed by the Board of Education, which now owns the former United States gunboat, will make fast at her pier, foot of Twenty-fourth Street, East River, early to-day, after spending Saturday and Sunday at Glencove, L. I., getting everything shipshape before entering her home port.

During the cruise the Newport visited Bermuda, England, France, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, where the boys saw the Olympic games at Stockholm and the festivities in Christiania on the King's birthday. On the return voyage the ship called at Funchal, Madeira. Capt. E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., commander of the vessel, said that the boys had behaved well during the cruise and had given no trouble in their respective duties. Only 500 miles of the voyage, he said, had been made under steam.

The graduating exercises will be held next Thursday and the second class will be left on board to continue their studies through the Winter. One of the prize winners is A. I. Flynn of New York. Cuthbert Griffiths is another studious graduate who will enter Annapolis. Others will enter the mercantile marine service in the American Line, it was said yesterday.

NEW RULES FOR WIRELESS.

Complete Federal Control to Prevent Interference by Amateurs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Four hundred wireless-equipped American ships, nearly 100 commercial wireless stations, many more stations connected with colleges, schools, and experimental laboratories, and several thousand amateur wireless stations are affected by regulations promulgated to-day by Acting Secretary Cable of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the enforcement of the radio-communication act on Dec. 13.

The act establishes a complete Federal control system over radio-communication and requires licensing of all wireless operators working across State lines or in communication with ships at sea. The department will administer the act through Inspectors at New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and additional Inspectors will be appointed within a few weeks for Boston, Chicago, Savannah, Seattle, and Cleveland. The United States has been divided into nine districts, with headquarters in those cities.

The circular embodying the regulations announces the eligibility of women as well as men, and says that applications for licenses for ship stations must be sent to the department's Radio Inspector at the port of departure. Licensing of great lakes vessels will not begin before Spring. Licenses for coast stations will be issued by the nearest Inspector or by the Commissioner of Navigation at Washington. Examinations of would-be operators will be held at the navy yards, naval stations, the Naval Academy, certain army posts, and elsewhere.

Amateur stations are restricted in wave lengths of transmittal to not exceeding 200 meters (about 750 feet) except on special application to the department.

"The department," Mr. Cable announced, "recognizes that radio-communication offers a wholesome form of instructive recreation for amateurs. It will not knowingly license an amateur who does not recognize and will not obey the principle of observance of the rights of others to the uninterrupted use of apparatus for important public and commercial purposes."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Incoming Ocean Greyhounds.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NEW YORK (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blackall, Miss M. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Crosby, A. T. Davenport, Capt. T. Fleming Day, Mrs. M. W. Dunn, C. Earl, Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, E. H. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Griscom, J. Ludlow Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hamilton, E. T. Hargrove, Mrs. M. Harris, Miss B. Homer, J. E. Hudson, Miss Marie Illington, Dr. J. Imre, M. F. Laffan, Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Lawrence, Mrs. F. B. Loomis, Mrs. W. Ludlow, Ambrose Manning, W. Moreton, Mrs. G. C. Musgrave, Mrs. G. H. Partridge, Miss Ada Reeve, N. H. Slaughter, E. H. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, J. B. Townsend, Miss D. H. Wise, and Arthur Workman.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. G. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Arnold, Dr. M. R. Bowie, Mrs. W. Brown, W. B. Cadwalader, Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Mrs. N. C. Chapman, William Craig, J. A. Danforth, Miss F. Mabel V. Denning, C. A. Disbrow, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Douglas, W. C. Grant, Miss C. B. Hyde, W. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, Robert Morgan, James Scott, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Stewart, and Mrs. S. W. Taylor.

IVERNIA (Naples)—Miss W. Atkinson, Mrs. M. Bland, J. W. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Carpenter, Dr. J. Chase, Miss S. M. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Farnum, F. B. Freeman, Mrs. B. D. Janus, K. G. How, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, Miss Muriel Milner, Miss Helen B. Potter, Miss E. A. Redford, Dr. L. S. Rowntree, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Schley, Miss M. J. Smith, Mrs. E. O. Stearns, Baron Abele Taszilo, Mr. and Mrs. Webster Wells, Miss A. H. Wharton, H. N. Whitney, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Miss E. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Young, and S. Young.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts received word yesterday that Irene Bordoni had sailed for New York on La Provence, and was expected here on Friday. She will fulfill an engagement at the Winter Garden, appearing as a feature in "The Passing Show of 1912," early in November. Bordoni, as she prefers to be known, is noted for her voice and her gowns.

Mary Illington, Ambrose Manning and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blackall, the first contingent of the London company that is to appear at the Manhattan Opera House in "The Whip," arrived yesterday on the New York. Other groups of players will arrive during the week.

"The Master of the House," which has been playing at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, will be transferred to the Lyric Theatre to-night. There have been several minor changes in the cast since the opening.

HOMELESS AT 80 AND SON A DOCTOR

Har Moriah Hospital Shelters Mrs. Miller, Who Swears She Gave Her Children Much.

THEIR HOMES CLOSED TO HER

Dr. Albert Miller Says Both of Her Legs Were Broken by a Truck and Hospital Has Ill-Treated Her.

Mrs. Paula Miller, 80 years old, who once was known on the east side as the possessor of a fortune, is likely, according to Supt. Abraham N. Spector of Har Moriah Hospital, 138 East Second Street, to become a public charge unless one of her three children, all of whom have homes, gives her shelter.

Mrs. Miller lived at 22 Orchard Street and went about the east side collecting money for poor families. One of the homes she visited was that of Bernard Semel, Vice President of the Har Moriah Hospital. Mr. Semel called the attention of the hospital to the old woman's feeble condition, and neighbors brought her to the institution four weeks ago in a carriage. Mr. Spector said yesterday:

"At first she refused to tell anything about herself, but later she told me she had three children—Dr. Albert Miller of 318 East 165th Street, the Bronx; Morris Miller of 213 Clinton Street, and Mrs. Sarah Joffe of 103 Division Street. One declared that they would not take her into their homes. She declared she had paid for the education of her son Albert and had given him between $17,000 and $20,000, and had made handsome presents to her daughter."

Mr. Spector declared he had sent for the members of her family, and one of them denied that the old woman was his mother, but later admitted that she was. He declared that he could not persuade any of the children to take her into their homes. Mr. Spector exhibited an affidavit signed by Mrs. Miller, in which she related the things she had done for her children. The affidavit was drawn by Mr. Spector, who said he was a notary public as well as a hospital Superintendent. He declared that Mrs. Miller was well enough to leave the institution, but they were keeping her there because they did not like to send her into the streets or to the city poorhouse. He was hoping, he said, that one of her children would give her a home before such a course became necessary.

When Dr. Miller was seen last night he said: "My mother is a childish old woman, and if she said the things that Mr. Spector said she did they are not true. She never loaned or gave me such a sum of money, or any money at all for that matter. I paid for my education by working as a teacher in a night school in Sheriff Street, and I always supported my mother. I paid $11 a week for two rooms for her in Orchard Street. My sister promised to look after her, but has not done this very well of late."

He declared that his mother was sent to the hospital by some meddling neighbors, and that he had paid the hospital $1 a day for her care. He exhibited a hospital receipt for $19, showing he had paid up to Sept. 23, and said that he "would pay the balance he owed them shortly."

"I think," he said, "the hospital has treated my mother very badly. She had two of her legs broken by a truck several months ago, and she is not in condition to leave the institution. I have been looking for rooms for her, and want to look after her."

Morris Miller said last night: "Albert was my mother's favorite child. I have seven children, and would be willing to give my mother a home, but she does not care to live here."

BIG LINE AT POLO GROUNDS.

First Fans Seeking World Series Tickets Appear at 9 P. M.

A little knot of men walked up Eighth Avenue about 9 o'clock last evening and stationed themselves, single file, at the 159th Street entrance to the Polo Grounds. This was the beginning of the line of those waiting for the opening of the sale of tickets for the world series. It began to form just twelve hours before the sale of the tickets would be opened. By midnight it reached down to 155th Street, and when the tickets are actually placed on sale this morning at 9 o'clock there will be several thousand persons in line.

This line that had formed by midnight was by no means made up of a soapbox brigade of messenger boys waiting as envoys of the people who will actually occupy the seats, although there seemed to be plenty of such vicarious fans. There were men of substance there, and there were many women. They came equipped with blankets and breakfast, furs and food. There was one party of two men and two women from Oklahoma, who, like most of the patient enthusiasts, had brought camp stools along, and one man of the neighborhood was offering a cot bed for $5. A near-by restaurant arranged to keep open till daybreak to catch the trade, and stands for the dispensing of coffee and sandwiches sprang up like mushrooms.

Inspector Sweeney, twelve of his men, and the reserves of the West 152d Street Station, were there to keep order.

AUGUSTE BEERNAERT DEAD.

Belgian Statesman Had Been Conspicuous in World Peace Movement.

LUCERNE, Oct. 6.—Auguste Marie François Beernaert, the Belgian statesman, died here to-day from pneumonia. He was taken ill during the recent Peace Congress at Geneva and hastened here in the hope that he would recover.

Auguste Beernaert won the Nobel peace prize in 1909 jointly with Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. He had been closely identified with The Hague Tribunal and with the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Congress.

M. Beernaert was born at Ostend in 1829. After being admitted to the Bar he entered politics, attaching himself to the Moderate Liberal Party. In 1874 he became a member of the Clerical Party and accepted the position of Minister of Public Works. He served also as Minister of Agriculture, Chief of the Cabinet and Minister of Finance, member of the Chamber of Deputies, of which he became President, and Minister of State.

Charles Robert Forrest.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Charles Robert Forrest died to-day at his residence, 1,045 Asylum Avenue, in his seventieth year, of apoplexy. He came to Hartford in 1879. He was a Director in the Connecticut River Lumber Company, the American Typefounders, and other companies. He was a member of the University and Yale Clubs in New York, the Hartford Club, the Republican Club, and the Hartford Golf Club.

Lewis D. Griffith.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Lewis D. Griffith, a lawyer, died at his home in this city this afternoon.

Mr. Griffith was born in Troy in 1847. In 1864 he raised a company of recruits for the civil war. Later he was commissioned Second Lieutenant by Gov. Fenton. Mr. Griffith served as Commander of the Department of New York, G. A. R.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN HAROLD KUNKEL, a broker, with H. B. Hollins, 15 Wall Street, died yesterday of typhoid fever. He was 34 years old. Mr. Kunkel was a son of the late John J. and Mary E. Kunkel. He is survived by two sisters.

A. I. HANKS, 45 years old, who up until two months ago conducted the historic Flushing Hotel, died yesterday at his home in Bowne Avenue, Flushing.

JOHN REID, 54 years old, for a number of years sexton of All Saints' P. E. Church, Bayside, L. I., died yesterday at his home in West Street, Bayside.

GEORGE PLATT LEGGETT, 68 years old, for many years manager of the Nassau Lumber Company, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at his home in Hempstead, L. I.

HENRY E. PICKETT, a pioneer pipe line constructor, died Saturday at his home in Sacramento, Cal. He laid a pipe line from the oil wells to Oil Creek, a distance of eleven miles, from where oil could be shipped by boat.

Capt. WILLIAM E. QUINN, one of the oldest coast pilots of the Atlantic seaboard, died Saturday night in Dorchester, Mass., aged 64 years.

THOMAS W. CUMMINGS, a retired lumber merchant and molding mill owner, died Friday at 61 Shaw Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN WILSON, 60 years old, a produce merchant of the firm of F. Denner & Co. of Fulton Market Manhattan, died Saturday at his home, 88 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.

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SCRANTON - - PENNSYLVANIA

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ABRAMS.—Oct. 4, 920 Prospect Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Abrams, a daughter.

BISCHOFF.—Oct. 3, 1,884 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Bischoff, a son.

DOOB.—Oct. 2, 1,963 Ryer Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Doob, a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN.—Oct. 1, 100 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Goldstein, a son.

Married.

GLEASON—HAYES.—Oct. 5, in New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Frederick J. Stanley, Arthur H. Gleason, son of the late Rev. Dr. William H. Gleason, and Helen Hayes, daughter of John W. Hayes of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. No cards.

POTTER—VOORHEES.—At Grace Church chantry, Friday, the 4th of October, 1912, Robert Francis Potter, son of the late Edward Tuckerman Potter, and Virginia Langfitt Voorhees, daughter of the late Daniel Doddridge Voorhees.

HABER—SPEAR.—Oct. 16, Theresa Spear to Abraham Haber.

MURVIHILL—NELLIUS.—Oct. 4, Olliga E. Nellius to Harry C. Murvihill.

OLTON—HILL.—Oct. 2, Mildred Hill to George Olton.

PAASWELL—EISENHARDT.—Oct. 2, Alice G. Eisenhardt to George Paaswell.

ROHMANN—ZAISER.—Oct. 1, Elizabeth Zaiser to Henry Rohmann.

SHINE—SCHWARTZ.—Oct. 15, Helen Schwartz to Samuel C. Shine.

Brooklyn.

CON—GOERKE.—Oct. 2, Pauline E. Goerke to Eugene L. Con.

VAN PELT—BUCK.—Oct. 3, Louise Buck to Capt. George W. Van Pelt.

Died.

ACHESON.—On Sunday, Oct. 6, 1912, William H. Acheson. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday morning.

AGNEW.—Andrew Gifford, on Sunday, Oct. 6, at New Canaan, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROSS.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, 1912, Frank Van Horn Bross, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 217 Claremont Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 7, at 8:30 P. M.

BUCHSBAUM.—Helene Kaufherr, infant daughter of Abraham and Gertrude Buchsbaum, (nee Kaufherr,) aged 5 months 9 days. Buried Sunday, Oct. 6, 1912.

COYNE.—On Friday, Oct. 4, 1912, Fanny C. Coyne, wife of the late Charles R. Coyne. Funeral services from her late residence, 44 Kensington Av., Jersey City, on Monday, Oct. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M.

DONOGHUE.—Saturday, at 2,648 Briggs Av., 194th St.,) Thomas, son of the late John and Catherine Donoghue. Funeral Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from Church of Lady of Mercy, Fordham.

DUNHAM.—Henry P., on Oct. 4, 1912, eldest son of Adeline M. and the late Thomas C. Dunham.

EPSTEIN.—On Sunday, Oct. 6, 1912, at 8 P. M., Mrs. Sarah Epstein, beloved mother of Mrs. S. Kalvin, Mrs. H. Lippman, Mrs. M. Lisschitz, and Mrs. A. Berliner. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Kalvin, 542 West 112th St., Monday, Oct. 7, 1912, at 1 P. M.

FRANK.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, Rachel Frank, dearly beloved mother of Birdie, Hexter, Edward, and Clarence Frank. Funeral at convenience of the family.

FORREST.—On Sunday, Oct. 6, Charles Robert Forrest of Hartford, Conn., in his seventieth year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,045 Asylum Av., Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock.

GOSSETT.—Dr. Abraham Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Gossett, after a lingering illness, at Monticello, N. Y. Funeral leaves Weehawken on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 2:30 P. M. for Washington Cemetery.

HASSEY.—Entered into rest, Oct. 5, 1912, Emma Hassey, beloved wife of Emile A. Hassey and daughter of Amalia Gastroph. Funeral service on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1912, at residence, No. 17 West 123d St.

JOHNSON.—On Oct. 5, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Constance Beatrice, infant daughter of Constance Wheeler and Burges Johnson, aged 3 weeks.

KELLOGG.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, 1912, after lingering illness, Eliza McIntosh Kellogg, beloved wife of Luther Laflin Kellogg and daughter of the late Major Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. A., and Amelia S. McIntosh. Funeral services at her late residence 133 W. 70th St., New York City, Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, 1912, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. New Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

KNIGHT.—Dr. George Henry, in the 57th year of his age, suddenly, at Lakeville, Conn. Funeral Monday, Oct. 7, at the house at 2 P. M.

KNY.—Louis T., 65. Body lying in state, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.)

KUNKEL.—John Harold, on Sunday, Oct. 6, of typhoid fever, aged 34 years, son of the late John and Mary E. Kunkel. Funeral services to be held at Frederick, Md. Baltimore Philadelphia, and Washington papers please copy.

LEGGETT.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Oct. 6, George P. Leggett, age 68. Funeral from late residence, 133 Washington St., Wednesday afternoon at 2:30.

MARKS.—Oct. 6, 1912, at her residence, 1,780 Broadway, Mary G., widow of William L. Marks and daughter of Mrs. Margaret Leonard. Funeral and interment, Providence, R. I. Kindly omit flowers. Providence papers please copy.

PAYNE.—Oct. 5, Martha Brown, wife of the late Alvan T. Payne, at her late residence, 308 West 93d St., New York City. Funeral private.

RYAN.—On Oct. 6, Augustin J., beloved son of Patrick H. and Mary J. Ryan. Funeral from his late residence, 502 East 58th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. John's Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av. Interment Calvary.

SARIL.—On Oct. 5, Fannie Davison, beloved wife of August Saril and mother of Dr. H. D. Saril. Funeral private.

STIGER.—At Bernardsville, N. J., Oct. 5, John S., husband of Heloise Hamilton and son of the late John S. Stiger, M. D. Funeral private.

UNGER.—Sept. 30, Anna Unger, widow of Emil Unger, at Frankfort-on-Main. Funeral services at her late residence, 8 East 94th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

ALLISON.—Mary E., 502 East 145th St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

Died.

ASKIN.—Josiah, 88 New Chambers St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

BALSCHEEN.—Adolf A., 2,028 Morris Av., Bronx, Oct. 5, aged 65. Funeral service to-morrow.

CASSIN.—Bridget, 425 East 69th St., Oct. 4, aged 54. Funeral to-day.

COLWELL.—Mary J., 2,116 Madison Av., Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

DREYFUS.—Rebecca, 27 East 77th St., Oct. 5. Funeral private to-day.

ESTERLY.—Howard A., 167 East 79th St., Oct. 4, aged 45.

FINNEY.—Ann, 446 West 33d St., Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

GOEHRINGER.—Mrs. Charles, 207 West 18th St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-day.

HAHN.—Jacob, 424 West 51st St, Oct. 5, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

McSORLEY.—Thomas, 450 West 36th St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

NORTON.—Mary, 2,902 8th Av., Oct. 4, aged 71.

RAFFERTY.—Dennis F., 408 West 46th St., Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

RAPPELT.—John, 512 10th Av., Oct. 5, aged 58. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

REID.—Louis, 807 Columbus Av., Oct. 5. Funeral notice later.

RIORDAN.—James, 356½ Madison St., Oct. 4. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

ROSE.—Mary, 213 East 25th St., Oct 4, aged 3.

SULLIVAN.—Sylvester, 423 East 82d St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

WHITELAW.—Thomas, 424 West 74th St., Oct. 4.

Brooklyn.

BAUER.—Metta C., 298 Bond St., Oct. 5.

BEIRNE.—Frances E., 636 Sterling Place, Oct 4. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

BROWN.—Jessie, 523 Macon St., Oct. 4.

BROWN.—Laura F., 165 15th St., Oct. 5. Funeral notice later.

CUNNIFF.—William F., 402 Sackett St., Oct 4.

DOWLING.—Anna V., 168 Bergen St., Oct. 5, aged 23. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

DRUMM.—Bessie, 119 Wolcott St., Oct. 4.

EEK.—Gustaf F., 363 Pacific St., Oct. 4, aged 64. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GASAU.—Anna, 215 Lefferts Av., Oct. 5, aged 63. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

HOGE.—William M., 184 Lefferts Place, Oct. 5. Funeral notice later.

JONES.—Anna E., 217 Rutledge St., Oct. 5. Funeral notice later.

JONES.—Robert F., 388 Linden St., Oct. 4. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MARKS.—Ernestina, 655 Evergreen Av., Oct. 4, aged 70.

SALOMON.—Samuel, Oct. 5. Funeral 503 Atlantic Av. to-day, 2:30 P. M.

SCHARFENBERG.—Elizabeth, 227 Bergen St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

STAACK.—Clinton J., 664 18th St., Oct. 4.

TAYLOR.—Emma, 414 East 31st St., Flatbush, Oct. 5.

TOOHILL.—Lillian D., 303 Schermerhorn St., Oct. 5. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Helen, 187 Joralemon St., Oct. 3. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

WILSON.—John, 88 Pulaski St., Oct. 5, aged 60.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

BELL.—Jane, 24 Hunter St., Newark, Oct. 4, aged 59. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CAULFIELD.—Catherine, 141 Wayne St., Jersey City, Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

DEALING.—Charles E., 518 Summit Av., Jersey City, Oct. 5. Funeral to-day.

EDWARDS.—Charles, 32 Warren St., Newark, Oct. 4, aged 20. Funeral to-day.

ERNST.—Lena, 3 Paulmier Place, Jersey City, Oct. 5. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

FEY.—Albertina, 21 Norfolk St., Newark, Oct. 5, aged 66. Funeral to-morrow.

HAYES.—John, 343 8th St., Jersey City, Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 7:30 A. M.

HAGER.—Edward, 554 Sanford Av., Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

JAQUES.—Margaret, 212 Camden St., Newark, Oct. 5.

McDOU.—Mary, 709 Willow Av., Hoboken, Oct. 3, aged 53.

MULLIGAN.—Bridget, 14 Oak St., Jersey City, Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

NORRIS.—Bridget, 83 Prospect Place, Newark, Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.

PFEIFFER.—Helene, 472 Spring St., West Hoboken, Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

REUL.—Frederick, Newark, Oct. 4, aged 67.

SEIDMAN.—Gustave, 105 Morris Av., Newark, Oct. 5. Funeral notice later.

SIMPSON.—John, 119 Newton St., Newark, Oct. 4.

STANDINGER.—William, 140 McAdoo Av., Jersey City, Oct. 4. Funeral to-morrow.

TEMPLE.—Joseph, 701 1st St., Hoboken, Oct. 3, aged 66.

WEDD.—Margaret, 127 Clifton Place, Jersey City, Oct. 5, aged 77. Funeral to-morrow.

WEINER.—Wenzel J., Newark, Oct. 5, aged 57.

WOELL.—Gus, 203 Grand St., Jersey City, Oct. 5. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

INGERSOLL.—Sarah J., College Point, Oct. 5, aged 83.

McLINDEN.—Elizabeth, Woodhaven, Oct. 4. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

MIR.—Frank, Flushing, Oct. 5. Funeral to-day.

OLLWERTHER.—Elizabeth, East Williamsburg, Oct. 5, aged 38.

PFEIFER.—Lena, 226 Jeffery Av., Jamaica, Oct. 4.

Westchester County.

PYNE.—Emma L., 619 South 8th Av., Mount Vernon, Oct. 5, aged 62. Funeral to-day.

In Memoriam.

APPEL.—Emanuel, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Oct. 13, 11 A. M.

BIELEFELD.—Abraham, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Oct. 13, 10:30 A. M.

BOLTE.—Theresa H., in memory of, died Oct. 7, 1910.

BOYLE.—Ann, mass St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, to-day, 9 A. M.

BURGER.—Bennie and Gussie, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

COHN.—Morris, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Oct. 13, 2:30 P. M.

DONOHUE.—John J., in memory of, died Oct. 7, 1902.

FREDERICA.—Sister M., mass Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, Oct. 9, 10:30 A. M.

HERZOG.—Sigmund, unveiling monument, New Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 13, 2:30 P. M.

JESKE.—Michael, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Oct. 13, 2:30 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Margaret J., service St. Alphonsus's Church, to-day, 8 A. M.

LEVY.—Mary, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Oct. 13, 3 P. M.

LEVY.—Siegfried, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Oct. 13, 3 P. M.

McGUINNESS.—Maria B., mass, Nativity Church, Oct. 11, 9 A. M.

MURPHY.—Morris, in memory of, died Oct. 7, 1904.

MURPHY.—Nicholas, mass, St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—Alice, mass, St. Agnes's Church, Oct. 9, 10 A. M.

MYERS.—Lewis A., in memory of, died Oct. 7, 1911.

NEALIS.—Thomas J., mass, St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, to-morrow, 9 A. M.

POSNER.—Benjamin, in memory of, died Oct. 8, 1902.

RODBERG.—Herbert, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 13, 3 P. M.

SEABURN.—Julius, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Oct. 13, 3:15 P. M.

SIMON.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Oct. 13, 2 P. M.

SIMPSON.—Mary, mass, Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn, to-day, 7 A. M.

SMITH.—Mary A., in memory of, died Oct. 7, 1905.

SOLOMON.—Annie, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 13, 2:30 P. M.

SOMMER.—Christopher, in memory of, died Oct. 7, 1910.

URANSKY.—Sarah, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 13, 10:30 A. M.

WIDMAN.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Oct. 13, 2 P. M.

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TWO SIDES TO A BIG STORY.

Fullerton Tells Why and How the Red Sox Are Going to Win the World's Series, and The Times's Baseball Expert Tells Why the Giants Should Win.

By Hugh S. Fullerton.

Boston's Red Sox ought to win the next world's championship. If the New York Giants win more than two games in the series I shall cease to believe in dope at all and concede that there is something in baseball beyond the mechanical ability to play the game.

One would be foolish to argue that New York hasn't a chance. Any one who has studied the game will realize that there are times and conditions under which the St. Louis Browns, now the worst team in major leagues, will beat the Boston Red Sox four out of seven games. The element of luck is so great that if it runs all in one direction a weak team may beat a better one in a short series. But it looks to me as if the chances of the Giants are but little better now than they were a year ago, when I could not concede them a chance to win. I believe that, with Tesreau at his best and with luck all favoring them, New York might win. But unless things break for them all the time the Giants are beaten.

Boston has a better team, playing better ball, and with a better system than that of New York. Indeed, with the possible exception of the Pittsburgh team in its present form, I think Boston has the best ball club in the country.

Analyzing the teams man by man, comparing them as individuals and with regard to their value as team players, calculating the relative value of each position on the defensive, and the individual value of each man on offensive work; studying the men in relation to each other; the averages; what the players say of them and their style of work; studying, again, the batting styles of each man—not so much what they have done (although I studied that,) but what they are likely to do against the style of pitching they must encounter—I have reduced the teams to cold figures. On a basis of 100 as absolute perfection in everything, I figure Boston at 69 and New York at 56, a difference so great as to overbalance the element of luck in such a series.

Boston excels New York individually in seven of the nine positions. Boston plays better team ball. Boston, in its present form, has a better pitching staff. It looks to me as if New York's only hope is to have one pitcher who shall prove unhittable and strong enough to sweep the entire series.

The Boston team has its faults, but it has proved the cleanest and most consistent ball club of the year. I give New York credit for hustling, pressing every advantage, rushing its attack, and playing hard ball. Neither team has had any bad luck during the entire playing season. Neither has suffered from any serious injuries nor from enforced lay-offs by official decree. It is out of place to comment on this, but they have gotten away with a lot that other teams have been punished for trying. That is part of the game.

In a way the rating of the players of both teams is a trifle too high. We are compelled to figure them on what they have done this year, nor is it fair to detract from their achievements, because in other seasons they may have shown weaknesses. What they have done this year we ought to expect them to do in the series now about to open.

I do not think either team is quite as good as one would expect a pennant winning team to be. There is not a doubt in my mind that Pittsburgh in its present form is much better than New York has been during the year.

Mark this—the New York team is not a "game" ball club. The two clubs of the National League that go out and fight the Giants—Chicago and Pittsburgh—whipped them regularly, and whipped them not by superior strength, but by outgaming them and making them quit. They did quit. Every player on the Chicago and Pittsburgh teams will tell you that the Giants, challenged and fought hard, will lie down. In the American League something of the same charge has in past years been brought against the Boston Club. This season the players admit that Boston is fighting back and refusing to quit.

Another thing: I watched five games played between the Chicago and New York teams this season. Of these games New York won two and lost three. In those five games, according to my score books, there were thirty-one balls driven to the outfield that were thrown back. In not one case did one of the Giant infielders, a catcher, or a pitcher back up the man taking the throw. The play in this respect was so slovenly and slipshop as to call out protests from spectators who scarcely know the game. The entire inside team work of the Giants seemed to me careless and sloppy. The fact that only one ball got through and allowed an extra base amounts to nothing. They were playing bad ball and getting away with it.

The Giants rely upon strong pitching and baserunning to win. They figure if they have a pitcher who can hold Boston to small scores they can score enough runs to win. They calculate that they can run bases on Carrigan. Boston is just as confident that Carrigan can stop them. I believe New York is more likely to throw away what chances it has than of winning by baserunning. If New York is correct and the Giants can run on Carrigan, I'll concede New York's chance of winning is much better than I have figured—at least six points better. Carrigan, who is aided by clever holding up by the pitchers and wonderful blocking by Wagner and Yerkes, has stopped all the American League baserunners, and I do not figure any of the Giants the superiors of Cobb, Bush, Milan, or some others he has killed off on the bases.

But, after all, a series such as this is a contest between pitchers rather than between teams. We consider the hitting power of one team against the pitching power and fielding skill of the other, and pitching is seven points out of nine in the calculation. Let us calculate pitchers. In all probability the first game will be between Tesreau and Wood. The managers hardly can choose differently, unless McGraw is willing practically to concede the opening game to Boston. I expect the score of that game to be small, and, unlike most of those who have studied the series, I think that the only close score of the entire series will be that one. With both pitchers in condition, as they undoubtedly will be, it ought to be a hot fight and almost a toss-up as to which team will win. If the Giants win it, they will have an almost even chance for the pennant. If they lose, the series ought to end in five or six games. The second game should be between Collins and Mathewson. I believe the score in that case should be close up to the fifth or sixth inning, after which Boston ought to trample the Giants. And from that to the finish the series should be a slugging match, except when Wood pitches. If McGraw calls upon Ames, he is likely to stop the slugging, for Ames, with control, can stop any one.

On equal pitching Boston can outslug the Giants, and I expect them to pile up large scores in most of the games. From here it looks all Boston.

By The Times's Baseball Reporter.

It was the steady, consistent playing of a well-balanced ball club that won the American League title for the Boston Red Sox this season. There has been no slump, no change of form, no wonderful outbursts of speed in their work. They played well all the time.

It is difficult to recall a National League championship club whose season's work has been so spasmodic and erratic as the Giants' this year. At times they have played brilliantly, and at other times their work has been woefully weak. A commanding lead of sixteen games gave the New York team confidence, and there never was a time in the race when the players were afraid that the lead could be cut down materially.

Once or twice their position seemed endangered, and it was on these occasions that the club showed that it was able to rise to the occasion. When playing the best ball they were capable of the Giants displayed a dash and vim and speed which marked them as a high-class ball club. On the last visit to Pittsburgh, when the Giants' lead had been cut down to half a dozen games, they buckled down and showed recuperative powers and latent strength which carried them through triumphantly. Another trying ordeal was that in Philadelphia early in September, when the club played seven games in four days. Again they rose to the heights, and the thrill and importance of the fight brought out their best game, and it seemed impossible to stop them.

The world's series of seven games is an entirely different proposition from the long 154-game season. If the Giants can show the highest type of game of which they are capable, if they can play at top speed, as they played their best against the Pirates or the Cubs or the Phillies, they will give the Red Sox an opposition which will be entirely different from any they have faced this season.

The comparative strength of the clubs in the season's campaign cannot be taken too seriously, because these records were made against entirely different groups of players. National League partisans have good reason to doubt the optimistic attitude of American League admirers. To win a pennant in the National League a club has got to know just as much baseball as a club that wins in the American League. Because the Red Sox won their honors in more finished style than the "in-and-out" Giants, does that mean that they are a better club in a short series! Not necessarily.

There is a reason, and a good reason, why the Giants should fight out a victory over the Red Sox in this series. That reason is Manager McGraw. Here is a baseball tactician who has had a more comprehensive schooling than any man in the game to-day. He is resourceful and designing, quick to detect a weakness in his opponents, and uncommonly skillful in working out manoeuvres which will give his team the "edge" on their adversaries.

In a short series it is the quick action and the unexpected which counts heavily in the result. The slower, more easy-going, and steady Stahl may be outguessed and outgeneraled in a quick shift of baseball tactics. McGraw's resourcefulness is apt to make a difference in the game at any time. From the bench and the coaching lines McGraw has an advantage in general supervision over Stahl, much of whose attention will be absorbed in the tensity of the game itself.

The McGraw personality is more aggressive and scrappier than Stahl's. The New York leader instills a fighting spirit and "ginger" into his team that carries it through many an uphill combat. He has another man of the same type right in the thick of the fight, Larry Doyle, who can bring the best out of his men, and who is a tireless worker under all circumstances. Doyle may make a bull or two, but unlike many players he does not sulk, nor does his spirit weaken. He plays all the harder, and will be a big factor in the Giants' game at the pivotal position.

The general impression among Red Sox fans that the Boston batsmen are going against the Giant pitchers and bat them to all corners of the lot has little foundation in fact. In actual slugging during the past season Speaker, Gardner, and Stahl have not cracked the fences any oftener than Meyers, Doyle, and Merkle. It is futile to say that one crew of sluggers is better than the other. Who knows?

The uncertainty of the world's series is very likely to bring forth the unforeseen. Who knows but that a youngster of the type of Burns or Schafer will go in and prove a sensation? Who knows but that Red Jack Murray, who went through the world's series last season without a hit, may show what he is really capable of and prove an important batting factor?

The Giants will go into this test with the valuable experience of having played through a world's series. It will be a new experience for the Boston players, not one of whom has been through a crucial test of this sort.

Because Boston will be a slight favorite in the betting doesn't mean that Boston will win by any means.

Hot favorites have been defeated in baseball before. Detroit was a favorite over Pittsburgh in the series of 1909, but the Pirates won. New York is the kind of a ball team that will fight to the last ditch. With Manager McGraw at the helm, it is not likely that the team will be dismayed by a defeat. It is a team that can fight its way from behind and win out, and teams have done that before in a world's series. In the games of 1903 Pittsburgh took three games from Boston, and yet Boston won out by taking the next four.

Fighting spirit and the ability to overcome difficulties form part of the Giants' assets. The pitching talent is very apt to look different in a world's series than in the regular season's grind. What baseball players call the "break" in the luck will be an important factor. Calculating baseball judges do not see a wide margin of favor in either of the world's series contenders when one misplay, an untimely muff or "boot," a slight error of judgment, may completely change the complexion of the contest.

The Giants have another advantage at the very start. They will play the first game to-morrow on their home grounds, with an enthusiastic home crowd to cheer them on. All this may tend to develop an uncomfortable feeling among the Boston players. It surely will not help them any.

When a manager of McGraw's experience and judgment will pin his faith on a pitcher like Mathewson after ten years, it is only reasonable to suppose that the veteran star is still capable of sterling work. Matty throughout his career has been able to outguess the best batsmen in the National League. It is not the mere physical or technical part of his pitching that has made him a wonderful boxman. It is his ability to know the men who face him and serve them with something they do not expect.

Tesreau is not the kind of player who will ever become flustered. In his most trying situations this season he was just as cool and unconcerned as when he pitched for Perryville, Mo., years ago.

New York's chances are not at all dim. In fact, they are bright. If McGraw is able to bring out the talent that is in his men facing the Red Sox, with the assurance and the resourcefulness which they have shown in their best games this season, the world's title will come to New York.

BIG STAKE FOR DURYEA.

Outsider Shannon Wins French Municipal Prize of $23,600.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Herman B. Duryea's bay colt Shannon to-day won the Prix du Conseil Municipal, known as the Autumn Grand Prix, over the Longchamps course. The race, which was at one mile and a half, was worth $23,600.

Shannon won by half a length with Tripolette second and Martial III. third. August Belmont's Amouraux, III. finished fourth. Shannon was an outsider in the betting, but was superbly ridden by MacGee.

America's Richest Racing Stake.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—The Kentucky endurance stake race of four miles, said to be the richest American turf event of the year, will be run at Churchill Downs to-morrow. Eleven horses that have been trained to go the long route are expected to face the barrier. The purse this year will be $15,000, it having been doubled since inauguration of the event at Churchill Downs last year. Entries and weights follow:

Manager Mask and Pliant, 103 pounds each; Duval and Col. Holloway, 108 each; Aso, Nadzu, Sotemia, and Sir Catesby, 119 each; Gordon, Melton Street, and Star Charter, 122 each.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK RACES.

Junior and Senior Cross-Country Championships to be Staged There.

With the announcement that Van Cortlandt Park will be the scene of the junior and senior National cross-country championships, slated, respectively, for Nov. 16 and 30, a great revival of the best form of amateur sport of a foot-running nature is anticipated.

Thomas J. Higgins, Commissioner of Parks of the Borough of the Bronx, who has always been an ardent advocate of athletics and who believes that the parks should be fully utilized, has written James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Championship Committee, that he will co-operate with the Amateur Athletic Union and allow them to hold the championship contests over a course that has been already laid out.

The permit has been granted with the distinct understanding that the championships must be conducted under rules which comply with the Department of Parks of the Borough of the Bronx. The start and finish will be inside the park at Newton Avenue and Broadway, and the course will carry the runners over the golf links across Gun Hill Road and over the old Croton aqueduct to a point opposite the starting line.

TWO LEAGUES END BASEBALL SEASON

New York and Boston Lead Closest Competitors by Substantial Margins.

The thirty-eighth annual campaign of the National Baseball League and the twelfth annual American League season closed simultaneously yesterday, with the New York and Boston Clubs the respective champions by the substantial margins of 70 and 92 points over their closest competitors.

The possibility of a tie between Chicago and Pittsburgh for second place in the National League, or even of Chicago winning the second place honors, continued up to the last game yesterday, but Pittsburgh saved itself by an overwhelming defeat of Cincinnati and stands three points ahead of the Chicago Club in the final standing.

A gap of 119 points, the largest between any two teams in either league, separates Cincinnati from third place; Philadelphia is within ten points of the Reds, St. Louis within sixty-eight points of the Phillies, Brooklyn thrty-five points behind the Cardinals, and Boston last, thirty-seven points behind Brooklyn.

In the American League, Washington and Philadelphia had a close finish for second place, with the Senators winning by seven points. Chicago fell eighty-five points behind the Athletics, Cleveland seventeen points behind the Cubs; Detroit thirty-nine points behind the Naps, St. Louis seven points behind the Tigers, and New York last, fifteen points behind the Browns.

The St. Louis and Chicago National League Clubs were the only ones to complete the 154-game schedule, while the New York and Chicago Nationals played the least games of any, 151 each. A total of 1,220 games have been played this season.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh Defeats Cincinnati and Finishes in Second Place.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6.—Pittsburgh finished in second place in the National League by defeating Cincinnati 16 to 6 here this afternoon. Cincinnati used up three pitchers in a vain endeavor to stop the hitting of the visitors. Wagner, Miller, and McCarthy starring in this line. All of the Pittsburgh team hit well and timely. It was the final game of the season. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McCa'y, 3b.	4	4	3	1	2	Besch'r, lf.	3	1	2	2	0
Carey, lf.	6	3	3	7	0	Kyle, cf.	4	1	1	3	1
Hyatt, rf.	3	2	1	1	0	Hoblit'l, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0
Wagner, ss.	5	4	3	0	2	Mitch'll, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Miller, 1b.	5	1	4	5	1	Almei'a, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Wilson, cf.	5	1	2	3	1	Grant, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Butler, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0	Egan, 2b.	4	1	1	2	5
Gibson, c.	5	0	1	8	2	Severo'd, c.	4	1	2	10	0
Camni'z, p.	5	1	1	0	0	Benton, p.	2	1	1	0	1
						McGr'er, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	16	19	27	8	Gregory, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
						†McDonald	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	6	10	27	10

*Batted for McGraver in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Gregory in ninth inning.
Errors—Wilson, Butler, Hoblitzel, Almeida.

Pittsburgh	3	0	1	0	1	5	2	0	4	—16
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	— 6

Two-base hits—Bescher, Egan, McCarthy, Miller. Three-base hits—Mitchell, Severoid, McCarthy, Wagner, Wilson. Home runs—Hoblitzel, Wagner. Hits—Off Benton, 11 in 5 innings, (none out in the sixth;) off McGraver, 4 in 2 innings; off Gregory, 4 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Hyatt, (2;) Miller, Wilson. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Carey. Double plays—Miller and Gibson; Gibson and Miller. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 3. First base on balls—Off Benton, 3; off McGraver, 1; off Gregory, 1; off Camnitz, 1. Struck out—By Benton, 6; by McGraver, 1; by Gregory, 1; by Camnitz, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Emslie.

Cubs Take Final Game.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Chicago won the last game of the National League season here to-day from St. Louis, 4 to 3. The locals hit Harmon for three runs, a single and a triple netted another off Geyer. The visitors scored their three runs by bunching hits off Cheney and Reulbach. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sheck'd, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Hugg's, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
Miller, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Magee, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Tinker, ss.	2	0	1	1	3	Mowr'y, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Zim'e'n, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	Kone'y, 1b.	2	1	1	13	0
Schulte, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	Evans, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	2	10	0	Hauser, ss.	4	0	0	3	5
Evers, 2b.	3	2	2	3	5	Oakes, cf.	3	1	1	0	1
Chapm'n, c.	4	1	1	6	3	Wingo, c.	4	0	2	6	3
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Reulb'h, p.	1	0	1	1	1	Harmon, p.	1	0	1	0	3
*Good	1	1	1	0	0	Geyer, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	4	10	27	14	†Bresnah'n	0	1	0	0	0
						‡Ellis	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	33	3	10	§23	17

*Batted for Cheney in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Harmon in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Geyer in ninth inning.
§Saier out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Zimmerman, Mowrey, Konetchy, (2,) Hauser.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	.	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Magee, Reulbach. Three-base hit—Chapman. Hits—Off Sallee, 2 in 3 innings; off Harmon, 4 in 3 innings; off Geyer, 4 in 2 innings; off Cheney, 5 in 5 innings; off Reulbach, 5 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Evans, Chapman, Bresnahan, Zimmerman. Double plays—Harmon, Wingo, and Konetchy; Reulbach and Tinker. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 8. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Harmon, 6; off Reulbach, 2; off Geyer, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; by Cheney, 3; by Harmon, 1; by Geyer, 1; by Reulbach, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Owens.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Downs Detroit in Comedy Contest by Score of 9 to 4.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—Chicago closed the season here to-day by defeating Detroit 9 to 4 in a "comedy game." Detroit had but eleven men in uniform and Stanage was the sole occupant of the bench after Lake succeeded Wheatley in the fourth, when the latter left the game to catch a train. Both teams fielded poorly, and Chicago hit Lake hard throughout. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	4	1	3	4	2	Jones, rf.	5	0	2	3	1
Lord, lf.	5	0	2	2	0	Vitt, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Collins, rf.	5	1	2	2	1	Corri'n, ss.	3	1	2	3	0
Bodie, cf.	5	1	1	4	0	Veach, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Borton, 1b.	4	2	2	9	0	Louden, 2b.	4	0	1	4	4
Zeider, 3b.	4	3	1	3	8	Morir'y, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1
Weaver, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	Deal, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Johnson, ss.	1	0	0	1	0	Kocher, c.	4	1	1	6	4
Schalk, c.	1	0	1	2	2	Wheat'y, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Kuhn, c.	1	1	0	0	0	Lake, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Total	36	4	11	27	18
*Easterly	1	0	1	0	0						
Benz, p.	1	0	0	0	3						
Lange, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	36	9	13	27	14						

*Batted for Smith in sixth inning.
Errors—Borton, Johnson, Schalk, Kuhn, Corridon (2,) Moriarty, Kocher.

Chicago	0	2	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	—9
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Bodie, Lord, Jones, Deal. Hits—Off Smith, 6 in 5 innings; off Benz, 3 in 2 innings; off Lange, 2 in 2 innings; off Wheatley, 1 in 3 innings, (none out in the fourth inning;) off Lake, 12 in 6 innings. Sacrifice hit—Rath. Sacrifice flies—Schalk, Lake, Smith. Stolen base—Collins. Double plays—Collins, Schalk, Zeider, and Rath; Deal and Louden. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Wheatley, 2; off Lake, 1; off Benz, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Wheatley, 2; by Lake, 4; by Smith, 2. Passed balls—Kocher (2.) Wild pitch—Wheatley. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and McGreevy.

Cleveland Trounces St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The local major league baseball championship season came to a close to-day with a defeat for St. Louis, Cleveland winning by a score of 8 to 3. The batting of Lajoie and Jackson and the fielding of Pratt and Chapman were features. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johns'n, 1b.	4	2	1	7	0	Shotton, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Chap'n, ss.	4	1	2	4	3	Willia's, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Olson, 3b.	5	1	2	3	0	Brief, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Jacks'n, rf.	5	3	3	4	0	Pratt, 2b.	3	0	0	4	8
Lajoie, 2b.	5	1	5	1	4	Stovall, 1b.	3	1	0	10	1
Hendr'x, cf.	5	0	0	1	0	Austin, 3b.	3	1	2	2	2
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Miller, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
O'Neill, c.	4	0	0	6	2	Crossin, c.	4	0	0	2	1
Mitchell, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Allison, p.	1	0	0	1	1
						Hamil'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	38	8	13	27	11	Napier, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Hogan	1	0	1	0	0
						†Stephens	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	3	5	27	16

*Batted for Hamilton in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Napier in the ninth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, Allison.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—Jackson, Johnston. Three-base hits—Austin, Miller, Lajoie, Jackson. Stolen bases—Brief, Pratt. Hit by pitched ball—By Hamilton, (Chapman.) Wild pitch—Allison. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 5; off Napier, 1; off Allison, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Hamilton, 1. Hits—Off Allison, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Hamilton, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; off Napier, 1 in 2 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Connolly.

At New Brunswick, N. J.

										R.	H.	E.
New Brunswick	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	3	.	—11	9	1
Phila. Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	6	2

Batteries—Bender, Crabb, and Thomas; Ritter and Lee.

Trojans Winners in Dual Meet.

The track team of the Trojan Athletic Club defeated the representatives of the Va Lonte Sporting Club yesterday in a dual athletic meet by the score of 22 to 7.

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The tower of baseball strength New York fans and others are leaning on.

McGraw.
Doyle.—Fletcher.
Devore.—Mathewson.
Snodgrass.—Murray.
Ames.—Crandall.
Meyers.—Tesreau.
Wiltse.—Herzog.
Marquard.—Merkle.

FANS ARRIVE FOR BIG SERIES GAMES

Giants Get Final Workout Against Yankees at Polo Grounds To-day.

The advance guard of the delegation of baseball magnates, players, fans, and scribes from all parts of the country began to pour into New York yesterday for the world's championship series between the New York Giants and the Boston Red Sox, which opens to-morrow afternoon at the Polo Grounds. Heading the list of notables was Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, owner of the Cincinnati team, and Chairman of the National Commission, which has full charge of the series. Mr. Herrmann arrived early in the day, and Ban Johnson, President of the American League, arrived last evening. Thomas J. Lynch, President of the National League, was already on the field, as he makes his headquarters here. The three members of the commission held an informal talk yesterday, and will get together again to-day to discuss matters pertaining to the games.

All are confident that the coming series will eclipse all past series for the world's championship, not excepting last year's games which far surpassed all former contests. Chairman Herrmann was especially enthusiastic:

"The advance orders which have poured in for seats in both New York and Boston have been enough to indicate that with good weather capacity crowds will see all the contests," said Mr. Herrmann last night, "and the combined fields will accommodate more fans than at any previous series. We have worked unusually hard to keep the pasteboards away from the speculators this year, and indications point to great success in this regard. The players of both clubs will enter the series physically fit, barring of course Larry Gardner of the Red Sox, but Gardner's injury is not severe enough to keep him out of the game. It ought to be a great series, and I would not be surprised to see it go seven games before a decision is reached."

The New York players rested at their respective homes, and to a man they are brimming over with confidence on the result. This afternoon at the Polo Grounds they will get their final workout, and Manager McGraw will put in the same team that will face the Red Sox in the coming series. The pitching will be equally divided this afternoon between Mathewson, Tesreau, and Marquard, who are picked to do the brunt of the work in the series. All the men are in good condition. Larry Doyle's slight injury at Brooklyn on Friday left no ill effects, and the New York Captain will positively take part in the games.

The Red Sox will leave Boston this afternoon at 1 o'clock and will arrive in this city at 6 o'clock. They will make their headquarters at Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, throughout the series. A big demonstration has been arranged for their departure from Boston this afternoon. Reports from the Hub are that all the players are in good condition with the exception of Larry Gardner, but his work in the victory over the Athletics at Philadelphia on Saturday has buoyed up the hopes of the Boston players and fans. Gardner played in Philadelphia with two of the fingers on his right hand taped together because of the severe cut which he sustained two weeks ago, but did not interfere with his playing. His fielding was the feature of the game, and he cracked out a single and a double. If the injury is aggravated enough in any of the games to force Gardner out his place will be taken by Clyde Engle, the former Yankee, who has proved a great utility infielder for the American League champions this year. Manager Stahl remains reticent as to his pitching selection for the opening game, but it is generally agreed that Joe Wood will get the call.

The tickets for the New York games which have been reserved in advance will be distributed to-day. There are about 4,500 in all which have been held out, and 4,000 more, all in the upper stands at the Polo Grounds, will go on sale this morning at 9 o'clock at the Polo Grounds. Tickets for to-morrow's game can be purchased at Booth 11, for Thursday's game at Booth 9, and for Saturday's game at Booth 7. These upper stand seats are the only ones which can be purchased except at the grounds on the day of each game. The entire lower section of the grand stand, numbering 15,000 seats at $2 each, and all the bleachers, accommodating 15,000 persons at $1 each, will be sold on the days of the games, and all purchasers must enter the grounds immediately. The gates for the New York games will be opened at 8 o'clock. Holders of $3 seats in the upper section of the stands must enter by the Speedway gate, and other ticket holders, after buying coupons, will enter at the Eighth Avenue entrance.

Headquarters for visiting newspaper men who will be in New York to cover the series have been opened at the Hotel Imperial in charge of George F. Kerr. At the Hotel Martinique, near by, arrangements have been made for the Boston fans, and this will be the headquarters for the rooters from the Hub. A delegation of 300 Boston rooters, headed by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, will arrive in New York to-morrow morning, and most of them will follow their team throughout the series. Local hotels also reported that many automobile paries from Boston had booked reservations for to-night. A large number of New York autoists have arranged to leave for Boston Tuesday afternoon immediately after the first game of the series.

Betting on the series has not changed to any extent since it became known three weeks ago that the Giants and Red Sox would be the opposing teams. The teams have not won with any great consistency during that period, but this is generally ascribed to letting up by the players so as not to be overworked by the time the series begin. The Red Sox remain the favorites at adds of 10 to 8 and 10 to 7, and plenty of money is being wagered. Boston enthusiasts are not slow to give odds on their team, and many Giant sympathizers, who would back the team at even money, if necessary, are not letting the chance to speculate get away from them.

All the umpires for the series have reached this city with the exception of "Silk" O'Loughlin, who left Detroit for New York after the closing game in that city between the Tigers and the Chicago White Sox yesterday afternoon. Umpire Klem was the first on the ground, as he worked in the New York-Brooklyn series, which closed at Washington Park on Saturday. Billy Evans reached New York Saturday night from Philadelphia, and Charley Rigler passed up his engagement at Cincinnati yesterday afternoon and came direct to New York. O'Loughlin is expected here this morning.

Players and managers from all except three teams in each League are expected here to-day. The rival clubs at Chicago, St. Louis, and Philadelphia will engage in series of their own this week for city championships. The National Commission will be in full charge of the Chicago series, but the games in Philadelphia and St. Louis will be conducted on independent lines, the club owners making all arrangements.

With the addition of extra stands erected in Fenway Park, in Boston, the Hub management can accommodate 30,000 people at each game. The largest crowd at Philadelphia last year numbered 26,286, and as the prices for the Boston games exceed the Philadelphia figures, it is expected that the receipts of the series will exceed the total receipts of last year, $342,164.50, if the series goes as far as six games.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh, 16; Cincinnati, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 9; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Final Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

1912.

	Games Not Played.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	3	103	48	.682
Pittsburgh	2	93	59	.612
Chicago	3	92	59	.609
Cincinnati	1	75	78	.490
Philadelphia	2	73	79	.480
St. Louis	1	63	90	.412
Brooklyn	1	58	95	.379
Boston	1	52	101	.340

1911.

	Games Not Played.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	1	99	54	.647
Chicago	0	92	62	.597
Pittsburgh	0	85	69	.552
Philadelphia	2	79	73	.520
St. Louis	5	75	74	.503
Cincinnati	1	70	83	.458
Brooklyn	4	64	86	.427
Boston	3	44	107	.291

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

1912.

	Games Not Played.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	2	105	47	.691
Washington	2	91	61	.599
Philadelphia	2	90	62	.592
Chicago	0	78	76	.507
Cleveland	1	75	78	.490
Detroit	3	69	84	.451
St. Louis	0	53	101	.344
New York	2	50	102	.329

1911.

	Games Not Played.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	101	50	.669
Detroit	0	89	65	.578
Cleveland	1	80	73	.523
Boston	1	78	75	.510
Chicago	3	77	74	.510
New York	2	76	76	.500
Washington	0	64	90	.416
St. Louis	2	45	107	.296

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—Los Angeles, 3; San Francisco, 2.

At San Francisco—Los Angeles, 9; San Francisco, 4.

At Los Angeles—Vernon, 6; Sacramento, 2. Sacramento, 4; Vernon, 1.

At Portland—Oakland, 1; Portland, 0. Portland, 5; Oakland, 1.

WHAT OUTSIDE PITCHERS THINK

Lavender, O'Toole, Suggs, Dubuc and Camnitz Tell The New York Times Which Club in Their Estimates Will Win the World's Series.

Pitchers are natururally in a position to get a pretty good line on baseball clubs. THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked several successful pitchers about the chances of the Giants in the coming series with the Red Sox, and, according to their judgment, the Giants' chances are bright.

Jimmy Lavender, the Chicago pitcher, who stopped the winning streak of Rube Marquard after nineteen straight victories, thinks that Mathewson can defeat any club that faces him, and he figures that "Big Six" will beat Joe Wood, and that the other Boston pitchers will be outclassed by either Tesreau or Marquard. Lavender's telegram is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion Mathewson can beat any baseball club regardless of who the opposing pitcher may be. I suppose that Joe Wood will be his opponent in the first game. In the following games in Boston Marquard and Tesreau should find it easy against the remaining inferior pitchers of the Red Sox.

JIMMY LAVENDER.

Another well-known pitcher who thinks the Giants will win the championship is Marty O'Toole, the famous $22,500 star of the Pittsburgh Pirates. O'Toole's telegram is as follows:

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my mind the Giants have a shade the better of it in the coming world's series in regard to the pitching staff, as every one of McGraw's twirlers is no other than a star.

M. J. O'TOOLE.

Even Jean Dubuc, who was one of Detroit's most successful pitchers this season, pins great faith in Mathewson. Dubuc has pitched in both major leagues, having been with Cincinnati a few seasons ago. Dubuc's telegram follows:

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admitting that each pitcher is in form, Mathewson is the strongest and most reliable pitcher in such a series. His change of pace should stop the Boston sluggers. Wood, of course, is one of the game's greatest pitchers, and if both are in form nothing but a break in the luck will decide the winner. I worked in the same league with Tesreau last season, and when he has control he is practically unbeatable. Ray Collins is a very heady pitcher and should cause such batters as Doyle and Meyers a great deal of trouble. Rube Marquard, of whom not so much is expected, since his recent slump, may prove the big surprise by coming back, for if he is in shape I think he will be very effective against Boston. O'Brien and Bedient, if started, will also prove troublesome, but O'Brien's spitter will have more effect than Bedient's delivery. Hall, Crandall, Ames, and Wiltse are all great finishers, and should they all enter this series in shape, it looks like a toss-up.

JEAN DUBUC.

Howard Camnitz, one of the star pitchers of the Pirates, believes that the Giants should show up well in a short series. His telegram is as follows:

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not having seen the Red Sox pitchers this season, I cannot make a comparison of the New York and Boston pitchers. The Giants' pitchers, however, were good enough to win the National League pennant and they ought to show up well in a short series.

HOWARD CAMNITZ.

Pitcher George Suggs of the Cincinnati Reds has much faith in the fighting ability of the Giants, and his telegram says:

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York should win the world's series with Boston on their fighting ability. I consider Joe Wood the best pitcher on either team, but aside from Wood I consider the New York team the better.

GEORGE F. SUGGS.

MARRIED OARSMEN WIN.

Defeat Single Members of Metropolitan R. C. in Eight-Oared Shells.

The single and married members of the Metropolitan Rowing Club yesterday competed in a special one-mile match race in eight-oared shells, with the married oarsmen being returned the victors. The race created such interest that it was decided to make the affair an annual fixture, and a special flag was donated by the club to be inscribed with the winning crew's name.

The course was from High Bridge to a point opposite the boathouse, a distance of approximately one mile. Both crews put up a hard fight for the flag for more than three-quarters of the journey, being almost abreast at this point. Increasing their stroke until the finish line was reached, the married oarsmen won by about one and one-half boat lengths, the time being 5:04.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. TO-NIGHT POPULAR PRICES.
Eddie McGoorty vs. Jack Denning
FRANKIE BURNS vs. EDDIE MORGAN.
LOUIS DE PONTHIEU vs. EDDIE KELLY.
Adm. 50c. Res'd Seats $1 to $3. Phone 3100 Mad.

The Choice October Brew of **Bass Ale** has arrived

Now on Draught at Hotels, Cafes, Clubs, etc.

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.

BOSTON PLAYERS CONFIDENT.

Red Sox Line-Up Will Be Full Strength for Opening Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—The Boston Red Sox players lost no time after beating the Athletics Saturday in getting back to home soil. All hands arrived on the through train early this morning, and enjoyed a day of quiet in the home environment. Manager Stahl feared that his boys would find New York too exciting, and hurried them home so that to-morrow they might have a day's work-out at Fenway Park. Most of the players were at the grounds to-day securing their tickets and looking for more.

A good sized crowd was at the South Station when the train from Philadelphia pulled in, but the players stole a march on their admirers, and most of them alighted at Back Bay and went immediately to the hotel.

All Boston is confident that the Red Sox will be able to keep the long end of the coming series, but the fans are not rushing to offer the odds of 10 to 8 and 10 to 7 on the Red Sox, which rate of betting is demanded by all who desire the Giants' end. Added confidence has come, however, now that it is known positively that Bill Carrigan and Larry Gardner will be able to play in the series. Gardner came through Saturday's game at Philadelphia all right. His finger is bandaged, but Gardner says he was not handicapped by his injury in Saturday's game. Carrigan's hand also has healed. His finger is much discolored, but the inflammation has disappeared.

Joe Wood will pitch the first game. He has been made to understand this, and said to-day that he was glad to have the chance. Wood looks in the pink of condition. He has been doing just enough work to keep in shape, and his showing in the last few games has been very satisfactory.

The Boston players have little to say about the series, nor will they estimate how many games will be played. The men surely are confident and look for a continuance of the good fortune that undeniably has followed the Red Sox all season. The team plans to leave for New York to-morrow afternoon on the 1 o'clock train, arriving for dinner.

Would you think that an advertisement way back in 1880 would attract a customer to our stores to-day?

Yet last week a customer said he came in because he happened on so aged an ad.

He bought an overcoat and opened an account.

The salesman didn't learn just what the ad was, but probably it was on "Your Money Back."

For that guarantee of satisfaction has been the bed-rock of our business for a good many more than thirty-two years.

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For men and boys.

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19 TO 23 WEST 44TH ST.
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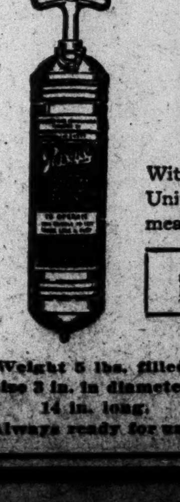

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SHEA RUNS FAST AT PASTIME GAMES

Newcomer in Good Form at Middle Distances—Noble Wins the Open Mile Race.

Daniel Shea, a young Irishman who made his first competitive appearance about three months ago in a novice event at Celtic Park, was the star yesterday at the games of the Pastime Athletic Club, which were held on the grounds at Avenue A and Ninetieth Street. In his efforts to corral the Charles E. Smith bronze he managed to catch the Judges' eye as first in the quarter-mile handicap, after finishing third in the half-mile race, in both of which he started from scratch.

Since his victory on the track of the Irish-American Athletic Club, young Shea has been gathering speed for the middle-distance events. Although conceding liberal marks in the half-mile distance to a big field, through which he made his way only to be beaten out at the end by a narrow margin by two of the old stand-bys of the Brazilian Cross, his performance was one of the best seen in recent years at the eighth-of-a-mile circuit, as he was beaten for first by but a couple of yards in 2 minutes 3 3-5 seconds.

This sterling work he supplemented by a clean-cut win in the quarter, which he won by two yards from George Wagner in 54 2-5 seconds. In this race he had his own troubles working his way through the field, which totaled twenty runners.

Ike Lovell of the Irish-American Athletic Club bettered the existing figures for the 50-yard low hurdle over four obstacles, when he beat Walter Steffans six and four-fifths seconds by a fifth of a second, but the performance will not be accepted as a best record, as Lovell's offering was merely an exhibition. The summary:

One-Mile Run; Handicap—Open to All A. A. U. Clubs.—Won by D. V. Noble, New York A. C., (10 yards;) George J. Critchley, New York A. C., (40 yards,) second; W. J. Powers, Irish-American A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—4:30.

Three-Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by John Fritts, (35 yards;) P. J. Flanagan, (75 yards,) second; W. Rozette, (scratch,) third. Time—17:23 2-5.

100-Yard Dash; Handicap.—Final heat won by E. V. Early, (15 feet;) W. J. Dreeson, (10 feet,) second; W. F. Mulhall, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Half Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by F. J. Plank, (15 yards;) J. McCabe, (25 yards,) second; D. Shea, (scratch,) third. Time—2:03 3-5.

440-Yard Run; Handicap.—Won by D. Shea, (scratch;) George Wagner, (8 yards,) second; F. J. Plank, (scratch,) third. Time—0:54 2-5.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump; Handicap.—Won by W. J. Dreeson, (12 inches,) with 41 feet 9¾ inches; G. Gabriel, (9 inches,) second, with 40 feet 8 inches; F. Sweeny, (36 inches,) third, with 39 feet 7 inches.

SMITH LEADS IN RUN.

Bronx Distance Man Easily Wins Bradhurst F. C. Race.

Harry Smith, Bronx Church House, won the four and a half mile invitation run of the Bradhurst Field Club yesterday in the good time of 21.50. Smith led throughout, being followed by Jameson, Horton, Reynolds, and Parkinson, who finished in the order named. These four runners were always within striking distance of Smith. The roads over which the race was run were crowded with spectators. The novice element in the race received the attention and instruction of Mike Ryan, who stayed with them, coaching them.

As a preliminary to the big race six midget runners ran two and a half miles, and they all finished in good condition. Mike Ryan and John Reynolds ran over the course with them. The summaries:

Harry Smith, Bronx Church House, 21:50; H. Jameson, unattached, 22:40; W. Horton, unattached, 23:00; J. Reynolds, Irish-American A. C., 23:40; H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., 23:45; H. Honahan, unattached, 23:50; G. Kieley, Morningside A. C., 24:00; S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C., 24:14; W. Croop, Knights St. Anthony, 24:26; F. McCullough, unattached, 24:35; T. Harris, unattached, 24:40; E. Hammil, West Harlem A. C., 24:40; G. Crosby, unattached, 25:20; H. Jensen, W. Hartnett, Morningside A. C., 24:52; Bronx Church House, 25:21; T. Hayes, Irish-American A. C., 25:33; G. Goons, Morningside A. C., 25:34; H. Cannersa, Bronx Church House, 25:43; E. Heidelberg, Bradhurst F. C., 25:45; C. Miller, Bradhurst F. C., 25:50; J. Murphy, Irish-American A. C., 25:51; M. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 25:52; H. Frick, unattached, 26:04; W. Berg, unattached, 26:04; F. Perfect, Ansonia A. C., 26:04; H. Robinson, unattached, 26:10; J. Lynch, unattached, 26:25; J. Hughes, Ozanam A. A., 26:50; H. Gottlieb, Union Settlement, 26:50; B. Litchman, unattached, 26:57; J. Fitzgerald, Acme A. A., 27:04; W. Collins, Union Settlement, 27:05; H. Kosse, St. Bartholomew, 27:24; W. Hayes, unattached, 27:25; P. Scully, Ozanam A. A., 27:50; F. Shriener, College Point A. A., 27:52; E. Johanser, Bronx Church House, 27:54; W. Newman, unattached, 28:02; R. Volkmer, North Cinn. T. V., 28:40; W. Moore, unattached, 29:00; J. Gershorneak, Mott Haven A. C., 29:12; J. Lee, unattached, 29:33.

Midget Race.—G. Jockers, College Point A. C., 19:20; H. Beck, Pierson A. C., 20:00; W. Jockers, College Point A. C., 20:10; H. Williams, Pierson A. C., 21:05; M. Murphy, Pierson A. C., 21:30; C. McGovern, Pierson A. C., 21:35.

McCANN'S CLOSE VICTORY.

Morningside Athlete Captures Club Run by One Second Margin.

In an exciting finish Charlie McCann, the cross-country runner of the Morningside A. C., nosed out his clubmate, Jack Williams, by one second in the weekly cross-country run of the club yesterday, held over the club course.

A large field broke away to a perfect start, with Williams leading and McCann behind him, and J. Hampson running third. They maintained these positions to the two-mile mark, when McCann sprinted and passed Williams to a five-yard lead.

At the third mile Williams drew up on even terms with McCann, and it was a neck-and-neck struggle during the last three-quarters of a mile. Coming into the homestretch, McCann cut loose with his reserve energy and beat his clubmate out by one second. J. Hampson, Yonkers A. C., finished third, 300 yards behind the winner. Fully 10,000 spectators lined the course, and it was necessary to call upon the police to clear the homestretch.

Rosenbaum Captures Road Race.

S. Rosenbaum of the Morris A. A. captured first honors yesterday in the weekly cross-country run of the West Harlem A. C., covering the course in 17:05. A field of fifty harriers participated in the run, with nearly all of the field finishing. L. Metzer, a member of the home club, was second, after a hard fight in the last half mile with J. Maier of the Morningsides. The order of finish follows:

S. Rosenbaum, Morris A. A., 17:05; L. Metzer, West Harlem A. C., 17:20; J. Maier, Morningside A. C., 17:45; L. Schuszler, N. Y. E. H. S., 18:00; S. Sinclair, Ozanam A. A., 18:10; O. Cruys, N. Y. E. H. S., 18:30; J. Murdock, Ozanam A. A., 18:52; H. Vreeland, West Harlem A. C., 20:00; W. Siemsen, unattached, 20:40; B. Foster, Tiger A. C., 20:45; M. Steger, West Harlem A. C., 20:53; G. Bauer, Amsterdam A. C., 21:00; S. Stever, Ozanam A. A., 21:05; T. Collesan, West Harlem A. A., 21:07; W. Gentle, Long Island Men's Club, 21:10.

Divide Point Honors in Games.

W. Tandler and L. Livingston divided the point honors yesterday in the annual Fall games of the Harlem Evening High School, held at Crotona Park. Livingston accounted for the first place in the century and furlong events, while Tandler was second in both and took the victory in the 12-pound shot. J. Manning, the club's cross-country star performer, made a creditable showing and annexed the premier positions in the half-mile and one-mile runs.

Leslie Takes Long Island Run.

Sid Leslie won the Long Island A. C. cross-country run yesterday, from a fast field. The race brought out a good field of hill and dale runners, and the contest was a keen one throughout. Leslie finished nine seconds ahead of H. Carroll, his club mate. The order of finish:

Sid Leslie, Long Island A. C., 22:01; H. Carroll, Long Island A. C., 22:10; T. Carroll, Long Island A. C., 22:30; H. Bowman, Long Island A. C., 23:02; W. Leslie, Long Island A. C., 23:10; F. Wadsworth, Argyle A. C., 23:36; K. Smith, Kenwood A. C., 23:38; Paul Kirkwood, unattached, 23:45; E. Dalton, Long Island A. C., 23:56; L. Murphy, Elite A. C., 24:04; M. Ryan, unattached, 24:08; B. Foote, Maskett A. C., 24:18; G. Weirfield, Empire A. C., 24:22; H. Kramer, Long Island A. C., 24:29; L. Spero, Union Settlement, 24:42; J. Panker, J. J. Little A. C., 24:50; P. Sulzer, unattached, 25:05.

OPTIMISM AT PRINCETON.

Tigers' Easy Victory Over Lehigh Encourages the Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—There was an optimistic feeling here to-day as a result of the decisive victory over Lehigh yesterday, but the more conservative wiseacres still see many startling defects in Princeton's inexperienced line. The Tigers will go behind gates for a part of every practice this week, not because Virginia Polytechnic threatens seriously, but because there must be a variety of plays for a team the weight of the Tigers this Fall.

From yesterday's contest it was shown that the men can stand the stiffest kind of work. All of them stood up under the broiling sun in good shape and substitutes were not used until the last period. DeWitt is still on the hospital roll with a disabled leg, and will hardly be in line for scrimmage this week. This is not the blow that it might have been had not Fred Trenkman acquitted himself so creditably. The bulky little fullback, playing close behind the Tiger forwards, continually tackled Lehigh's heavy backs, several times throwing them for losses. His tackling was a great contrast to that of several of his team mates. The men were weak defenders against the straight arms of Pazetti and Hoban, and need long hours of training in this department.

NO INJURIES AT YALE.

Players Came Through Syracuse Game in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Yale football players came through the Syracuse game without injuries of note. Cooney, left guard, suffered a slight ankle bruise, and will not work before the middle of the week. Capt. Spalding will return to practice Tuesday, after a week's absence caused by stomach trouble. Jack Arnold, who was regarded the best guard on the squad when college opened, will resume practice on the same day. He has been ill three weeks.

Cooney's fine play yesterday established him as the leading candidate for left guard, and Talbot's splendid game at left tackle placed him as the star tackle on the squad.

Secret practice will be continued till after the West Point game. No weekly council was held to-night, because of the absence of Chief Coach Arthur Howe, who went to his home in New Jersey to spend Sunday.

Red and Blue Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 6.—Pennsylvania showed mprovement in her game with Dickinson yesterday afternoon. The visitors had a powerful line and in this department of play they more than held their own with the Red and Blue. But the great defensive play of Penn's star backfield more than nullified their opponents' line superiority. From the coaches' standpoint, the game was ideal, for it gave the Penn line just the needed practice. It brought out glaring faults in some of the men and these will be corrected before next Saturday, when the strong Swarthmore eleven is played. The game showed that, though Penn has a wonderful backfield, they cannot do it all and that the line must be strengthened if this backfield is to score as consistently as it should.

Simple Football for Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Cornell football players will practice the football fundamental principles to-morrow, and this will be the programme of the week. Disappointed and astonished by the wretched showing of the players yesterday, though apparently not discouraged, Al Sharpe and his assistants will start all over again the business of teaching the men simple football. Poor tackling, a line that can't block or open holes, backs that don't take off their men and therefore whose interference is useless and fumbling, proved that the Cornell men, all of them, need to begin over again, and the coaches are going at it to-morrow. O'Hearne was the only new man taken to the training table. His tackling and smashing defensive work was the only bright spot about Cornell's work, and the coaches immediately rewarded him.

Warner Praises Indians' Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 6.—The Carlisle Indians returned from the tie game against Washington and Jefferson in the very best physical condition, only a few of the redskins having muscle bruises. Coach Warner spoke highly of the defensive work of Carlisle's opponents, and attributed the Indians' inability to score to their fumbling. The Indians and their officials feel that they have been much benefited by Saturday's game and look with a little more confidence at next Saturday's contest against Syracuse.

LIFE SAVERS' DORY RACE.

Roton Point Crew Wins Ten-Mile Association Championship.

The dory crew of the Roton Point, Conn., station of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps scored their fourth successive victory yesterday in the association's annual ten-mile dory championship. Three other crews, representing Coney Island, N. Y., Sabin Point, R. I., and Riverside, R. I., competed.

The course was from the Riverside Station at the foot of West Ninety-ninth Street to 200th Street and return, the first leg being with the tide and the return voyage against it. The winning crew's time for the ten miles was 1:58:30, while the second crew, that of Sabin Point, finished only one minute behind the winners, the time being 1:59:30. Third place went to the other Rhode Island crew from Riverside, while the New York representatives from Coney Island were last.

The oarsmen of the winning boat were three brothers, Frank, Arthur, and Thomas Stabell, with W. Byxbee as coxswain. The race from begining to end was a nip and tuck encounter between the first two crews that finished, with the third one always in hailing distance.

Soccer on Many Fields.

Opening the National League season at Jersey City yesterday, the newly formed Wanderers of Brooklyn suffered a severe reverse when they tackled the Jersey City eleven. The home contingent captured the contest by the score of 5 goals to 0.

The Bronx United met with a stubborn defense from the Newark Caledonians at Wiedemeyer's Park, Newark, but won by the score of 3 goals to 2.

Although through a New York State League ruling, whereby they were not permitted to use all their star players in yesterday's contest, the St. George eleven managed to draw their contest with the Clan McKenzies at Celtic Field, Brooklyn, by the score of 2 goals each.

In a New York State cahmpionship game played at Van Cortlandt Park the Camerons succumbed to the Brooklyn Celtics by 3 goals to 0. At half time neither outfit had procured a point. With the sun at their backs in the second half the Celtics got their eyes on the Camerons' net, and Kettles with two telling shots started the scoring. A few minutes later O'Hallaran, through a brilliant run, annexed the final point.

The Clan McDuffs lowered the colors of the Spanish-Americans at Van Cortlandt Park in a second section league game by 3 goals to 0. The game was nip and tuck throughout the first half, neither team being able to register a point.

At Van Cortlandt Park the Columbia Oval F. C. met and defeated the Washington eleven by 4 goals to 1. A large crowd was assembled around the field.

A no-scoring game was the result of the encounter between the St. George United and the Over-Seas team at Macomb's Dam Park in a second section league game.

At Olympic Park, Paterson, the Scottish Americans went down to defeat at the hands of the Paterson Rangers by 3 goals to 0. Fully five thousand persons witnessed the opening battle of the National League between these two elevens.

Handicapped by the absence of several of their good players, the Brooklyn F. C. was defeated by the Wilberforce contingent at Willard Park, Paterson, by 4 goals to 1.

Kammer in Good Golf Form.

Playing in his best form A. F. Kammer of the home club won the Staten Island championship over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. He defeated William S. Leeds, a clubmate, by 10 up and 9 to play in the thirty-six-hole final. Kammer practically won the title in the morning when he reeled off the eighteen holes in a fine 73, which is a new competitive record for the lengthened course. The winner covered the long outward journey in 38 and came back in 35, thereby gaining a lead of 10 up. From there on Kammer contented himself with holding his opponent safely, halving holes until the end came on the ninth green. In the beaten eight division E. M. Posey defeated T. D. Conroy by 7 up and 6 to play. This final also consisted of thirty-six holes.

LEACH CROSS WILL BOX JACK BRITTON

Reinstated Boxer Signs for Bout This Week with His Persistent Challenger.

The closing of the St. Nicholas Athletic Club with the most notable all-star card that has yet been arranged for any local club stands out at the head of the present week's boxing programme in this city. This show will be staged Friday night, and will include four ten-round bouts, all eight contestants being boxers of note. This will end boxing, for the next six months at least, at the St. Nicholas Rink, which is soon to be reopened for ice skating. The McMahon brothers, who have conducted some of the most important bouts of the past few months at the rink, will not stage any big bouts for a month or more, but will probably return to the Manhattan Casino during the latter part of November.

The farewell show at the Sixty-sixth Street club calls for four bouts, with Leach Cross and Jack Britton as the headliners. This bout was arranged after Britton had hurled countless challenges at the local lightweight. A week ago it seemed to be at least two months off, owing to the suspension meted out to Cross by the State Athletic Commission, but this ban has been removed through the verdict of a jury of four prominent sporting writers. Cross argued that he could not leave the city and box as other suspended boxers have done, and as he had some important matches arranged the Commissioners agreed to leave the matter to the four sporting writers, with the understanding that all must decide in Cross's favor to have the suspension lifted, or it would stand. Leach got the four votes, and he is now able to box here as before.

The bout is causing an unusual amount of interest in sporting circles as Britton has made Cross the target for countless challenges since he arrived here from the West several months ago. To these Leach always turned a deaf ear. Britton has had comparatively easy victories in all his recent bouts, but he has not faced any one of Cross's calibre in either cleverness or punching power.

In the ten-round semi-final, Phil Cross and Willie Beecher, local welterweights, who make up in aggressiveness what they lack in ring science, will have a return bout. Cross gained the honors when they came together before. The other two bouts will bring together featherweights whose ability is well known to local boxing followers. George Kirkwood and Patsy Kline will clash in one bout and Young Wagner will match his skill with Tommy Houck in the other.

The Garden Athletic Club will put on its usual card of three ten-round bouts at Madison Square Garden to-night. The main event will bring together Eddie McGoorty, generally regarded as the best of the middleweights, and Jack Denning of the west side. McGoorty's early victories over Dave Smith and Jack Harrison stamp him as one of the most dangerous men in the division, and on cleverness alone he ranks above Denning. The latter has shown himself a clever boxer, but not so strong in taking punishment, and it will take extreme care on his part to escape McGoorty's hard punch.

The other ten-round bouts on the Garden Athletic Club card have an international flavor. In one of them Eddie Morgan, the English bantamweight, will make his American début against Frankie Burns of Jersey City, one of the best of the American bantamweights. The latter has not appeared in a New York ring since his defeat by Johnny Kilbane, last June. In the first of the ten-round bouts Louis De Ponthieu, the French lightweight, will clash with Eddie Kelly of Harlem.

Three ten-round bouts and two six-round preliminaries will make up the card at the New Star Athletic Club to-morrow night. The feature event will bring together Willie Jones, the Brooklyn featherweight, and Jack White of Chicago. In the ten-round semi-final Bill Bennett, the Irish lightweight, will clash with Mel Coogan of Brooklyn, and in the opening ten-round bout Young O'Leary and Tiger Young will be the principals.

The usual week-end shows will be staged Saturday night at the Fairmont and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York, and at the Royale and Irving Clubs of Brooklyn.

MATCH RACES AT VELODROME

Kramer and Grenda Capture Special Feature Cycling Events.

A record late season crowd which overflowed the stands greeted the bicycle riders at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon, at which the two feature match races between Frank L. Kramer and Andre Perchicot and Alfred Grenda and Jackie Clarke furnished plenty of excitement. In the first of the matches, that between Kramer and Perchicot, the French champion had the worst of it all the way, but in each heat he pushed Kramer to his best, and the latter won each by but little more than a length.

A very fast race resulted in the five-mile open for professionals, in which Frank Kramer won after a hard fight every lap of the way. Grenda wore down before the end of the grueling five miles, but Kramer was in fine form and brought the crowd to their feet in the final sprint against John Bedell and George Cameron of New York. The summaries:

One-Mile Novice.—Won by S. Miller, East Orange; P. O'Brien, Newark, second. Time—2:39 3-5.

Half-Mile Match Race Between Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, and Andre Perchicot, France.—Won by Kramer in straight heats. Times—3:51 2-5, 2:25 3-5.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Donald McDougal, New York A. C.; Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, second; W. Schlee, Newark, third. Time—3:02⅖.

Two-Mile Invitation Race, Professional.—Won by Fred Hill, Boston; P. Hehir, Australia, second; G. C. Cameron, New York, third. Time—4:47.

One-Mile Match Race Between Alfred Grenda, Australia, and Jackie Clarke, Australia.—Won by Grenda in straight heats. Time—2:03 3-5, 2:04 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by William Coburn, East Orange, (170 yards;) Fred Hill, Boston, (25 yards,) second; Gordon Walker, Australia, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:05 2-5.

Three-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Fred Weber, Newark, (235 yards;) J. E. Kepsky, New York, (240 yards,) second; Frank Whitney, Newark, (220 yards,) third. Time—6:01 4-5.

Five-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., second; G. C. Cameron, New York, third. Time—10:12 4-5.

OLD HORSEMEN DRIVE.

Nathan Straus and James F. Murphy Brush on the Speedway.

The third of the Fall series of brushing was held yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. The fields were strong, and with six horses at the finish line all well bunched in a close finish, the spectators witnessed some excellent sport. To add to the old-time aspect a few veteran horsemen were out, and Nathan Straus and James F. Murphy, two of the old guard, brushed their favorites against time and in competition.

Mr. Straus, after an absence of nearly a year, was behind his old-time favorite, Denver, the gray trotting gelding which was a sensation a few years ago, and in two exhibition brushes against time covered the two fastest half miles credited to a trotter this year. Denver came under the wire in 1:03¼ and 1:04¼. Mr. Straus had no intention of driving Denver against time, but when he showed up and received the welcome of the horsemen, he was persuaded to get back into the game.

Murphy, who was in the wagon behind the fast little mare Coast Marie, went a heat with I. V. Hunt, who captured the Class A pace with Clover Patch, and duplicated his performance of last Sunday by defeating the Hunt entry. This was an exciting race, with both horses neck and neck all the way down the drive. Nearing the finish line, Coast Marie just managed to get enough in the lead to nose out Clover Patch. The regular carded events all brought out good competition. In the Class A pace Clover Patch annexed the honors after a hard fight with George Patchen. In the second heat of the race both horses crossed the line on even terms, the finish being declared a dead heat, while in the other two heats Clover Patch was first over the line by small margins.

One of the most exciting races of the card was the Class B pace. Four horses made up the field, in which H. B. Clarke's black gelding Dick Mason finally won, after taking first in the first and third meetings. The time of the heats was 1:03¼, 1:03¾, and 1:03¼, the fastest three heats covered for the present season.

DE PALMA IMPROVING.

Auto Driver's Injuries Not as Serious as First Reported.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—The condition of Ralph De Palma, injured while driving in the Grand Prize automobile race yesterday, when his car hit the machine driven by Caleb S. Bragg, winner of the race, is said to-night by physicians to be as favorable as can be expected.

De Palma's main injury consists of an abdominal puncture, and unless infection sets in his physicians say his chances are bright for recovery. The patient is conscious, but no one is allowed to see him. While he sustained severe bruises about the body, the physicians say no bones were fracture as at first reporte.

De Palma's mechanician, Tom Alley, left the hospital to-day. His injuries consisted of a slight fracture of the left shoulder.

Tony Scuelari, who accompanied Bruce-Brown on the practice spin last Tuesday, which ended in Brown's death, was conscious to-day, and his condition is reported favorable.

Doms Wins Pennant A. C. Run.

V. Doms of the Ozanam Association won the first cross-country run of the Pennant A. C. yesterday after a hard sprint with Geralli of the Italian-American G. C. The winner was not more than a foot in front at the finish. Reitz of the home club led for about two miles, but was forced to relinquish the lead, and finished an easy third. Of the thirty-two starters twenty-seven finished. The course was about five miles.

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On Oct. 9th, 10th & 11th the Str. "ALBANY" will make special trips around Warships.

ON COLUMBUS DAY, Oct. 12th, the Great Str. "HENDRICK HUDSON" will run to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and return, leaving Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.

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Sunday day boat leaves Pier 32, N. R., at 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St. 9:15 A. M. Special excursion to Poughkeepsie and return, Sundays, $1.00. Through fare by Sunday day boat to Albany, $1.50. An opportunity to see the glories of the Hudson in their Autumnal splendor.

Special Excursion around Battleships, Oct. 12, (Columbus Day;) Oct. 13, 14, from foot of Canal St. at 1 P. M., W. 132d St. at 1:30 P. M., and on 15th at hour specified later. Round trip, 50c. Children, half fare.

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NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catherine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

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TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
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Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:03 | Sun sets..5:33 | Moon rises..3:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:37	4:55	10:44	11:13
Governors Island	5:01	5:18	11:21	11:51
Hell Gate	6:51	7:08	1:01	1:31

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 6.

SS Canning, Barbados, Sept. 28.
SS Idaho, Hull, Sept. 21.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Oct. 3.
SS Caundon, Zaza, Sept. 27.
SS Polcarne, St. Thomas, Sept. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Rochambeau	Havre	Sept. 28
Ryndam	Boulogne	Sept. 28
Minnetonka	London	Sept. 28
Neckar	Bremen	Sept. 20
San Juan	San Juan	Oct. 2
Orotava	Bermuda	Oct. 3
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 1
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronp. Wilhelm	Cherbourg	Oct. 2
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	Sept. 28
Marowijne	Trinidad	Oct. 1
Tivives	Kingston	Oct. 3
Yumuri	Santa Cruz	Oct. 1
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Sept. 29
Allemania	Inagua	Oct. 3
Havana	Havana	Oct. 4
Finland	Antwerp	Sept. 29
Brazos	Galveston	Oct. 2
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 5
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olinda	Nipe	Oct. 4
Allianca	Colon	Oct. 3
Clyde	Kingston	Oct. 4
El Norte	Galveston	Oct. 3
Ancona	Palermo	Sept. 28
Indraghiri	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	Oct. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madonna, Naples	——	3:00 P. M.
Onondaga, Brunswick	——	1:00 P. M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kronp. Cecilie, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A. M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P. M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P. M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Lusitania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A. M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P. M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P. M.
Duca di Genova, Naples	——	11:00 A. M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Dorado, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday; no supplementary mail at pier.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 6.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 1,546 miles E. at 6:20 A. M.; due 9th, 8:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Ancona, Genoa to New York, was 763 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 8th, 11 A. M. Italian Line.
SS Finland, Antwerp to New York, was 637 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 8th, 9 A. M. Red Star Line.
SS C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen to New York, was 840 miles E. at 12:05 P. M.; due 9th, 8:30 A. M. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen to New York, was 672 miles E. at noon; due 8th, 10 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Neckar, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 11:35 A. M.; due 7th, 8:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Minnetonka, London to New York, was 270 miles E. at noon; due 7th, 8:30 A. M. Atlantic Transport Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York to Liverpool, was 642 miles W. at 1:30 P. M.; due Fishguard 7th, 9:30 P. M. Cunard Line.
SS Koenigin Luise, New York to Bremen, was 130 miles S. W. at 1:28 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York to Bremen, was 270 miles S. W. at 2:40 P. M.; due Plymouth 7th, 6:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Kroonland, New York to Antwerp, was 155 miles S. W. at 12:47 P. M. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Brazos, Galveston to New York, was 781 miles S. at 8 A. M. Mallory Line.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 610 miles S. at noon. Ward Line.
SS Orotava, Bermuda to New York, was 200 miles S. at 8 P. M. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 890 miles S. at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Comal, New Orleans to New York, was 453 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 309 miles S. at 2 P. M. Clyde Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Olympic, at Southampton, Oct. 6.
SS Ghazee, at Suez, Oct. 6.

Sailed.

SS Caronia, from Queenstown, Oct. 6.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, Oct. 6.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, Oct. 6.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, Oct. 6.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, Oct. 6.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Southampton, Oct. 6.

Passed.

SS Touraine, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Korea	Oct. 7	6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru	Oct. 11	6:30 P. M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Island, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia—Moana	Oct. 11	6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Oct. 11	6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Oct. 14	6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West)—Sonoma	Oct. 17	6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzucka Maru	Oct. 17	6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Oct. 18	6:30 P. M.
Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama	Oct. 25	6:30 P. M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Oct. 31	6:30 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Sept. 6; Sydney, Sept. 7; Auckland, Sept. 12, and Wellington, Sept. 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Oct. 5. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 8.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOUTREL, ANNA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Anna L. Loutrel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Cardozo, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.
Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1912. ELIZA HART, Administratrix. MAX JUST, Administrator.
SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Administrators, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

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Buffalo Gas Issues
International Traction Issues
Kansas City Ry. & Lt. Issues
Niagara Falls Power Issues
Ontario Power Issues

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A fortuitous factor of much importance in the immediate course of the market was introduced into the financial situation here last week in the shape of very heavy selling of stocks from abroad on account of the uneasiness caused by the warlike course of events in the Balkans. This selling made itself felt after the general level of our market had risen to a new high point for the year and at a time apparently when the stock holdings of those who have been most active in the movement which has been under way on the Stock Exchange were large. The situation is one which prompted genuine supporting orders, and these were forthcoming in sufficient volume to enable the heavy foreign selling to run its course without any serious decline from the level at which the market had stood when the foreign selling started. What frequently happens, however, under similar circumstances occurred on this occasion, and after the bulk of the selling had been met and the market had been run up rather sharply prices receded under a selling movement which had all the appearance of secondary liquidation of the stocks taken over from European holders or which were being transferred from foreign to domestic account in behalf of stock market operators who had been carrying a considerable amount of American stocks in London. As opposed to the influence of this heavy and largely unexpected liquidation was the current news in regard to our own agriculture and industrial situation, which continued highly favorable. The general indications of favorable crops and expanding business were strongly supplemented during the week by the Government's report on the condition of the cotton crop and by the earnings statements of a number of the railroads which made really brilliant showings for the month of August, carrying further the improvement which became noteworthy in July. Moreover, money became easier, and this, notwithstanding a check which it helped to put upon gold imports, was a helpful factor in withstanding the pressure of foreign sales. The conflict of influences thus presented very naturally created irregular movements, advances and declines alternating with the ascendancy, first on the side of a favorable, and then on the side of the unfavorable, features of the immediate situation. At the very close of the week, partly on expectation of a favorable bank statement which was not realized, several leading issues rose quite sharply, acompanied by a slight advance in the list as a whole.

Movements in the money market were decidedly interesting, all the more so by reason of the fact that the decline in interest rates, notably in the call loan market, occurred in the face of the changes in the banking situation, which in the actual figures of the Clearing House institutions as issued on Saturday resulted in a loss in reserve which reduced the surplus to less than one-half of the figure at which it stood a week ago. The heavy foreign selling naturally found reflection in the sterling exchange rates, which rose to a sufficient extent not only to check fresh importations of gold but to cause the cancelation of some of the engagements which had been made by our bankers on Monday. Of the $5,000,000 taken on that day $2,000,000 was subsequently released to the English market and went into the Bank of England. This the Stock Exchange was inclined to interpret as an indication that we had no use for the gold here, but a more accurate outline of this particular feature of the week's news would have to include the plain fact that the exchanges moved against us sufficiently this week to make it unprofitable to bring in gold. The loss which our banks suffered in surplus, notwithstanding a further decrease in loans, would seem to make it plain that the reserve lending power of this market is none too great at a season when very large demands have still to be met. The return of funds temporarily employed over the first of October was underway during the latter part of the week, and contributed to the lowering of call rates, but count must be taken of the fact that the banks still have a considerable task ahead of them in the financing of the crop movement and of general trade. The several transfers of funds to New Orleans last week were a reminder of the probably large volume of the Southern demand for cash, most of which still has to be met. From another source, too, light was thrown on the banking position last week which hardly permits of the assumption that easing rates can be regarded as likely to prove lasting so long as any considerable part of the Fall demand for funds still remains uncovered.

The returns of the National banks under the call of Sept. 4 showed that between June 14, the date of the previous call, and Sept. 4, taking the National banks of the country as a whole, there was an increase of $87,000,000 in loans and a loss of $50,000,000 in cash. Since that date further heavy demands have been made upon the banks, and here in New York it has only been by means of a considerable amount of shifting of loans to the banks of other cities that our own institutions have been able to maintain their reserves. Between Sept. 6 and Oct. 4 the Clearing House institutions lost $17,000,000 cash, decreased their deposits by $87,000,000, and reduced their deposits by $89,000,000. How much further the shifting of loans can be carried is problematical, and it will not be surprising if it is found that we are soon again in a position to feel the need of further importations of gold. Unless a change occurs in the conditions now prevailing on the other side, the chances are that we will have to pay more for it than we did for the engagements which we were able to make during the past month. At the week's close the fortnightly report of the employment of railroad equipment showed a considerable increase in the car shortage which, of course, will hamper the free movement of the crops to market, and this must be taken into account as one of the elements in the money market. So, too, must the fact that unless Europe should materially alter its position in reference to the American securities market, we shall soon have to make actual payment for much of the stock recently sold for foreign account. While these factors, or many of them, point toward a firm money position, the immediate course of rates last week suggested returning ease rather than maintenance of the firmness of rates lately witnessed And to this immediate movement of rates the Stock Exchange was inclined to attach much more significance than to any of the factors which might later make for higher rates.

Cotton has been the only one of the crops about which any uncertainty has been felt these recent days, and it is reasonable, therefore, to attach importance to the favorable showing made in last week's Government report on this crop. It still has to run the dangers of killing frosts, a danger which is all the greater this year owing to the lateness of a large part of the crops, but it will take considerable damage to reduce the yield much below the best crops of the past, with the single exception of the phenomenal yield of 1911. Trade, which has been so much stimulated this Fall by the probability gradually reduced to a certainty of bountiful farm yields, went on its way of improvement last week with every indication of sound growth. The copper trade and steel trade and many others afforded signs of expanding demand and improving prices, and quotations were sustained at previously satisfactory levels. How much the railroads are profiting by the greater volume of traffic which is now moving is suggested in last week's report of the St. Paul Railroad, whose position the past two months has improved so greatly that its earnings are at a rate so far surpassing last year that it is much more than earning its present dividend, although the past fiscal year it fell more than 3 per cent. short of its common stock dividend, notwithstanding the reduction which was made in the rate from 7 to 5 per cent. The Pennsylvania's report was typical of the great expansion which has been going on in the manufacturing sections of the country, the gross earnings of this system having increased during August by more than $4,000,000. The railroads as a whole are showing increases in net earnings, which indicate steady progress in the improving tendency which has been showing itself at first moderately, and then in a pronounced manner, ever since last Spring.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

LONDON NOT WORRIED.

Thinks Balkan War Would Only Hurt Securities of Nations Affected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—After the first alarms, Capel Court took Balkan war possibilities philosophically, arguing that, even in case of hostilities, only securities directly concerned with the belligerent countries would be greatly affected. The panic which displayed itself on the Continental bourses did a good turn to London, for New York took most of the American securities which were sold by the Continent, and thereby lost its grip on the money market here.

Lombard Street rejoiced in the spectacle of New York selling back gold it purchased in London earlier in the week. It is by no means taken as certain, however, that the American demand for gold will not grow strong again, and, though monetary conditions here are easy enough, caution is the watchword.

The Statist suggests that the outbreak of war in the Balkans should induce the American Treasury to deposit largely with the banks. "If," it says, "while the war is on, a large amount of gold were taken by the United States from Europe, the American Treasury must see that the money markets would be disarranged, and that it is to the advantage of the United States as well as to Europe that such a danger should be guarded against." The Statist concludes that the American Treasury could deposit twelve or even sixteen millions sterling with banks without discomfort.

TRYING WEEK IN PARIS.

Inflated Values Cause the Speedier Collapse in Balkan Scare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Last week's Bourse is likely to be remembered for a long time, Tuesday's session, having been one of the worst within the memory of old operators.

The market seemed quite demoralized by the news from the Balkans, and could hardly have been worse had hostilities actually been declared.

Although the fact that leading securities on the Berlin Boerse declined on an average 15 per cent. undoubtedly influenced Paris speculators, the alarming Balkan news was not the only factor in producing this extraordinary slump. The optimism which prevailed in previous weeks and the almost wild speculation in which many operators had been indulging have given inflated values to a large number of securities, which had reached a point where all elasticity had vanished. Hence the falls, severe as they were when comparison is made with the quotations ruling two months ago, they were not as great as would appear on first inspection.

Although, following the New York lead, the market rallied the latter part of the week, irregularity remained a feature until the close.

On the whole the condition of the market is regarded as sound, but even if by the intervention of the powers an outbreak of hostilities was prevented, some time would be necessary for recovery from the shock.

On American advices Rios were first to rise on Thursday, and closed firm.

BERLIN HARD HIT IN SLUMP.

Pessimism Still Exists as to the Possibility of Averting War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The Boerse was entirely under the spell of the Balkan war menace last week.

The effects of the panic which struck the market on Tuesday wore off toward the close of the week, although the recovery in prices was not complete.

The débâcle was due primarily to the anxiety of the small investor, who threw his holdings on the market utterly regardless of consequences. The great banks are accused in some quarters of making no effort whatever to stem the tide, with the result that a slump, unprecedented in years, ensued throughout the entire list.

Bank shares declined 5 points, shipping issues 14, and steel and iron and kindred industrials 16. Canadian Pacifics touched 273, 9 points lower than the previous close. Other popular speculative issues suffered similarly.

Confidence that hostilities will be averted seem to have diminished over Sunday, and many expect a further decline to-morrow.

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WHOLESALE PRICES ADVANCE

Week's Figures Show 49 Advances and 21 Declines.

Dun's list of minimum wholesale prices quoted in the New York and nearby markets last week showed the largest number of fluctuations in some time. No less than seventy changes were indicated, forty-nine of which were advances over previous levels and twenty-one declines. A noticeable feature of the list was the number of changes that affected foodstuffs. Here more than a third of the advances and over half of the declines were represented, there having been seventeen and twelve, respectively. The only other markets that showed more than two changes either way were metals, with thirteen advances and no declines, and drugs, chemicals, and oils, with eleven and six, respectively. Eleven advances and the same number of declines were quoted at levels lower than those which prevailed a year ago at this time.

The changes for the week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

ADVANCES.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Last Year.
Apples, common	.75	.50	$1.00
Boots, men's kip	$1.90	$1.85	1.70
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch	.08	.078	.052
Burlap, 8-ounce, 40-inch	.066	.063	.04
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.14¾	.14½	.14⅝
Butter, creamery extras	.32	.31	.30
Butter, State dairy, common to fair	.23	.22	.20
Butter, Western factory, firsts	.23½	.23	.21
Cheese, f. c., special, new	.17¼	.16¾	.14¾
Eggs, near by, fancy	.42	.40	.34
Eggs, Western, firsts	.25	.24	.22
Milk, 40-quart can, net to shipper	1.50	1.40	1.30
Glycerin, C. P., in bulk	.19½	.18¼	.21¼
Shellac, D. C.	.21	.20	.22
Nitrate silver, crystals	.40¼	.39¾	.34
Oil, lemon	1.95	1.90	1.65
Prussiate potash, yellow	.22	.18	.13¾
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	.30	.25	.29
Soda, bicarbonate	.2¾	.2¾	.1¾
Nitrate soda, 95%	2.57½	2.52½	2.30
Hemp, superior seconds, spot	.08¾	.08½	.05
Hides, No. 1 caltskins	.19½	.19¼	.16¼
Hops, New York State, prime	.30	.28	.52
Jute, spot, old crop	.056	.0535	.0465
Pig iron, foundry, No. 2, Philadelphia	17.00	16.85	15.00
Basic, valley, furnace	15.50	14.75	12.80
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	17.40	16.90	15.55
Gray forge, Pitts.	15.90	14.90	13.65
Billets, steel, Pitts.	25.00	24.00	20.00
Billets, wire rods, Pitts.	28.00	27.00	26.00
Iron bars, refined, Philadelphia	1.52½	1.47½	1.22½
Iron bars, refined, Pittsburgh	1.50	1.45	1.20
Coke, furnace, prompt shipment	2.65	2.50	1.50
Coke, foundry, prompt shipment	3.00	2.75	1.85
Antimony, Hallett	.08¾	.08¼	.077
Copper, lake, New York	.17⅞	.17¾	.12½
Tin, New York	.50¼	.501	.4015
Oil, cocoanut, Cochin	.10¾	.10½	.11
Oil, corn	.0605	.0595	.062
Oil, soya bean	.065	.06¼	.06⅝
Hogs, live, Chicago	8.50	8.35	6.10
Lard, prime steamed, Chicago	11.40	11.00	8.87½
Pork, mess, Chicago	16.75	16.50	15.87½
Mackerel, Norway, No. 1, 165-180	31.00	30.00	32.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	.17½	.15¾	.20
Nutmegs, 105s-110s	.16½	.15¾	.14¾
Tea, firsts	.35	.32	.35
Turpentine	.42	.41	.53
Potatoes, State, new	2.25	2.00	2.25

DECLINES.

Beans, marrow, choice	5.55	5.60	4.90
Cheese, f. c., common to fair	.13½	.14½	.12
Prunes, dried, Cal., 30-40	.00	.06½	.16¼
Balsam tolu	1.55	1.75	.40
Cutch, bale	.04⅞	.05½	.05⅝
Oil, cassia, 75 to 80 p. c. technical	.82½	.85	.85
Oil, citronella	.36	.28	.25
Opium, jobbing lots	7.15	7.30	8.05
Sulphate ammonia, domestic	3.32½	3.35	3.17½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.71	.82¾	.76
Oats, No. 2 white	.38¼	.39	.53½
Beef, live, Chicago	5.50	5.75	4.70
Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago	10.10	10.12½	8.00
Rubber, up-river, fine	1.09	1.12	1.09
Mackerel, Norway, No. 1	17.00	17.50	5.00
Cod, Georges	7.75	8.00	7.80
Ginger, Cochin	.08¾	.08¼	.08½
Sugar, raw, Muscovado	3.64	3.67	5.36
Refined, crushed	5.70	5.80	7.45
Standard, granulated, net	5.05	5.15	6.80
Tea, Hyson, low	.17	.19	.19

Plans to Limit Use of Tow Yarns.

C. H. Irish, senior partner of the recently dissolved firm of Irish, Parker & Butler, 30 White Street, dealers in imported linen goods, sailed for Europe on Saturday on the White Star liner Majestic. He is taking abroad patents which belong to him as a stockholder on a machine designed ultimately to cut out the use of tow yarns in the manufacture of crash goods and materials of a like character.

Mr. Irish expects to form a combination of several enterprises in Belfast and Scotland.

CANNED GOODS DEMAND SLOW

Buyers Not Inclined to Act with Prices at Current Levels.

The demand for canned goods was generally limited in this market last week. Buyers were not disposed to accept current prices gracefully, and apparently preferred to wait the outcome of the various packs before operating to any large extent. Reports received late in the week from various Southern tomato-packing centres indicated the practical ending of the season. Only a few factories were reported still open. Prices remained generally steady on the basis of 85 cents, free on board, Baltimore, for No. 3 standards, and bids below that figure were refused by the local brokers. There was no great demand for corn, but under reports of short packs in various sections the tone of this end of the market was firm. Peas were wanted, particularly the finer grades, but business was limited by the smallness of the supplies available. Packers of string beans were reported short on their deliveries.

There was little new business done in canned fruits. The attention of operators in this market was turned more to deliveries of present than to the getting of additional orders. Western and Southern fruits were strong. The call for canned fish was light and the high prices quoted on most imported sardines, due to the poor catches this season, was the only feature.

CHEESE AT RECORD PRICE.

Speculators Advance Figure to 17 Cents a Pound at Watertown.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—In what may be a concealed effort to obtain control of the cheese market this Winter speculators sent up prices of all makes of cheese offered yesterday on the Watertown Produce Exchange to 17 cents a pound, or 2 cents over a week ago, the highest price ever paid in Northern New York.

In many instances yesterday a premium of three-eighths of a cent per pound over that price was paid, so anxious were the buyers to purchase. Nearly 8,000 boxes were disposed of, none at less than 17 cents a pound.

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FIVE ATTRACTIVE RAILS

is the title of a circular we have just issued for the guidance of our clients wishing speculative investments. This circular discusses five standard railroad stocks, and the subject matter should, under present conditions, be of special interest to investors.

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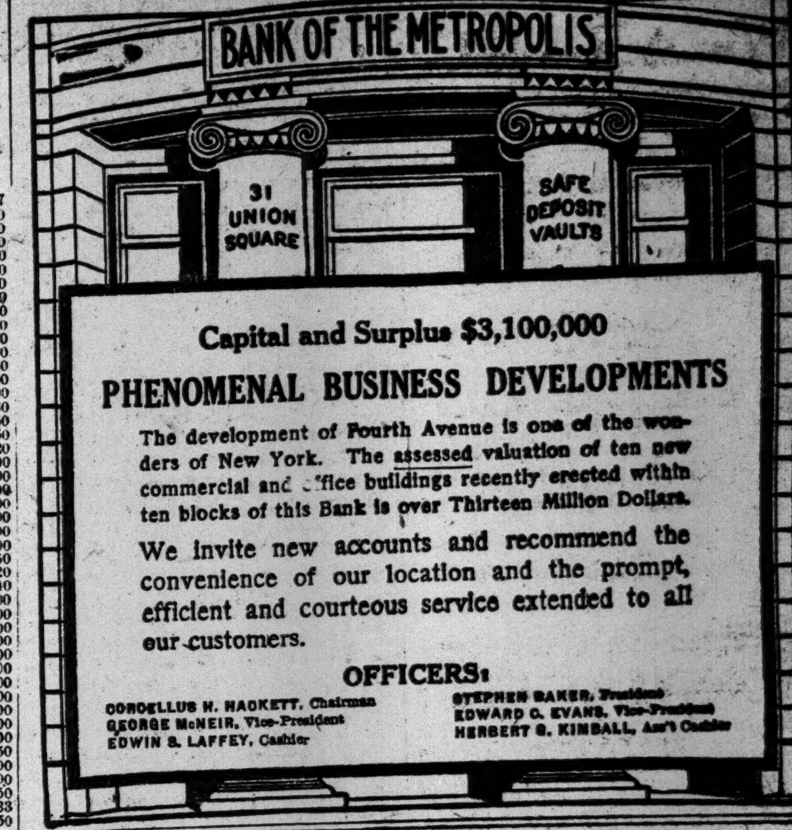
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 5. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 3,827,788.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 5. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 5, '12.
245	235	205	Apr. 3	200	Mar. 27	197	200	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	Sep. 2, '12	3	Q	197	200	197	200	..	27
..	..	2⅝	May 14	½	Sep. 23	⅝	⅞	+ ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. t. r. 1st ass't pd.	100	17,125,800	..	..	..	⅝	1	⅝	¾	..	2,300
..	..	6	May 14	2½	Sep. 21	4	4¾	+ 1¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. t. r. 1st ass't pd.	100	13,966,700	Feb. 1, '04	1¾	..	3¼	4¾	3¼	4½	..	2,300
71⅝	44¾	92¾	Oct. 4	60	Feb. 1	92	92¼	+ ½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 26, '12	1	Q	91⅛	92¾	89¾	92⅛	48⅞	197,500
63¾	46	65⅝	Mar. 22	57½	Sep. 16	59	59¼	− ⅝	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	July 15, '12	1	Q	59¼	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞	47	1,950
105	99½	104¼	Mar. 20	98	July 17	100	100½	− 1¼	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	27,092,700	July 15, '12	1½	Q	100½	100½	100½	100½	..	150
59⅝	39⅝	77	Sep. 19	53	Feb. 26	73¾	74	− 1⅛	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1¼	Q	74¾	75⅝	73½	73⅝	56¼	15,900
101	92½	101¼	June 30	97	Apr. 3	97½	100	..	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	97½	9
138	122½	160	Sep. 26	130	Jan. 2	145	160	− 5	Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¾	Q	155	155	155	155	..	100
12½	8⅞	45¾	Sep. 20	11¼	Feb. 1	44	44¼	− ⅝	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	..	..	..	44¼	45⅝	43¼	44⅛	10	87,100
93¼	77	126¼	Sep. 19	90⅝	Feb. 1	123½	124	− 1	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	124	124¾	122¾	123½	84	7,300
58¾	42⅝	63⅝	Sep. 25	49⅝	Feb. 1	62½	62⅝	− ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	½	Q	62⅞	63¼	61½	62½	47⅝	8,100
120	113	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	117½	118¾	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	118¼	118¼	118	118	..	260
..	..	83½	June 20	75½	Aug. 6	76¾	77⅞	+ ¼	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	77½	77½	77½	77½	..	600
..	..	98	June 28	95½	July 1	94	98	− 1	American Coal Products	100	10,539,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	97	97	97	97	..	200
..	..	114	Sep. 23	108¾	July 22	113¼	115½	..	American Coal Products pf.	100	2,500,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	118	118	118	118	..	30
62⅝	41⅝	58⅝	Sep. 6	45½	Jan. 19	56⅛	56⅝	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	56⅛	57⅝	56⅛	56¼	50	5,150
105½	92	99¼	Feb. 13	95	Jan. 19	98	99½	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '12	3	SA	99½	99½	99½	99⅛	..	50
245	201	220	Apr. 6	195	Sep. 25	195	200	+ 4	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	Q	199	199	199	199	210	120
5	3½	7¼	Sep. 25	3	Feb. 19	6⅝	6½	− ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	..	..	..	6¾	6⅞	6⅜	6½	3½	800
26⅝	18	34	Sep. 25	20	Feb. 26	30½	32	− 1⅞	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	32	32	29½	30½	17⅜	2,000
25⅞	16⅛	30¾	May 20	18	Jan. 2	24⅝	24½	+ 1⅛	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	23¼	24½	23	24⅛	8½	1,600
12⅝	8	17⅞	Apr. 23	9¼	Mar. 6	14⅛	14⅝	− ⅝	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	..	..	..	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	..	1,400
34½	26¼	43	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 20	38⅝	39	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	39¼	39½	39	39	27	700
43¼	32⅛	46¾	Aug. 17	31⅜	Feb. 27	43½	44	− 2⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	46¼	46¼	43¾	43⅞	35	4,400
110⅜	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	107	109	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	July 22, '12	1¾	Q	108⅞	109	108¼	108½	105	400
5⅝	3	19⅛	Aug. 5	4⅝	Jan. 10	16	16¼	+ 1	American Malt Corporation	100	5,728,400	..	..	..	16	16¼	15⅛	16¼	..	2,150
43⅝	31½	69¼	Aug. 14	42	Jan. 6	65	66½	− 1	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,724,800	May 2, '12	2	SA	67¼	67¼	64	65½	42⅛	2,520
83⅝	56⅝	91	Sep. 26	67⅞	Feb. 1	88¼	88⅝	− 1¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1	Q	89⅝	90⅞	87½	88¼	63	65,740
108⅛	98⅝	109⅝	Sep. 26	102⅞	Jan. 2	108¼	109¼	− ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 1, '12	1¾	Q	109	109	108⅝	108⅝	101⅝	500
325	225	197	Sep. 9	123	Mar. 6	189	190	− 1½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '12	†4	Q	190	191	189	190	..	1,100
52½	25	44¼	Oct. 5	26	Jan. 19	43¼	44	+ 2	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	41⅝	44¼	40⅞	43½	32½	6,200
122¼	112¼	133½	May 13	114¾	Jan. 12	127½	128	− ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	128	128⅝	127½	127½	115	3,800
119⅝	111	124	Sep. 27	115½	Jan. 5	122	123⅝	− ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	123	123⅝	122¾	123⅝	..	1,000
85½	79⅝	78	Jan. 20	68⅞	Oct. 4	68⅞	76	− 6⅝	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '12	1¼	Q	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	..	100
153⅛	131½	149¼	Mar. 25	137⅝	Jan. 2	144¼	144⅝	+ ⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	334,598,700	July 15, '12	2	Q	144¼	144⅝	143⅞	144⅝	133⅝	4,400
..	..	324½	July 1	241½	Jan. 11	269	270	− 2	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,200	Sep. 3, '12	22½	Q	270¼	272	270	270	..	1,300
..	..	106⅝	Jan. 19	101½	Jan. 11	104⅝	105¾	..	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	51,368,700	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	105½	105¼	105	105	..	800
86¼	25½	31	May 17	25¼	Feb. 6	28	30	− 1⅞	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	81⅛	100
96¼	85¼	94½	Mar. 21	86	Feb. 7	88½	89½	− 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89¼	88½	500
84½	24½	41⅝	May 2	25⅛	Jan. 25	37	38	..	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	SA	37⅞	37⅞	36⅛	37½	..	750
41⅛	29	48	Oct. 2	34	Feb. 1	46⅝	47	+ ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	July 17, '12	50c	Q	46⅝	48	46	47	83	105,100
108	106½	127⅛	Oct. 3	105½	Feb. 1	126⅛	129⅝	+ 8	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,967,600	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	126	127¼	126	127½	..	400
116⅝	99⅞	111⅝	Oct. 4	103⅛	Feb. 1	111	111⅛	+ 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	171,729,000	Sep. 2, '12	1½	Q	109⅞	111⅝	109⅝	111⅛	104⅛	70,550
105½	100⅜	104¼	Feb. 10	101⅜	Jan. 2	102¼	102⅝	− ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '12	2½	SA	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102½	102½	783
139¼	117	148½	Aug. 12	133⅛	Jan. 10	143	144	− ⅛	Atlantic Coast Line	100	58,962,700	July 10, '12	3½	SA	144	144½	143½	143½	128⅝	1,850
..	..	60⅝	Aug. 30	53⅝	June 18	58⅛	59⅛	− ⅝	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	1	SA	59¼	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..	900
107	103¼	108⅛	June 17	102⅝	Feb. 2	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅛	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	106⅝	106½	106⅝	106⅝	..	520
109⅝	93½	111⅞	Apr. 30	101⅛	Feb. 1	109⅝	109½	+ 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800	Sep. 3, '12	3	SA	108⅞	110⅝	108⅞	109⅝	96⅞	40,575
38⅞	26	51⅝	Oct. 2	27⅜	Feb. 27	49⅞	50	+ ⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	..	..	..	48	51⅝	47⅛	49⅞	28	89,300
66¾	54	80	Sep. 23	56½	Feb. 27	78	79	+ ¾	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾	..	79¼	79⅝	78	79	57	4,400
84⅝	72	94¼	July 2	76⅜	Jan. 2	91	91⅛	+ ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	90⅞	92⅛	90⅝	91⅛	74	15,540
148¼	129	149	Aug. 12	137½	Mar. 21	146⅛	147	+ ¼	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	145½	147⅛	145½	146⅞	133	1,080
10⅝	8	11¼	May 15	8	Jan. 22	8	8½	+ ⅜	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	8	8⅞	8	8⅞	9	500
126	100	119½	July 25	105	Jan. 16	115	115½	− 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '12	2½	SA	115	115	115	115	..	100
31	28	40⅛	Apr. 30	29½	Mar. 18	33½	34½	+ ¾	Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Sep. 3, '12	¾	Q	32	32¾	31½	32¾	..	550
..	..	72¼	Oct. 5	66	Oct. 5	70⅝	71	..	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	..	9,072,900	..	..	..	66	72½	66	70⅝	..	54,800
..	..	95¼	Oct. 5	94¼	Oct. 5	95	95¼	..	California Petroleum pf.	..	10,000,000	..	..	..	94¼	95¼	94¼	95	..	8,000
247	195⅝	283	Aug. 15	226½	Mar. 4	277⅝	277¾	− 2⅜	Canadian Pacific	100	180,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	280	280⅝	275¾	277¾	226	59,300
33⅝	18⅜	33⅝	Sep. 24	16½	Feb. 27	31⅝	32¼	− 1¼	Central Leather Co.	100	39,582,500	..	..	..	33	33	31⅝	31⅝	21	7,900
105	91⅛	100	Aug. 15	80	Feb. 27	98	99¼	− ½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	93¼	500
320	260	395	Apr. 27	305	Jan. 9	375	380	− ¼	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,436,800	Aug. 1, '12	2	Q	376	379⅝	376	379⅝	..	400
86⅝	68⅝	85¼	Oct. 3	68¾	Feb. 1	84¼	84⅝	+ 2	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '12	1¼	Q	82	85¼	81⅞	84½	71⅝	99,500
31⅛	15	24¼	Apr. 2	17	Jan. 25	18	22	− 1⅜	Chicago & Alton	100	19,487,000	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	20	22	18¼	18¼	..	400
25¼	17¼	20⅛	Apr. 8	16⅝	July 12	17⅝	18	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	45,147,200	..	..	..	18	18	17¼	17⅞	18⅝	800
49⅞	35½	39⅛	Apr. 8	31⅛	Sep. 18	33	33½	− ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,500	..	..	..	33½	33½	32½	33⅜	36⅞	800
133½	105⅝	113⅝	Oct. 4	99⅝	July 13	113¼	113⅝	+ 4	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Sep. 3, '12	2½	SA	108⅝	113⅝	108⅝	113¼	107⅜	120,350
155½	141	146	Jan. 2	140	July 15	141	142½	− 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sep. 3, '12	3½	SA	141½	141½	141½	141½	147	210
150½	138⅛	145	Apr. 28	134½	July 12	141⅝	142	− ¼	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	142¼	142¼	141½	142	142	2,800
157	150	155	Jan. 30	150	May 16	153	160	− 1¼	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '12	3½	SA	152	152	152	152	..	100
27¼	16½	44⅞	Sep. 16	25	Jan. 15	43⅜	43¼	− 1	Chino Copper	5	3,849,840	..	..	..	43⅝	44⅝	43	43¼	18	28,050
36⅜	25	43⅝	Sep. 26	23¼	Feb. 28	42¼	42½	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	41½	43	41	42¾	47	22,100
60	43	45	Feb. 2	38⅛	June 20	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern	100	30,345,000	Dec. 30, '11	2	A	40½	41	40	40	47	300
75¼	63	71	July 16	67	June 15	65	70	− 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	70	70	70	70	..	800
148½	128⅜	149¼	Aug. 12	138¾	Feb. 17	148⅛	148¼	+ 1¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	147	148¼	146½	148¼	138⅝	21,500
15⅝	9⅝	17½	Apr. 24	10	Jan. 16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,776,500	..	..	..	16	16⅝	15½	15½	11⅝	4,500
85	73	87	Apr. 24	76¼	Jan. 3	84	85	+ ¼	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	84⅝	85½	84½	84½	76	470
58	35	35	Oct. 2	35	Oct. 2	..	40	− 19	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	100	8,712,000	..	..	..	35	35	35	35	..	100
174⅞	159½	175½	Feb. 6	166	July 8	170½	171	+ 2½	DELAWARE & HUDSON	100	42,503,000	Sep. 20, '12	2¼	Q	171⅛	171⅛	170½	171	161	600
570	505	569	Jan. 29	530	Aug. 23	535	550	+ ¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	80,277,000	July 20, '12	2½	Q	530	550	530	550	..	600
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27	18½	July 12	23	24	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	22½	23½	22½	23½	22	1,100
74	36⅝	46¼	Jan. 24	34½	June 19	41¼	41½	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	40¼	41⅞	40	41	46	4,100
38⅛	29	36¼	Aug. 21	28	Feb. 5	31	31½	− 3	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,809,200	July 31, '12	½	Q	34¼	34⅝	29⅝	31	31¼	9,530
15⅝	9	11⅞	May 16	8	Sep. 9	9½	10¼	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	..	300
30½	17½	23	May 15	15½	Sep. 9	16⅝	18⅝	− ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	20	100
97	82	99½	Sep. 19	92½	May 9	98	98½	− 1	Du Pont de N. Powder pf.	100	16,068,800	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	98½	98½	98½	98½	..	100
38⅝	27¼	39¼	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	37¼	37½	− ¼	ERIE	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	37⅞	38¼	36⅜	37⅞	30¼	62,700
61¼	45⅝	57⅝	Apr. 11	50⅛	Feb. 3	54¼	54⅝	− ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	54⅞	56⅛	54⅛	54⅞	49	11,800
49⅝	35	48	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	44	45½	− ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	45	45⅝	44¼	44⅛	41⅛	1,100
36	13	21¾	Sep. 25	11¼	Feb. 23	18	20⅜	− ½	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	20½	20½	20½	20½	..	100
66⅛	37	52⅝	Sep. 26	37½	Jan. 23	46	49	− 6¼	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 15, '12	1½	Q	51½	51⅛	46	46	50	400
168⅝	142	188½	July 25	155	Jan. 2	183	183½	− 1	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	100	77,731,200	July 15, '12	2	Q	184	184	182½	183	148½	4,160
51⅛	35	42⅝	Sep. 3	30	Feb. 26	36	38½	− 1	General Motors	100	15,529,200	..	..	..	38	38	36½	36½	38⅞	700
86⅝	74½	82⅝	Sep. 3	70¼	May 3	80½	81⅝	+ 1⅝	General Motors pf.	100	13,885,500	May 1, '12	4 1-12	..	81	82	80½	81⅝	75⅝	800
..	..	197½	July 2	155	May 2	185	189	..	George W. Helme Co.	100	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	187½	187½	187½	187½	..	100
7⅛	3½	5	Mar. 18	2⅝	Oct. 1	2⅝	2¾	..	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	35,591,480	July 31, '12	30c	Q	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	5¼	8,030
..	..	81	Sep. 9	74½	Sep. 25	74½	75¼	− 1¼	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1	Q	76	76	74⅛	74⅝	..	2,650
..	..	109⅛	Sep. 16	106	Sep. 26	106⅝	107¼	− ⅞	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	106⅛	107	106⅛	107¼	..	1,000
140	119	143⅝	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 15	140⅝	141¼	− 1½	Great Northern pf.	100	209,990,100	Aug. 1, '12	1¾	Q	141½	142⅝	139⅞	140⅝	128⅞	29,600
63⅝	33¾	53	Sep. 26	36	Jan. 31	50½	50⅝	− ½	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	..	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	50c	..	51½	52⅝	50⅛	50⅛	48	19,564
..	..	62⅝	June 14	53	July 11	58	59	− 1⅝	Guggenheim Exploration	25	17,923,400	Oct. 1, '12	62½c	..	60⅛	60⅛	58½	58⅝	..	3,800
87½	81⅝	99	Oct. 1	86¼	Mar. 9	99	..	+ 1	HOMESTAKE MINING	100	21,840,000	Sep. 25, '12	50c	M	98	99	98	99	82	218
147	132	141⅛	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	129⅝	131¼	− 1⅜	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	109,296,000	Aug. 3, '12	3½	SA	131½	131½	130	130	136⅝	2,115
..	..	20⅛	June 7	18⅛	Sep. 16	19⅞	20	+ ⅜	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	20	14,458,655	..	..	SA	19¾	20	19¼	20	..	4,012
20⅝	13⅛	22	July 2	16⅝	Jan. 3	21⅞	21½	+ 1⅞	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. ctfs.	100	60,419,500	..	..	..	20¼	21⅛	20⅛	21½	14⅝	33,800
56⅝	39⅝	65	Oct. 5	53⅝	Jan. 3	64¾	65	+ 4¼	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	..	..	..	60⅝	65	60¼	64⅝	44½	48,150
129⅝	99½	126⅞	Sep. 10	105¼	Feb. 1	123⅝	124¼	+ ⅝	International Harvester	100	71,117,200	July 15, '12	1¼	Q	123	125⅛	122¼	123⅛	103⅝	7,300
128¼	115	121⅛	Apr. 15	116½	Jan. 17	118	119⅝	− ⅞	International Harvester pf.	100	51,160,200	Sep. 3, '12	1¾	Q	120	120	118	119⅝	117	200
13⅜	9	19⅜	May 23	9⅝	Jan. 17	15⅛	15⅝	− ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	..	..	..	15⅝	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	9⅝	8,600
56⅝	44⅝	62⅝	May 22	45⅝	Jan. 3	56	57	− ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 15, '12	½	Q	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	46⅞	200
44	23	34	Jan. 2	24½	June 3	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05	½	..	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	27½	1,000
90⅛	80	84⅝	Apr. 8	79	Feb. 1	81	81¼	+ ⅝	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Aug. 1, '12	1½	Q	81⅛	81⅛	81	81⅝	81⅝	770
37⅝	25¼	31¼	Sep. 30	22½	May 29	29⅝	29⅞	− ¼	KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	30¼	31¼	29⅝	29⅝	28½	10,000
69⅜	61½	65⅝	Mar. 25	56	May 29	62	64	− 1⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	July 15, '12	1	Q	64	64	62⅝	63¼	63⅝	900
..	..	89½	Oct. 2	71	Sep. 25	82	83	+ 8½	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	100	4,713,200	..	..	..	73	89½	73	81	..	5,775
..	..	105½	Oct. 2	101	Sep. 17	102½	104½	+ ½	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	100	1,609,300	..	..	..	101½	105⅛	101½	103	..	1,800
48	30	55½	Sep. 30	29	May 21	51	54	+ ½	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	100	34,978,000	..	..	..	55½	55½	50½	53	..	2,500
114⅝	101¼	108⅝	Jan. 4	104	Mar. 16	105½	106	− ¼	Laclede Gas Co.	100	9,500,000	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	105½	105½	105½	105½	102⅝	225
40	25	40	May 21	30	Jan. 8	37	39	+ ⅜	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08	1	..	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	25	100
186⅝	151	185⅝	Jan. 15	155⅝	Feb. 5	177⅛	177½	+ 4½	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,000	July 13, '12	5	SA	173¾	177⅞	172	177⅝	157⅝	188,100
..	..	217½	Sep. 10	156⅞	Jan. 15	215	216½	+ 1	Liggett & Myers	100	21,496,400	..	..	..	216	217⅞	215	216	..	2,400
..	..	118	Aug. 29	105½	Jan. 12	116	116½	+ ⅜	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	15,059,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	116	116	116	116	..	200
63	45	47⅛	July 26	42	Sep. 27	44½	45	+ ¾	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	100	8,000,000	..	..	..	42⅜	45	42½	44¾	..	10,600
..	..	104½	July 27	102⅞	Oct. 1	102½	103	− ¼	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..	400
..	..	92½	July 26	90	July 22	90½	91⅝	+ ¼	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 2d pf.	100	2,000,000	Aug. 1, '12	1¾	Sp	91	91½	91	91½	..	222
160⅝	136½	170	Aug. 14	149⅞	Feb. 1	162⅝	163½	− ⅛	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Aug. 1, '12	3½	SA	163	164½	162⅝	162⅞	142⅝	8,910
95	74½	92¼	July 17	75⅛	Jan. 31	86½	88	− ⅜	MACKAY COMPANIES	100	41,380,400	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	87⅝	88	87¼	87¼	84⅛	600
77	68	70⅞	Jan. 23	68½	Jan. 11	68¼	69	− ¼	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	Q	68⅞	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	72¾	300
..	..	2¼	July 3	2	Oct. 3	..	..	..	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	100
142¼	131¼	138⅝	Mar. 13	131⅝	Sep. 18	131	134	+ ½	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	55,815,100	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	133	133	133	133	..	100
87	70	86	Oct. 5	69	Apr. 11	85⅛	85½	+ 3¼	May Department Stores	100	18,250,000	Sep. 1, '12	1¼	Q	82⅞	86	82	85⅝	74½	12,750
113⅛	107⅜	112	Jan. 11	105⅜	June 24	105¼	107	− ¼	May Department Stores pf.	100	8,250,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..	100
5⅝	3⅛	7⅜	Mar. 29	4	Mar. 7	5¼	5⅝	− ¼	Mercantile Marine	100	49,921,800	..	..	..	5⅞	6	5½	5½	..	400
22½	14	26	Mar. 29	15⅞	July 30	20⅛	21½	− 1¼	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	..	..	..	22	22⅞	20½	20⅞	15	8,900
..	..	89½	Oct. 4	62⅞	Apr. 10	87⅝	88	+ 5½	Mexican Petroleum	100	11,446,300	Aug. 25, '12	1	..	82½	89½	82½	87⅝	..	70,300
24¼	16⅜	30⅛	Sep. 25	23¼	Feb. 14	29½	29⅝	+ 1	Miami Copper	5	3,718,485	Aug. 15, '12	50c	..	30	30	28⅝	29⅝	17⅜	6,600
42½	21½	27½	Jan. 23	18½	July 24	25	26	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	10,466,500	July 15, '04	2½	..	25	25½	24½	25½	33⅜	740
68⅞	35	51½	Sep. 23	44⅞	Mar. 28	50¼	52	− 1⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	5,600,400	Jan. 15, '10	2½	..	50½	50½	50	50½	..	..
152¼	124⅜	154½	Aug. 12	129	Feb. 3	148⅝	149	+ ⅞	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,206,800	Apr. 15, '12	3½	SA	150	150	148⅝	149	126⅝	2,770
160	145⅝	158	Aug. 19	147¼	Feb. 1	153	156	+ 1	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	12,603,400	Apr. 15, '12	3½	SA	155	155	155	155	..	100
38⅝	27	31⅝	Mar. 20	25⅝	July 13	30¼	30¾	− 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	..	..	..	31¼	31⅛	29⅞	30¼	28⅜	6,700
70	62¾	66	Apr. 17	57⅝	May 29	64⅝	65	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '12	2	SA	65	65	65	65	64	100
63	33¾	47⅜	Mar. 27	35	July 13	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2½	..	45¾	46½	45	45½	37½	43,070
143⅞	117¼	161	Apr. 30	129⅝	July 26	135½	137½	− 2½	NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	137	137	135½	135½	124½	800
130	124	131	June 19	123⅞	Sep. 18	123	124	+ 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Aug. 31, '12	1¾	Q	125	125	125	125	128⅝	200
22	12½	20¼	Sep. 21	12¼	Feb. 29	18¼	19	− ¼	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05	½	..	18¾	19	18⅛	18¼	15	2,230
100⅝	85	95½	Jan. 2	88	Feb. 27	90	93	..	National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	Sep. 30, '12	1¾	Q	93	93	93	93	93	10
59	42½	66⅞	Sep. 30	51¼	Jan. 8	65⅝	66	+ 2	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Sep. 30, '12	¾	Q	63⅛	66⅛	63⅛	65½	45½	13,300
109⅝	104	110¼	Aug. 20	105½	Feb. 1	109½	111	+ 1⅝	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	110	110	110	110	107½	100
38⅞	25⅞	36⅞	Jan. 20	28	Apr. 1	28⅞	29½	− 1	National Railways of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,492,400	..	..	..	29⅝	29⅝	28½	28½	30⅞	400
21¼	15⅛	24⅛	Sep. 30	18¼	Jan. 29	22⅞	23⅛	− ⅞	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,997,120	Sep. 30, '12	37½c	Q	24	24⅛	22⅞	23	16	26,600
76	45	83	Aug. 21	50	Feb. 17	76	80	− 1	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11	1½	..	77	77	77	77	54	100
115⅛	99⅞	121½	Apr. 25	106¼	Jan. 9	116⅝	117¼	− 1⅜	New York Central	100	222,729,300	July 15, '12	1¼	Q	118⅞	118⅞	116¾	116¾	104½	10,500
65	48	61½	Apr. 18	54	Feb. 29	59	59⅜	− ⅝	New York Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '12	3	A	59	59	59	59	49	150
151¼	126⅞	142½	Apr. 1	134	June 18	139	140	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,629,000	Sep. 30, '12	2	Q	140⅛	140⅛	139¾	140	132½	650
46⅞	37⅞	41⅞	Apr. 12	29⅞	June 1	36⅝	37	− 1	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11	2	..	38	38¼	36⅝	36⅝	38¼	8,250
..	..	93⅞	Apr. 26	86	Oct. 2	86	87½	− 2⅜	New York State Rys.	100	5,757,700	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	88	88	86	87	..	700
60	45⅛	55	May 2	45⅝	Sep. 16	44	47½	..	Norfolk Southern	100	19,997,700	Oct. 1, '12	½	Q	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	45¼	900
111¼	99⅜	119¼	Aug. 12	107⅞	Feb. 1	116⅝	117	+ ⅜	Norfolk & Western	100	96,641,600	Sep. 19, '12	1½	Q	116¼	117¼	116	116¾	102¾	11,600
76⅝	64	87½	Aug. 21	74½	Jan. 3	84	84⅝	− 1⅛	North American	100	29,779,700	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	85	85	83¾	84	67⅞	2,400
137⅛	110⅜	131⅛	Aug. 14	115⅝	Jan. 11	129	129¼	− ¾	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	Aug. 1, '12	1¾	Q	129⅝	130⅝	128¼	129¼	115	83,210
2	1	3¼	May 20	1	Feb. 10	2¼	3	+ ⅝	ONTARIO MINING CO.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02	30c	..	2	2½	2	2½	..	700
33¾	23¼	38	Sep. 30	30	Jan. 3	34⅝	35	+ ½	PACIFIC MAIL	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	1	..	35½	38	34⅛	34¾	30½	16,575
54⅝	35	55⅝	Apr. 25	47	Feb. 5	49½	50½	− 1	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	..	..	..	50⅞	51⅜	49¾	50	43	1,400
130⅝	118⅝	126¼	May 2	122½	Jan. 9	124⅝	125	− ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	458,877,800	Aug. 31, '12	1½	Q	125⅛	125¼	124⅝	125	121⅝	20,283
109	101½	118⅛	May 25	103	Jan. 8	117½	117¾	+ ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Aug. 26, '12	1¾	Q	117	117⅝	116⅝	117⅝	104¾	2,900
..	..	17⅞	Apr. 23	13½	Oct. 5	13⅝	..	− 1¼	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	..	200
100	90⅛	111⅞	Aug. 15	98½	Jan. 2	110	110½	− ⅜	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	37,173,800	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	110½	110¾	109½	110	93	1,500
112	102¼	117	Feb. 20	108½	Jan. 2	114	117	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,476,200	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	117	117	117	117	..	100
33¼	17	27⅛	Aug. 14	16⅜	Feb. 28	25¼	25½	− ⅞	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,929,500	..	..	..	26⅛	26½	25⅜	25⅝	17	10,350
90⅞	67⅛	100⅛	Aug. 14	77	Feb. 8	97⅛	98	− 1	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	July 25, '12	1¼	Q	98⅝	98½	97	97¼	78¾	5,770
*167	*166⅝	170	June 20	169½	July 19	167¼	..	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	19,714,285	Oct. 8, '12	1¾	Q	167	167	167	167	..	60
..	..	200½	June 8	167	Mar. 7	188	190	+ 8	P. Lorillard Co.	100	15,155,600	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	190	191	190	191	..	230
106	101	104⅛	Aug. 9	101	Feb. 17	102½	104½	+ ½	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	100	10,500,000	Sep. 1, '12	1¾	Q	103	103½	102½	103	..	600
37⅝	25	40⅞	Sep. 30	28⅝	Feb. 27	39½	40	− 1	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04	1	..	40⅛	40⅞	39¼	39⅜	29	4,800
120	108	120⅞	Aug. 13	106⅝	Feb. 17	116⅞	119⅝	+ ⅛	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	1½	Q	119	119	119	119	..	125
163	154	175	Aug. 21	158⅛	Feb. 2	167½	168⅝	..	Pullman Co	100	120,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	2	Q	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	155½	150
4½	2	8½	Apr. 29	3	Jan. 4	6¼	7⅜	− 1	QUICKSILVER	100	5,708,700	..	..	..	8	8	6¾	6¾	..	800
5½	2⅛	12⅛	May 13	8½	Feb. 28	7	9⅝	+ ⅛	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 8, '01	⅛	..	9½	9¾	9	9	..	500
39	26	40⅝	Sep. 25	27½	Feb. 8	38	39½	− ½	RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	39⅞	39⅞	38¾	39½	27⅞	1,600
103	92	105	Apr. 28	100	Mar. 12	102	103	+ 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Sept. 20, '12	1¾	Q	103⅛	103⅛	103	103	..	500
19	12	24⅛	Sep. 23	16	Jan. 29	22⅞	23	− ⅞	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	14,471,580	..	..	..	23⅝	23¾	22¾	22⅞	12⅞	26,710
161⅞	134	179⅛	Apr. 29	148⅛	Jan. 11	175⅝	175¾	+ 2⅜	Reading	50	70,000,000	Aug. 8, '12	1½	Q	172⅝	176¾	172½	175⅝	137⅞	713,900
92	88	93¼	Apr. 29	87½	June 27	88	90	− ½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 12, '12	1	Q	89	89	89	89	91	900
101	90⅛	101⅛	Apr. 29	94	Jan. 11	96½	97½	..	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	July 1, '12	1	Q	97	99	96	96½	93	2,600
35¼	18	35⅛	Oct. 4	15⅝	Feb. 26	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	..	..	..	33⅝	35⅛	32⅝	34¼	22½	28,950
99⅝	74⅛	92⅛	Sep. 25	64⅝	Feb. 27	91½	92⅛	− ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '12	1¾	Q	92⅝	92¾	91⅝	91⅞	83	3,350
34⅝	22⅝	30⅛	Apr. 8	22½	May 31	28⅝	28¾	− ½	Rock Island Co.	100	90,888,200	..	..	..	29⅛	29⅛	27⅛	28⅞	23⅝	49,700
68⅝	43⅛	59⅝	Apr. 9	47¼	July 16	56	56¾	− ⅞	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	57	57⅞	55½	56	45⅝	30,300
..	..	103	July 20	100	June 20	100½	102	− ½	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	100¼	101¼	100½	100½	..	1,100
27	23	29½	Mar. 26	20½	Sep. 6	25¼	26	..	ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO	100	29,000,000	..	..	..	25½	26	25	25	..	600
69¾	59	69½	Mar. 23	61	May 10	63¼	65	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '12	1	Q	61⅛	61⅛	61¼	61¼	65	175
49½	37	43⅝	Apr. 11	33½	July 24	36⅜	37¼	− ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝	..	1,695
34	24	40⅝	Oct. 4	29⅝	Jan. 22	39⅜	39⅝	+ 2½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	..	..	..	37⅛	40⅝	37⅛	39⅛	..	4,600
72	59⅝	80⅝	Oct. 4	68½	Jan. 17	80¼	80½	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	July 15, '12	2½	SA	79½	80⅝	78½	80¼	68	1,800
..	..	27½	Apr. 4	21⅝	Sep. 30	21⅝	22	− ⅛	Seaboard Air Line	100	32,868,200	..	..	..	23	23	21⅝	21⅞	..	1,000
..	..	56½	June 7	49½	Sep. 16	50¼	50⅝	− ½	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	22,354,600	..	..	..	51⅛	51½	50	50⅝	..	3,700
192	125½	220½	Sep. 9	140	Jan. 15	213½	214	− 1½	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1¾	Q	214	215	213	213½	131½	8,200
122	119½	124¾	Aug. 9	121	Jan. 9	..	123	..	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	123½	123½	123½	123½	..	40
56¼	34	59¾	Sep. 20	39¼	Jan. 30	57	58	− ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1¼	..	58½	59	57	58	87	1,300
113	110	110	Apr. 10	109	Aug. 27	103	109	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,681,500	Oct. 1, '12	2	Q	109½	109½	109	109	110	235
126⅝	104½	115½	Apr. 8	105½	Feb. 1	113⅝	113½	+ ½	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	114	114⅞	113	113⅝	106⅝	29,000
33⅝	24¾	32	Sep. 30	26½	Jan. 31	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	31⅜	32	30¾	31⅝	26⅝	31,200
75¼	61¼	86⅞	Oct. 2	68¼	Feb. 3	83¼	83½	− ⅝	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 24, '12	2	SA	86⅝	86⅞	82½	83½	66	5,284
17⅛	15	33½	June 27	16¼	Jan. 19	28½	30	− 1	Standard Milling	100	4,600,000	Aug. 8, '12	2	..	30⅛	30⅛	29	29	..	510
53	50	66	Oct. 2	53	Jan. 8	63	66	+ ½	Standard Milling pf.	100	6,900,000	Apr. 15, '12	3	SA	65⅝	66	65½	66	51	300
..	..	49½	Aug. 9	39	July 10	41	43½	− 2⅝	Studebaker Co.	100	27,931,600	..	..	..	44	44	42	42	..	1,200
..	..	98⅛	Aug. 13	90⅛	June 28	94½	97	− 1½	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	13,095,000	Sep. 3, '12	1¾	Q	94¾	96¾	94¾	95	..	580
44	30¼	47¼	May 31	34½	Feb. 1	44¾	45	− 1¼	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	5,000,000	Aug. 10, '12	$1	..	46¼	46¾	43⅝	45	34	10,400
136½	74½	130⅝	Sep. 7	81	Jan. 16	126	126½	− ½	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	1½	Q	127¼	127¼	125¾	126½	89	4,600
30¼	19⅞	26¼	Apr. 2	20½	Jan. 3	25	26	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	..	..	..	25⅞	26⅛	25½	25⅞	24½	2,100
41	31	49¾	Jan. 9	35	Sep. 14	38¾	39	+ 2⅝	Third Avenue	100	15,719,800	..	..	..	36½	39	36½	38⅞	..	4,950
8½	4	10⅝	Apr. 16	3	Jan. 15	8½	8¾	+ ⅛	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07	1	..	8½	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	..	1,500
24¾	12	16¾	Mar. 27	12	Sep. 11	13¾	14¼	− ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	14⅜	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	18½	600
53⅞	34⅞	36	Apr. 8	28	June 27	30¾	31⅛	− ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	31¼	31¾	31	31	41¾	800
111	104	111⅛	Sep. 17	104½	Jan. 5	104	108	− 1¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	107½	107½	107	107	106¼	300
111	63	115¾	June 28	98¾	Apr. 3	111½	111¾	− ⅝	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	Q	110¾	112	109¾	111⅝	90	2,500
113⅞	103	114½	Sep. 17	111	Feb. 26	113	113¾	− ¾	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	113¾	113¼	113¼	113¼	106⅝	100
9	4¾	17⅞	May 15	4⅝	Jan. 5	13⅝	14	− ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	6	1,350
59½	50⅛	67¾	May 15	49¾	Feb. 21	59½	60	− 2	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '12	1	Q	60	60½	60	60	53	950
192⅝	153½	176¾	Sep. 30	160	Feb. 1	174⅞	175	− 1	Union Pacific	100	216,646,300	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	175⅝	176⅝	173½	175	159	145,750
96	89	93⅝	Feb. 27	88⅞	Sep. 12	89¼	89⅞	− ½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	90	90	89½	89½	90	1,250
..	..	64¾	May 21	53	Sep. 21	54	59	− 2½	United Cigar Manufacturers	100	10,247,500	Aug. 1, '12	1	Q	54¼	56½	54¼	56½	..	200
108	97½	102¾	July 17	97	Feb. 10	100⅛	100¼	+ 1	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	Aug. 1, '12	2	Q	99½	100¼	99½	100⅛	97⅝	900
107½	100¾	108⅞	July 31	103⅜	Feb. 24	105½	107	− 1¾	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,791,700	Aug. 31, '12	1¾	Q	107	107	105¼	105¼	102	300
49	28⅛	37¼	Feb. 14	28	July 11	32	33	+ 1	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	..	..	..	32½	33	32⅛	33	31	700
76¼	52	65½	Feb. 14	57	July 18	62½	63	+ 1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2½	..	61	62	61	62	55½	1,000
19	11	22½	May 16	13	Feb. 16	20	21	− ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	21¼	21⅛	20¼	20¼	11⅞	600
61	40½	63½	Sep. 25	50	Jan. 4	60½	62¼	+ ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	July 15, '12	1	Q	63½	63⅛	63	63	43¾	300
30	24	57¼	Sep. 24	26	Jan. 31	52¼	55	− ⅛	United States Industrial Alcohol	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	55	55	55	55	..	300
79¾	65⅛	86½	July 18	67	Jan. 31	84¼	85⅛	+ ½	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	Aug. 1, '12	1¼	Q	86	86	83¾	84½	..	2,700
48½	30½	67⅞	May 21	45¼	Feb. 1	54⅛	54¾	− ⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	30,000,000	July 31, '12	1	Q	54⅞	55¼	54	54¾	43⅞	8,100
115½	104	116	May 20	105⅝	July 25	110½	112	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	40,000,000	July 31, '12	2	Q	111	112	111	111½	108½	1,100
..	..	110	Oct. 1	107	Aug. 3	..	..	+ 1½	U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf. cfs., full pd.	..	..	..	..	..	109¼	110	109¼	110	..	800
79	66	85½	May 21	75	Jan. 23	81	82	+ 1⅝	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	July 31, '12	1½	Q	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	75⅞	600
82⅛	50	80¾	Sep. 30	58¼	Feb. 13	79¾	79½	− ⅛	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Sep. 28, '12	1¼	Q	79¼	80⅝	78¾	79½	68⅝	650,400
120⅞	103	117	Sep. 30	107⅞	Feb. 13	115⅝	115¾	− ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Aug. 30, '12	1¾	Q	115⅝	117	115¼	115⅝	108⅝	8,870
57⅞	38	67½	Sep. 30	52½	Jan. 29	65½	65⅝	− 1¾	Utah Copper	10	15,766,700	Sep. 30, '12	75c	Q	67	67½	65⅛	65½	40⅜	40,200
70⅝	43⅛	57¼	Jan. 26	45	Sep. 10	47	47¼	− ⅜	VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.	100	27,984,400	Aug. 15, '12	1½	SA	47½	48	46⅞	46⅞	47¾	3,650
128½	114	122⅝	Mar. 20	115½	Aug. 8	115	117	+ 1½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '12	2	Q	116	116	116	116	117	120
97	52	90	Jan. 2	54	Mar. 4	68¼	70	+ 4¾	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	9,073,600	..	..	..	66	71½	66	69¾	40½	8,225
16	13	27½	Feb. 20	15	Jan. 17	18	20	+ 1½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	..	..	..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..	100
70	51	87	Sep. 30	70	Jan. 8	83½	88½	+ ½	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	July 20, '12	1¾	Q	87	87	87	87	60	100
18⅝	5¾	9½	May 11	3¾	June 10	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅝	WABASH	100	53,200,200	..	..	..	4¾	5⅛	4¾	5	11½	3,900
40⅝	14¼	22⅞	Apr. 9	12⅝	June 27	15¼	15½	..	Wabash pf.	100	39,200,200	..	..	..	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15¼	22⅝	3,500
177	139	151	Jan. 3	133¼	Aug. 16	133	135	..	Wells Fargo Express Co.	100	23,967,300	July 15, '12	5	SA	134	135	134	135	149	25
66	48⅞	64⅝	Mar. 25	55⅜	Sep. 17	57⅝	58	− 2⅛	Western Maryland	100	49,429,600	..	..	..	60½	61⅝	57¼	58	51½	4,000
84½	71⅝	86⅛	Jan. 18	79	Jan. 2	81⅛	81⅞	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,743,400	July 15, '12	¾	Q	81¼	81⅝	81	81⅝	78½	1,300
79	58⅝	89⅛	Aug. 9	66⅝	Jan. 3	84⅝	85	+ ⅛	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	31,741,100	Apr. 15, '12	1	Q	85⅝	86⅝	84⅛	84⅝	62⅛	12,900
123	110⅝	126	Aug. 5	114⅝	Jan. 5	122⅛	128	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	July 15, '12	1¾	Q	126	126	126	126	114	102
6¼	2½	9¼	Mar. 12	4	Jan. 10	8⅜	9	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	7⅛	9	7⅛	8⅝	2⅝	8,700
17⅝	7	31	Oct. 5	11	Jan. 3	30⅛	31	+ 2⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	..	..	..	28½	31	28	30½	..	3,400
8	3	14⅛	Oct. 5	6	Jan. 18	14⅛	14⅝	+ 1¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,983,500	..	..	..	13	14⅝	13	14⅝	..	8,500
72½	48	62⅛	Aug. 12	48	Feb. 3	57½	58	+ ¾	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	..	..	..	57	59	57	58½	50	500
..	..	117⅝	Oct. 2	82½	July 25	114⅞	115	+ 6⅞	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 20, '12	1	..	111	117⅝	110⅛	114⅜	..	40,240
..	..	116⅝	July 2	112	July 29	114½	116	..	Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]



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To the Holders of 50-Year First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds of the above Company:

In view of the default in the payment of the interest due October 1, 1912, on the above bonds, the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount thereof, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all of the holders of said bonds who shall become parties to a Protective Agreement which has been filed with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary named therein.

In the judgment of the Committee the interests of the bondholders demand concerted and immediate action for their protection, and holders of bonds are therefore invited to deposit ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 15, 1912, with the Depositary, or with Martin's Bank, Limited, London, which will act as agent for said depositary, for the purpose of receiving deposits of bonds.

All bonds must be deposited in bearer form and must bear the coupon maturing October 1, 1912, and all subsequent coupons. Certificates of Deposit will be issued by said Depositary, or its said agent, for the bonds and coupons deposited.

The Committee has arranged with Central Trust Company of New York, upon terms approved by the Committee, to advance at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York, or at Martin's Bank, Limited, 68 Lombard Street, London, to any depositing bondholder so requesting, the amount of the October 1, 1912, coupon upon the security of the bonds and coupons deposited by such holder.

Copies of the Protective Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, October 2, 1912.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
SIDNEY C. BORG,
CHARLES W. COX,
H. WALTER LEIGH,
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Committee.

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ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.

FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK,
Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1, 1912.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS of this Company maturing November 1, 1912, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the BANK OF AMERICA, 44-46 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES D. JONES, Treasurer.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for accumulative profits within 5 years on $5,000 cash investment in full block frontage, free and clear, in approaching industrial [illegible]

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This Company is located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 36th Street, in the center of the greatest shopping and business district of New York. It invites the accounts of individuals, corporations and civic, social and religious organizations. Interest paid on daily balances.

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Allows Interest on Deposits, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

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Capital $2,000,000
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Resources, over $225,000,000

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Savings Institution. Founded 1888. Under New York State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31st earn from November 1st. Start now or write for Booklet A.
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 5, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	....	23	26
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	....	65½	67½
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	91	93
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	49	51
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	69	71
Do 6% cum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	86	86¼
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	97½	99½
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	25¼	26
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	....	74½	75½
Ariz. Power....	8,000,000	..	..	....	10	14
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	50	55
Asheville L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Do pf. stock	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 1, 12	75	83
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	100½	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100½	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35.....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	91	93
Do ref.ex.6s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	103	105
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,914,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	105
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102¾
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,060,000	2½	S	M. & N.	60	66
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	145	147
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 12	78½	81
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.......	600,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	79	81
Capital Trac..	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	124	124¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110¾	111
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, '40...	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,923,000	5	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	....	65	..
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.......	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	8,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L.,H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El.R 5s,'13	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
Cleveland Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Col. Spgs. El.1st 5s, '20	......	..	..	....	97	100
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19..	......	..	..	....	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	100
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	86	93
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do unstamp..	1,109,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	101	102
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88¼	88⅝
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	76	76½
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	104½
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36......	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	8,407,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	9,539,500	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
E.St.L.& Sub.pf	7,000,000	1¼	Q	F,M,A,N	..	..
Do coll.tr.5s,'32	8,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	96
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	34	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	84	87
El Paso E.5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Emp. Dis. El.5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	....	35	38
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 1, 12	84	85½
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s......	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98½
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	145	160
Do preferred	1,000,000	½	M	Monthly	95	96
Ga.Lt.,P. & Rys	6,000,000	..	..	....	..	..
Do 1st 5s, '41	2,335,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83½	86
Guanaj.P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	83	86
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32...	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	83	85
Int. Ry. of Buf.:						
Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	105
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
Int/ Trac 4s,'49 receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	69½
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	80
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	22	28
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	41	41
Do 1st r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	90½
Do cv. 6s. '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	105	105½
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	84	86
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	83
K.C. Met. St.Ry cn.ex.1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22.	2,949,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Leav'nw'h L.,H. & P. 5s......	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104½	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20...	800,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38...	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Los A.G. & E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	..
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Min.St.Ry.6s.'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	104¾
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 6s, '46.	1,696,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 11	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Nat. L, H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'19,B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97⅝	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20,C	460,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¼	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	2,350,000	2½	S	Sep. 1	100	103
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912.	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow.5s.'32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101¼	102¼
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N.Y.& Westch'r LtgG M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	86
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. I. & Mont. P	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	9	12
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1912	50	54
Do 1st 6s, '31	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	89	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35..	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87⅛	87½
Nor. St. Power.	5,975,000	..	..	....	28	30
Do preferred	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	87	90
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Okla. Ry. 5s..	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock..	8,509,000	..	..	....	61	..
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95½
Do deb. 6s,'21	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	1,838,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	92½
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	..
Ottum. R.&L.pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	90b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	101½
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99¼
Port. Gen. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40...	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	98
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1¼	Q	Jun 29, 12	109½	109¾
Pub U Cor.($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)..	500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	$47½	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	....	27	29
Do preferred	6,860,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	80	82
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roanoke R. & E 5s '53	V	5	S	J. & D.	97	..
Roanoke T. & L 5s, 58	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch Ry. & L.5s tax ex'pt N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	87
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39...	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	..
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,687,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2¼	S	M. & N.	97	97½
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	812,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G.&E.1st 5s,'39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	101¼
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29..	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s...	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
So. Cal. Ed'n Co	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s..	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stan G&E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$23¼	$24
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 15,12	$50½	$51
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Tenn. R., L.&P.	20,000,000	..	..	Sept. 3	24¾	25¼
Do preferred	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Sep., 1912	79	79¾
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R & L.	9,000,000	..	..	....	56	59
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	93	95
Do 5s of '23..	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97⅝	..
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.......	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¼	83
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	94
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG & E of NJ.5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	99½b	102b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	96	97¼
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1	Q	Sep. 1, 12	90	90⅞
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 12	91⅝	92½
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	84¾	84½
Wash.-Va. Ry..	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	48	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	77	..
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	....	29	30
Do 6% cum.pf	6,000,000	6	..	....	59½	60½
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31....	V	5	S	A. & O.	100⅜	102
West. St. G.&E	3,503,000	..	..	....	60	65
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	95b	100b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El. 5s,'41	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 5, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$5,000,000	1	Q	Aug 15,12	52	53
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	52½	54
Amer. Chicle..	6,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 12	215	222
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	101	103
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	‡3	S	May 1, 12	106½	111
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	146	148
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	40	45
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	..	Aug 15,12	80	85
Am. Loco. 5s,'14	2,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100⅜
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	157	162½
Am. Typef'ders.	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 12	48	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	102¾	104
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	S	Oct. 1	3½	4
Ast. V'neer Mls. & Dock 6s,'41	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	120	122
Do 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	101	..
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	105	108½
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	93
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	90
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	120	126
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,12	122	123
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,12	109½	..
Brit.-Am. Tob..	V	V	V	Sep 30, 12	23¾	23⅞
Case, J. I., pf...	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	101
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	140	141
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	1	..	1907	1	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	28	..
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	‡$10	Q	Sep. 2, 12	775	815
Consol. Coal ref. s. f. 4½s, '34..	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93
1st s. f. 5s,'50	13,596,000	2	S	J. & D.	93⅝	93⅞
Cen. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	....	50	60
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 12	89	91
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	104	107
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99⅞	..
Dodge Mfg. pf.	655,800	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	97	100
Doe Run Ld. 6s	2,200,000	3	S	M. & S.	99	100
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31....	5,232,000	5	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	76½	77¼
Goodrich,B.F.Co	60,000,000	1	..	Oct. 1, 12	75¾	76½
Do preferred	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	106½	107
Hav. Tobacco..	29,790,700	..	..	....	4	7
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	....	8	10
Houston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	....	19½	20
Int. Nickel..	38,000,000	2	..	Dec. 2, 12	132	132½
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	107¾	108½
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 12	140	144
Interoc Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	72	78
Jeff. & Clear.C. & I. Ind. Co. 1st 5s, '50....	1,686,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	98	100
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Kayser, Jul., Co	6,750,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 12	90	91
Do preferred	2,900,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 12	109	111
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	91	93
L. V. Coal Sales	6,060,800	2½	Q	Oct. 21	245	255
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	7⅝	7⅞
Mays Oil ($1)..	875,000	..	..	....	27	29
McAndrew & F.	V	2½	V	Oct 15, 12	195	205
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	224	225½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	94
Mtn. St. T. & T.	22,656,900	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	108½	109½
Otis Elevator..	6,371,500	1	Q	Oct 15, 12	74	76
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	102	104
Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	98½
Penn. Textile..	1,575,000	..	..	....	27½	27¾
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57....	4,628,300	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15,12	410	425
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 12	185	195
Roch. & Pitts. C. & I. s. f. 4½s, '32 ...	1,733,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	93½	..
Royal Bak. P...	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	213	218
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	107½	109
Saf. C., H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	117½	118½
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	285	295
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Jun 29, 12	35	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Jun 29, 12	106	110
Stand. Oil, N. J.	100,000,000	$5	Q	Sep 16, 12	401	403
Stern Bros. pf..	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 2, 12	84	85
Studebaker Cor.	30,000,000	..	..	....	42	44
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 3, 12	96½	97
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104⅝	105½
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 12	41½	42
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	107½	112½
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	105	107½
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 12	55	59½
Un. Cig. St.Am.	27,162,000	..	..	....	103¾	103⅞
Do preferred	4,527,000	..	..	....	122	123
U. S. Env. 5s..	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102¼
Do preferred	8,750,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 12	118	121½
Do common..	750,000	..	..	....	100	105
U. S. Equip. Co. 6% notes, '16..	......	3	S	J. & D.	99	100
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22.........	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅝	101¼
West. Pac. 5s..	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	81	81½

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstand'ng.	Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 5, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	400	420
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	575	580
Bd. & Mtg.Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Aug 1, 12	285	295
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	175	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	470	480
Columbia-Kn'kerbocker	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 12	569¾	570¼
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Oct. 1, 12	1035	1055
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 12	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	105
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12	540	550
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 12	1370	1400
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	218	222
First Mtg. Guar	250,000	2½	..	July 1, 12	124	130
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 29, 12	260	275
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	310	320
Guaranty (new)	9,500,000	10a	Q	Sep 30, 12	1070	1075
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	..	90
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	..
Hudson Trust..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 12	135	145
Kings County..	500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 12	525	..
Lawyers Mtg.Co	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	217	223
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co...	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	220	225
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	125	140
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	300	310
Metropolitan ...	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12	..	455
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 12	104	110
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	135	149
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	150	155
New York......	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 12	635	650
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10, 11	1035	1045
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.......	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	205	215
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Sep. 1, 12	295	305
Realty Assoc...	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 12	112	118
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 12	335	345
T. Guar. & Tr..	4,375,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 12	515	525
Title Insurance	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	118	122
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct 10, 12	1300	1310
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12	475	..
United States..	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 12	1110	1130
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	385	400
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30, 10	185	190

a—Dividend on old capital of $5,000,000. *New stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 5, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Altoona G.5s,'32	$750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s	Q	Nov 1, 12	442	445
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	110	112
Aub. Gas 1st 5s.	300,000	5	S	J. & J.	95	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38	......	..	..	....	..	100½
Buffalo Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	....	3½	6¼
Buff. Gas pf...	1,713,000	..	..	....	..	15
Bu.G. 1st 5s,'47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	64	65
Burlington 1st 5s, '55	......	..	..	....	93	..
Cent. Un.5s,1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103
Cities Service..	5,499,430	1-3	M	Oct. 1, 12	121	125
Do preferred	10,195,360	½	M	Oct. 1, 12	89½	90½
Citz. G. & F. 1st ref. 5s, '60....	477,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Do 1st 5s, '22	......	..	..	....	97	100
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Aug 1, 12	30	35
Do preferred.	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 12	70	72½
††Con.G. of N.J. 1st con.5s.1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Cons. Water Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s of '30.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Do deb. mtg. 5s of '30....	905,000	5	S	J. & J.	91	93
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	..
Denver G. & E.	7,001,300	¼	M	Sep. 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s..	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Det. City G. pr. lien 5s of '23..	5,619,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	101⅝
E. Ohio G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	99	101
Elmira Wat., L. & R.R. con. 5s	2,166,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	95
Do 1st 5s, '49	1,661,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Gd. Rap. G.L.5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Houston G.5s,'20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	..
Hud. Co. Gas...	10,500,000	4	S	June 1, 12	135	140
Do 1st 5s...	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	104⅝
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 12	40	44
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	70	72
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	..	..	....	42	..
Do 1st 5s,1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Ind'olis Wat. 5s	2,431,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
J'ksonville5s,'37	1,200,000	1¼	Q	M,J,S,D	105	..
Kansas Nat. G.	12,900,000	..	..	....	15	15½
Do 1st 6s, '16.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Do 2d 6s, '18.	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	69	71
Kings Co. Ltg. 1st 5s, tax ex.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	40	44
Do 5s, '41....	796,000	5	S	J. & J.	88	96
Mich. Lt. pf....	2,144,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	98	100
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27.	7,982,000	2	SA	M. & N.	89¾	91
Minneap. Gas 5s	800,000	8	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Ams'm 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s. 1945..	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st 5s	816,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 12	98⅛	..
Nor. Union Gas 5s of '27......	3,500,000	..	..	....	99½	101
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Pacific G. & E.	31,908,750	1¼	..	Oct 15, 12	64½	65
Do gen. & ref 5s, '42	20,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91½
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,12	92½	93
Portl'd G.& C.5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99½
Do pfd stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 12	102	106
Scran G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s,'35	421,000	5	S	J. & J.	101⅝	102½
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	127	133
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	99¾
Sp'brook Wat.5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	104¼
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	1½	S	Jun 29, 12	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,000	3	S	Jun 29, 12	95	..
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Syrac. L. & P. col tr. 5s, g., '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	85½
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51...	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	101
Washington G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	86	86½
Do 5s, 1960..	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	110½	111¼
West N.Y.Wat.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	5
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 5, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.....	$500,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	200	215
America	1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 12	615	635
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	235	245
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	‡6	Q	Aug 1, 12	400	..
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	July 1, 12	130	140
Century	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	230	240
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	725	775
Chat.-Phen.Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	170	180
*Chelsea Exch..	400,000	6	S	A. & O.	150	160
Chemical Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep. 1, 12	445	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	185	195
City (National).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	440	450
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	158	162
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	440	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 12	325	340
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	208	210
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 12	327½	330
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 12	90	105
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 12	165	175
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	‡150	Q	Oct. 1, 12	4500	..
Fifth National..	250,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	..	350
First National..	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct. 1, 12	1005	1020
Fourth Nat.....	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	200	205
Garfield Nat....	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	275	285
Ger.-Am. ($75)..	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	140	150
German Exch...	200,000	10	S	July 1, 12	400	450
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 12	515	535
Gotham Nat....	200,000	..	..	....	158	170
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	247	260
Hanover Nat...	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	700	715
Harriman Nat..	200,000	..	..	....	280	295
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 12	555	565
Irv. Nat. Exch..	2,000,000	‡21	Q	Oct. 1, 12	208	210
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	625	..
Lincoln Nat....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 12	370	390
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 12	350	355
Mar.& Fult.Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	250	260
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Jul 10, 12	272	276
Merch.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 12	190	..
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 12	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 12	355	380
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	194	197
Mount Morris..	250,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	230	250
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 1, 12	275	295
Nat. Nassau...	1,000,000	4	S	May 1, 12	215	..
Nat. Reserve..	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	92	98
N. Netherland..	200,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 12	210	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 12	370	..
N.Y.County Nat	500,000	20	S	July 1, 12	830	870
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 12	167	174
Pacific ($50)...	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 12	260	265
Park National..	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	370	376
People's ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July 1, 12	250	270
Seaboard Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	415	450
Second Nat....	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	395	410
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	135	145
Sherman Nat...	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 12	240	270
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 12	165	180
Union Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 12	160	168
Wash. Heights.	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	325	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	July 1, 12	585	610

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 5, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety..	$2,500,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	320	335
City of N. Y...	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	170	200
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 12	325	..
Continental ...	2,000,000	25	S	Jul 18, 12	985	1000
Empire City...	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 12	180	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jul 18, 12	330	..
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	7½	S	Jul 15, 12	285	295
Germ. Amer.....	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 15, 12	535	550
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 3, 12	300	310
Germania Life..	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 12	215	..
Globe&Rutgers.	400,000	10	S	Jan 30, 12	500	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	200	210
Home Fire.....	3,000,000	17½	S	July 1, 12	710	718
Home Life.....	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	420
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)...	200,000	5	Q	Jul 11, 12	180	140
National Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	215	220
Niagara ($50)..	1,000,000	15	S	July 3, 12	315	335
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr., 1912	150	160
Pacific ($25)..	200,000	‡7	S	Jan 10,12	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	450	500
Stuyv's'nt($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
Un. States ($20)	400,000	3¼	S	Mar, 1912	125	135
U. S. Casualty..	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 12	190	210
U. S. Life.....	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105

Paramount in Financial Advertising.

In September The New York Times published 65,183 lines, compared with 53,206 lines in September last year, a gain of 11,977 lines, and a greater volume by 33,487 lines than the next New York morning newspaper, and 23,045 lines more than the New York evening newspaper making a feature of financial topics.

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MEXICAN MINING & SMELTING CO.

To holders of the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten-Year Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company:

Acting at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-mentioned bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all the holders of said bonds who shall become parties to a Deposit Agreement which has been filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York, the Depositary therein named. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds having the April 1, 1904, and all subsequent coupons attached with the Depositary above named. Bonds may be deposited up to October 22, 1912, after which no bonds will be accepted except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Certificates of deposit for the bonds and coupons deposited will be issued by the Depositary.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, September 26, 1912.

THOMAS H. WATKINS, Chairman;
BENJAMIN S. HARMON,
BUELL HOLLISTER,
Committee.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Secretary, 55 Wall Street, New York.
EDWARD J. PATTERSON, Counsel.

DURANGO CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

To holders of the First Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company:

Acting at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-mentioned bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all the holders of said bonds who shall become parties to a Deposit Agreement which has been filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York, the Depositary therein named. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds having the July 1, 1904, and all subsequent coupons attached with the Depositary above named. Bonds may be deposited up to October 22, 1912, after which no bonds will be accepted except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

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THOMAS ROBINSON, Secretary, 55 Wall Street, New York.
EDWARD J. PATTERSON, Counsel.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.

Notice of Redemption of Five-Year Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Secured Gold Notes.

To each and every holder of the Five-Year Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Secured Gold Notes of Bethlehem Steel Company, issued under the Trust Agreement dated November 1, 1909, between said Bethlehem Steel Company and The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee:

Notice is hereby given that Bethlehem Steel Company has elected to redeem the entire issue of said Notes on November 1, 1912; that interest on said Notes will cease on said date; that on presentation and surrender thereof, with all coupons maturing on and after said date, to said Bethlehem Steel Company at the office of Bankers Trust Company (the agency of said Bethlehem Steel Company in the City of New York, for the purpose of payment and redemption of said Notes), No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, said Notes will be paid and redeemed at par with a premium of two and one-half per centum and accrued interest thereon to said redemption date; and that the holders of said Notes are required then to present them for payment and redemption.

Dated, New York, August 28, 1912.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,
By B. H. JONES, Treasurer.

N. B.—Notes heretofore called for redemption for the sinking fund will be redeemed as stated in such calls.

Mortgages Negotiated with Principals.
JAMES GOLDSMITH, ROOM 819,
135 Broadway, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK
BANKING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, being Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws, and the amendments thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, New York, N. Y., to present the same to the undersigned, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, and make legal proof thereof at the office of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, 12th floor, Times Building, New York City, N. Y., on or before October 15th, 1912.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR.,
Superintendent of Banks.

Dated July 15th, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

American Malt Corporation

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 2d day of November, 1912, to stockholders of record at the [illegible] of the transfer books on the seventeenth day of October, 1912.

HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.

September 25, 1912.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 17, 1912.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1912, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. September 30, 1912. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.

165 Broadway, N. Y., September 27th, 1912.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent., equal to One Dollar per share, on the COMMON STOCK of said Company, payable on October 21st, 1912, to the Common Stockholders of record on October 7th, 1912. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.

GUY PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT., or $1.25 PER SHARE, upon preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on October 15, 1912, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on October 8th, 1912. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

New York, September 11, 1912.

The Title Insurance Co. of New York.

135 Broadway, N. Y.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1912, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1912.

FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

Dated New York, September 26, 1912.

J. G. White & Company, Incorporated

Engineers, Contractors,
43-49 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The regular quarterly dividend (38th quarter) of One and One-half Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record October 22d, 1912.

H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.

October 2d, 1912.

55th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 4% was declared, payable October 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business October 8th.

JOHN R. WOOD,
Vice President and Cashier.

T. B. ACKERSON CO.

The Board of Directors of T. B. Ackerson Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of [illegible] Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable Oct. [illegible], 1912, to holders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1912.

[illegible], Secretary.

WHEAT BEARS BOLD IN BALKAN SCARE

Strength on War News Quickly Lost in Swelling Stocks and Fine Threshing Days.

COARSE GRAIN VALUES HOLD

Cotton Crop Ahead in the Race Against Early Frosts—Provisions High on Hog Scarcity.

The downward trend of wheat values was interrupted during the last week. Unexpected political developments in Southeastern Europe served as a pretext for the partial elimination of a short interest which had hitherto been very confident of its position. A recovery of about 2½ cents per bushel ensued, but there was very little evidence of the radical bearish sentiment having been essentially changed. Most authorities concurred in the belief that the market had been rendered technically weaker, and inasmuch as the influences which occasioned the advances were likely to prove only temporary, it was not surprising that the pessimistic opinions expressed concerning the probable course of values were in the ascendency.

It was realized that the Balkan upheaval contained many possibilities, but it was not thought that the powers would permit the disturbance to spread, and on this account an acute situation was not expected to develop. Foreign markets displayed excitement at times, but nervousness was not emphasized by any decided export business. At one period foreign demand did improve with moderate takings of American grades, but it was not believed that this buying was inspired, excepting to an insignificant degree, by the political troubles abroad. Undoubtedly, the relatively superior quality of American grades will result in export business intermittently, but, coinciding with the predominance of bearish views, it is declared that our surplus will have to be marketed in competition with other large countries, principally Russia and Canada. Best authorities maintain that the forward sales of Canadian grades are decidedly behind those of recent seasons, owing to the comparative attractiveness of American varieties. This condition is reported just as the Canadian wheat receipts are beginning to increase, in reflection of their large crop. The world's wheat exports to date from July 1 show a total of approximately 166,000,000 bushels, against 146,000,000 bushels a year ago. From July 1 the exports from North America have been 49,000,000 bushels, against 40,000,000 bushels for the same period a year ago. On July 1 the European visible was 87,000,000 bushels against 81,000,000 bushels the preceding season, and now totals 73,000,000 bushels, against 83,000,000 as of Oct. 1, 1911.

The movement of wheat continues disappointingly limited, but a decided increase would only be consistent, and is regarded as imminent. This refers particularly to the volume of wheat moving in the American and Canadian territory, as Winter wheat receipts are naturally in smaller volume at this period of the year. There has been a week of propitious weather through the American and Canadian Northwest, permitting of active thrashing operations, and incidentally there have been statements that purchases at country points have expanded materially. Although the American visible supply is only 32,000,000 bushels, against 52,000,000 bushels last year, the tendency should be for these differences to change in a substantial way. Of course accumulations may be further delayed by a renewal of the flour inquiry, which was prodigious, during the last few months, or by the recurrence of an active export trade, but latest advices to hand are rather against these developments, with urgent flour demand apparently satisfied for the time being, and export interest only spasmodic.

The Government report to be issued on Wednesday is being waited with interest, inasmuch as there have been repeated forecasts of a striking increase of the Spring wheat yields. On the basis of the Government figures given out a month ago the production in the Northwest was estimated at 300,000,000 bushels, and now there are common expectations for an increase over this showing of about 25,000,000 bushels. Snow's report made its appearance during the week. It was stated therein that the better thrashing results than had been looked for suggested an outturn of Spring wheat of 334,000,000 bushels. The Winter wheat yield was also raised by this expert to 408,000,000 bushels, against the latest official estimate of 390,000,000 bushels. The Government will not give a report on Winter wheat this month. The estimate compiled by Snow is for a total crop of 742,000,000 bushels, which, if confirmed, would mean the second largest production ever reported. The quality of the Spring wheat crop is expected to be high, in spite of some complaints during the last several days, the belief being that the lower grades of wheat encountered will be found to be exceptional rather than the rule.

But very little dissatisfaction has been expressed concerning the prospects in the Argentine. The progress of the crop in that country will have marked influence in the near future, but it has been averred that if the indications favor a crop of about last season's size permitting an exportable surplus nominally 80,000,000 bushels, the outturn would be regarded bearishly. The acreage has been slightly increased in Argentina. Meanwhile, Russia has been a moderate seller, with very little firmness observed in the reports relative to the attitude of holders in other exporting countries. The generality of crop accounts from abroad have been more sanguine of late.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The volume of business in all speculative markets during the week was larger, with a series of mixed price movements. A noticeable hardening of the undertone seemed to occur, and sentiment became more divided. The cash situation remains one of comparative firmness, and it is evident that the stocks of old corn are extremely light. However, the disposition is to await the attitude of farmers in disposing of their new crop at about current levels, with some of the opinion that early arrivals will be limited. Such assertions are based on the supposition that feeding demand will be liberal, particularly as there is evidence of considerable inferior grade corn anticipated this season. Moreover, the scarcity of the spot article has led to inability on the part of consumers to become supplied, and their purchases have been of small quantities at a time, so that a liberal inquiry is to be expected to be revealed when larger supplies are available. Weather conditions have been quite favorable, with temperatures more seasonable. Conflicting statements continue as to the damage caused by the frosts late in September, but it is apparent that this was underestimated at first. Not a little of the change in sentiment has been influenced by a belief that Wednesday's Government report will fail to indicate a crop as large as that suggested by the September figures, when a yield of 2,995,000,000 bushels was stated to be in prospect. Last year's crop was 2,531,000,000 bushels.

OATS.—There has not been a great deal of interest in the oats market. The maintenance of values can be largely ascribed to the steady undertone of other grain. Movement, however, has not increased as rapidly as was predicted, and an excellent cash demand makes its appearance on small recessions. However, sentiment is mainly adverse to values, on the knowledge that supplies, not only of this crop, but of other feeding stuffs, are very large. Private estimates have suggested that the Government report on Wednesday will point to an oats outturn this season of about 1,400,000,000 bushels, against an indicated crop a month ago of 1,290,000,000 bushels, and a final outturn a year ago of 922,000,000 bushels. There has been some damage to the quality by unfavorable weather during September, but generally the complaints are insignificant when a phenomenal yield is considered.

PROVISIONS.

Persistent advances have been recorded during the week. The strength of the live hog market has been the dominating influence. Prices at Western centres were at about the best of the season, with no increment in the movement of hogs as yet. There has been an expansion in the cash trade, and foreigners have bought more freely. Shorts in the speculative markets were nervous, and although those in control satisfied the inquiry, selling was effected as prices advanced. Stocks are decreasing with a fair degree of rapidity, the statement on Oct. 1 showing that at Chicago all products amounted to 129,000,000 pounds, against 183,000,000 pounds the month previous, and 116,000,000 pounds a year ago. The world's lard stocks were placed at 276,000 tierces, against 326,000 tierces the month previous, and 282,000 tierces last year, and 119,000 pierces two years ago.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Moderate gains in quotations were registered during the past week. The salient influence appeared to be the inherent strength of the lard market. Claims were emphatic that with the high price of the hog product the compound lard trade would show a further broadening. Consumers of cottonseed oil showed more inclination to buy, actuated to some extent by the advancing tendency of lard. The bulk of the demand, however, still seems to be for the better descriptions of oil. Relatively cheaper greases restrict the inquiry from domestic soapmakers, while the tonnage situation is an important barrier to export business.

Interests usually well informed are decisive in their statements that the export sales thus far this season are far behind last year at this time. Foreigners seem disposed to take on only limited quantities at a time, although the tendency is for purchases to expand as the list recedes. Partly counterbalancing these decreased sales has been a quieter crude situation, with the selling to date by the South much below expectations. It has been manifest that mills have been indisposed to relinquish much oil, and the pressure of crude has been disappointing to the many advocates of lower prices.

There has been evidence of an altered sentiment with less pessimism. The fact that the market has actually advanced in face of favorable cotton prospects, a limited consuming trade, unsettled foreign conditions, an indifferent speculative demand and knowledge of crude supplies gradually increasing, has been mainly influential in the diminution of the bear forces. The premiums for the near months stand out prominently and have tended to widen during the last week. Toward the middle and latter part of October increased deliveries are to be anticipated so that the differences may narrow, but a great deal will depend upon the aggregate consumptive trade, as compared with the desire of crude mills to part with their holdings.

The effect of the official cotton figures promulgated during the week was barely perceptible, although it was evident that the reports served to impress the trade more forcibly with the idea that a cotton crop of close to 14,000,000 bales is in prospect. A yield of these proportions, it was reiterated, with an increased crush of seed because of the higher prices this season, and expected better producing qualities of the seed, will give a quantity of oil not far below the 202,000,000 gallons reported for the season just ended.

COTTON.

The feature of the week was the issuance of the Government report on Wednesday, which served to practically convince the trade that the second largest crop on record was in prospect, while with a late frost date, the yield could easily exceed 14,000,000 bales. Condition figures which were officially given showed that the plant had declined to the extent of only 5 points during September. For similar periods during other seasons the setback in conditions has been measured at from 6 to 11 points, although in the big crop year just passed the deterioration which occurred from Aug. 25 to Sept 25 was only 2 points.

Weather conditions since the middle of September have been extremely favorable apart from a brief spell of low temperatures, which succeeded in injuring only a limited amount of cotton in Oklahoma. Heavy rains in sections of the East have impaired the quality in exceptional instances only. Many contend that there is already close to 13,500,000 bales assured, and unless the belt is overtaken in the immediate future by a heavy frost that estimate will tend to expand with each day of normal temperatures. Aside from late planted cotton in the overflowed districts and the area representing the northern part of the belt, the amount of cotton susceptible to frost is not thought to be large. Moreover, in the event of unseasonable conditions occurring, the effect is likely to be mainly noticeable in lowering the quality of the crop rather than materially curtailing the quantity.

Price movements during the week have been complex, but it was obvious that the Government report, both as to the condition of the plant and the amount ginned, were construed more bearishly than had been anticipated. Ginning figures are never a criterion as to the crop probabilities excepting toward the termination of the season, but there was little inclination to ignore the fact that there were 2,000,000 bales of cotton ginned in Texas, against less than 1,700,000 bales last season, even though the total ginning was approximately 600,000 bales under last season. It is noteworthy that the showing was the largest as of Sept. 25 ever reported, excluding the season just ended. Naturally the lateness of the crop in parts of the East was reflected in this document, also the shortages in some of the central and most of the Eastern belt, but the disclosure tended to strengthen convictions that the banner cotton State would at least equal if not exceed last year's outurn of approximately 4,105,000 bales.

An onslaught of selling greeted the publication of the statistics from Washington, and there was rapid depreciation in values to levels representing prices about 1c per pound below those which ruled just about a month ago. Then it was clamorously maintained that deterioration taking place over the belt was pointing toward a crop failure and that the October Government report would record the situation. Although enormous short covering took place on the decline, the resiliency of the market since has not been great, even though conservatism rules in quarters where pessimism was unmistakable some time ago. Considerable of the buying which has been noted the last few days is suggestive of a cautious attitude, with liberal absorption of contracts, stated to be for the account of spinners who appear desirous of protecting themselves to a certain extent in the event of a frost scare or actual damage from the possible occurrence of unseasonably cold weather.

Apropos to the buying for trade account, many expressed the opinion that considerable of the demand was predicated upon the advice from the leading spot people, who have abandoned their position on the bear side, apparently with the inclination to await climatic changes these next few weeks. Ultimately, lower levels are predicted by these interests unless there is a marked revision of crop ideas resulting from future events. The encouraging trade situation has not been submerged beneath the wave of pessimism, but the theory is that with a yield last season of over 16,000,000 bales, a prospective outturn this year of 14,000,000 bales, and foreign crops of about 1,500,000 bales in excess of those of 1911, cotton values are about sufficiently high.

From many centres have optimistic trade advices been received. The spot sales at Liverpool have shown a significant increase, with private advices of a large business transpiring at Manchester. The Far East is stated to be in a more satisfactory position, and partially offsetting the Balkan situation is the concluding of hostilities between Turkey and Italy. Our own country seems to be enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity, which the cotton trade is sharing, so that very few are disposed to dispute the outlook of another big consumptive year of the raw material. At a later date there may be a modification of views, but at this time the consensus of opinion is that spinners possess stocks moderate enough to make them fairly independent, at least until more of the new crop has been marketed and directed toward consuming channels.

KNIT GOODS TRADE BUSY.

Heavy Call for Prompt Shipments—Hosiery and Underwear Firm.

There was no apparent falling off in the number of requests for prompt shipment of merchandise due in the near future received in the local hosiery market last week. Calls for the various grades came from all parts of the country. Production was hampered considerably by the labor shortage and the legalized restriction of the number of working hours in certain States. It is probable, if the former condition prevails very long, that some of the mills will find it impossible to fill fully all the orders now on their books. Threats of a Nation-wide strike by militant labor organizations added a hitherto unlooked-for factor to the situation.

Prices on cotton hose remained stationary, despite the gradual downward course of the raw material. The better grades of silk hose, it was predicted, would be advanced before long as a result of the upward trend of raw silk.

The cool weather of the early week increased the importance of the delivery question in the underwear market. The consuming demand was reported better, and this condition was reflected all the way to the manufacturer. It is now believed that this will be one of the best all-around seasons in years. Already there is talk of Fall, 1913, business in the air, but in authoritative quarters this is discounted as being somewhat too premature.

P. R. R.'S HEAVY TRAFFIC.

5,000 New Freight Cars and 30,000 More Men Needed to Handle It.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—So heavy has been the traffic demand on the Pennsylvania Railroad that the company has sent out inquiries to manufacturers for 5,000 freight cars, to be furnished within the next month or two. It has also issued an order to 27,000 men in its employ to rush work on repairs and overhauling on every one of the 263,900 cars that it owns, and every locomotive that it can obtain is being made ready for use immediately.

The shipments of freight have become so heavy since September that the company has asked its employment bureau to hire 30,000 additional men to handle this traffic. At the present time 21,000 men at work in the company's repair shops have all that they can do repairing equipment, and 3,000 men are engaged in building new locomotives. Work on passenger equipment has been temporarily suspended in order that when the heavy Fall freight traffic sets in in earnest, the company may not be caught napping.

The transportation department at Broad Street Station is working night and day, and the officials of the railroad say that they have not had such rush orders since 1907. Every shipper of the railroad has been asked not only to load cars as speedily as possible, but to load to capacity, so that no room may be wasted, and the company asks that the cars be returned as rapidly as possible to the point from which they came, so that all may be put into service. In this it expects to have no idle cars, and as fast as new equipment can be secured it will be in a position to handle all the traffic that is rushing in

CRUDE RUBBER MART DULL.

Buyers Holding Off, and Some Prices Show Decline Here.

The development of further weakness in some of the Para and plantation grades featured the local crude rubber market last week more than the amount of business done. Buyers were disposed to hold off on both sides of the Atlantic in an endeavor to get prices more to their liking, and under the continued inactivity of purchasers the prices indicated broke rather sharply early in the week. This decline held business down for the remainder of the week, so far as the buying of the manufacturing interests was concerned, and only the apparent lack of selling pressure kept values from dropping still lower. There was a fair amount of rubber moved in a jobbing way, but the volume entered into consumption during the week was not great. The following declines were reported at the close: Up-river fine and coarse, 2 to 3 cents and 1 cent per pound respectively; island fine, 1 cent, and East India smoked sheets, 1 cent.

The week in the foreign markets was featureless. The demand in London was light, and the weakness developed in that market early in the week was in no small degree responsible for the indicated declines here. A slightly stronger tone in up-river fine developed there near the end of the week, but it was not sufficient to strengthen the tone of this market. The regular fortnightly auction in London is scheduled for Tuesday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate northerly and northeasterly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate northerly to easterly winds on the coast.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday; cooler in northern portion; Tuesday fair; moderate winds on the coast, mostly easterly.

Western Texas and Utah—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler oMnday.

Arkansas—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

Tennessee—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair and somewhat cooler.

Kentucky—Fair Monday; cooler by night; Tuesday fair and cooler in eastern portion.

Ohio—Fair Monday; cooler in northern portion; Tuesday fair and cooler; moderate westerly and northwesterly winds.

Indiana—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate northwesterly and northerly winds.

Illinois—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate westerly and northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Monday; moderate to brisk westerly and northwesterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate to brisk westerly winds, becoming variable.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday; cooler in eastern and southern portions. Tuesday fair; warmer in western portion; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair Monday, cooler in eastern and southern portions. Tuesday fair.

Missouri—Fair, cooler Monday. Tuesday fair.

North Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

South Dakota—Fair Monday; warmer in extreme western portion. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Nebraska—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Kansas—Fair Monday; cooler in southeast portion. Tuesday fair, warmer.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
5,900	Allied Sec. Co.	92	90	91	−2
17,150	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24½	23⅝	23⅝	−⅞
8,180	Em. Brant'm.	77½	75½	75⅝	−1⅝
2,940	Em. Brant. pf.	102½	101	101⅝	−1¼
3,000	Houston Oil	20¼	18⅞	19⅝	−⅝
200	Houston Oil pf.	67	66½	66½	−½
210	Int. R. Tr ctfs.	13	12⅝	13	−⅛
800	M. C. Co. w. i.	69⅛	68	69⅛	+⅛
1,100	Man. Shirt Co. pf. w. i.	101½	101	101⅛	−⅛
1,050	M. of Am. new	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
2,500	*Mays Oil	29	27	27	−2
1,863	Penn Textile	27⅜	27	27⅜	+⅛
200	Pettibone Mul.	32½	32¼	32¼	−1⅜
340	St Oil of N. J.	409	402	403	−7
102	S. Oil of N. Y.	548	528	528	−13
23,700	Un. C. S. w. i.	104⅞	102¼	103⅝	+⅝
1,144	Un. Cig. St. pf. w. i.	123	121	122¼	
800	U. S. Motor	2	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
860	U. S. Motor pf.	5	4¼	4¼	−2¼
850	U. S. Light & H. new	14	13	13	−⅝
	RAILROAD.				
9,200	Man. Tran.	1½	1 3-16	1 5-16	−3-16
	MINING.				
5,300	Alaska G. M.	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
2,000	*Beaver Con.	42	40	40	..
14,800	*Big Four	44	38	44	−1
4,700	Braden Cop.	7⅛	6⅞	7	..
720	Brit. Col. Cop.	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	−⅜
700	Buff. Mines	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
6,000	Butte & N. Y.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
4,600	*C. O. D. Cons.	10	9	9	..
300	C. A. S., new	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6,500	Dia. Bl. Butte.	8	7	7	..
100	D.-Daly Cop.	2½	2½	2½	..
6,400	El Paso, new	6¼	5⅞	6	−⅛
2,400	*Florence	89	79	81	−4
8,300	Giroux Min.	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	−½
11,000	Goldfield Min.	7½	7½	7½	..
12,000	Gr.-Can., new	11	9⅞	11	+1
2,450	Kerr Lake	2 13-16	2⅝	2 11-16	−3-16
4,400	La Rose Com.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	−⅛
1,200	Mas. Val., new	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
1,125	McK.-Dar.	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	+1-16
7,820	*Mut. Min. Co.	48	44	48	+8
400	Nev. Hills	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	..
1,600	Nip. Mines	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
700	No. Butte Div.	23	21	23	..
2,750	Ohio Cop.	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	−3-16
15,000	Pac. Smelt.	9-32	¼	9-32	+1-32
4,000	So. U. M. & M.	¾	⅝	11-16	+1-16
1,150	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1 15-16	1⅝	−1-16
105,475	Ton. Merger	1 9-32	†95	15-32	+8-32
700	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2 11-16	2 11-16	−1-16
680	Tonopah M. of Nev.	6⅜	6⅛	6 9-16	−1-16
5,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅝	⅞	+3-16
6,800	Tularosa	15-16	13-16	⅞	−1-16
1,400	Tuolumne Cop.	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
3,200	*West End ex.	25	15	23	−8
12,100	*Wet. Silver M.	45	40	40	−8
400	Yukon Gold	3 7-16	3⅜	3 7-16	−⅛
	BONDS.				
$19,000	Beth. Steel 5s.	88	87⅝	88	..
96,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	151	148	149¾	−¾
19,000	Braden Cop. 7s.	150	149¼	149¾	−¾
42,000	Brooklyn R. T. 5 p. c. notes.	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	..
84,000	Chi. El. new 5s	98¼	97⅝	97⅞	−¼
2,500	Mason Val. 6s.	130	128	128	−2
6,000	N. Y. City 4¼s, 1960	100½	100¼	100¼	−⅛
77,000	N. Y. City 4¼s, 1902	100¼	100¼	100 3-16	..

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

KANSAS CITY, OUTER BELT AND ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Holders of the Fifty-Year First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds of Kansas City, Outer Belt and Electric Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time within which bonds may be deposited with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Depositary under the Deposit Agreement, dated August 8, 1912, has been extended by the Committee to and including November 15, 1912. Deposits may also be made in Kansas City, Mo., with the First National Bank, as agent of said Depositary.

Dated October 4, 1912.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman;
PHILIP D. TUCKETT,
JABEZ T. ODELL,
EDWARD DICKINSON,
Committee.

CALVERT BREWER, Secretary, 55 Cedar Street, New York.
BENJAMIN S. HARMON, Counsel to the Committee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 6th, 1912, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 7th, 1912.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended Oct. 5, $12,236,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	84	83	84	3
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	90½	90½	90½	1
Allis-Chalmers 5s	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	1
Allis-Chal. 5s, tr. r.	62	60	62	47
Allis-Chal. 5s, t. r., st.	58	57½	58	9
Am.-Ag. Chem. 5s	101½	101	101¼	26
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	97	96⅝	96¾	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94	94	94	10
Am. Dock & I. 5s	105¼	104⅝	105¼	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101	100½	100½	20
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	77⅜	76⅞	76⅞	10
Am. Smelting Sec. 6s	106	105½	105⅝	80½
Am. Tel. & T. col. 4s	89⅞	89¼	89⅜	32
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	114¼	113⅝	114¼	15
Am. Tobacco 4s	95⅞	95½	95⅞	6
Am. Tobacco 6s	120¾	120¼	120¼	6
Am. Tobacco 6s, reg	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
Am. Writing Paper 5s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	1
Ann Arbor 4s	76⅝	76½	76⅝	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	26
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	98	97⅝	97¾	160
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	88	88	88	2
A., T. & S. F. adt. 4s, stamped	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	70
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	13
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	111	109⅛	110¼	71
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	111	109⅛	110⅛	75
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	107¼	105⅝	106⅝	1,467
A., T. & S. F., T. S. L. 4s	91	91	91	1
A., T. & S. F., East Ok. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	8
Atl. Coast Line 4s	95⅛	94⅞	95	22
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	67
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	97⅛	96	97⅛	45½
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	91½	91	91½	8
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	142
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	89⅜	89	89¼	81
Bethlehem Steel 5s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	28
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
B. R. T. ref. con. 4s	92⅝	91¼	91⅞	541
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	104	103⅝	103⅝	9
Brook. Un. El. 5s	101½	101½	101½	12
Brook. Un. El. 5s, stpd	101½	101½	101½	1
Brook. Un. Gas. 5s	106¼	105¾	106	48
Buffalo Gas 5s	65	65	65	3
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95	94¼	95	12
Canada South. 1st 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Canada South. 2d 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	14
Central Leather 5s	95⅝	95½	95⅝	53
Central of Ga. con. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	2
Cen. Pac. 1st 4s	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	25
Central Vermont 4s	91	91	91	6
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	109⅝	109	109⅝	19
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	95	92¼	95	3
C. & O., Coal River 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
C. & O. gen 4½s	100	99⅛	99⅞	66
C. & O. conv. 4½s	94	93⅛	93⅞	204
Chicago & Alton 3½s	65	64½	64½	10
Chicago & Alton 3s	70	70	70	1
C., B. & Q., Ill 4s	98⅛	98	98⅛	16
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	95⅝	95	95	81
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95¾	95⅛	95⅝	202
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	85⅛	84⅝	85⅛	12
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	98½	98	98½	19
C., G., L. & C. 5s	103	102⅛	102⅛	16
Chi. & E. I. con. 6s	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	3
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	77	77	77	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞	14
C., M. & St. P. gen 4s	98⅛	98	98	60
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, full paid	106⅛	105⅝	106	627
C., M. & St.P. term.5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	92½	92½	92½	45
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104½	104½	104½	8
Chi. & N. W. 3½s	84¼	84	84¼	4
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	96⅞	96	96⅝	33
C. & N. W. deb. 5s,'29	106	106	106	2
C. & N. W. ext. 4s,reg.	96	96	96	2
Chi. & N. W., Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	93	92⅞	93	25
C., R. I. & P. coll. 4s	69⅞	69⅜	69⅞	155
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	92¼	91	92¼	90
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	87½	87¼	87½	47
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	95½	94¾	95½	8
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	98	98	98	1
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	96½	96⅛	96½	7
Chino Copper 6s	175	175	175	5½
C., C., C. & St.L. g. 5s	91½	91½	91½	1
Colorado Industrial 5s	85¼	85	85¼	61
Col. & So. 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	94½	94⅜	94½	19
Consol. C., Md. ref. 5s	93	93	93	1
Consol. Tobacco 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Corn P. R. s.f. 5s, 1934	95	95	95	2
Consum. Gas, Chi., 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
Del. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	2
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	60
Del. & Hudson cv. 4s	98	97½	98	58
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	83⅜	82⅝	83⅜	18
Detroit Un. Rys. 4½s	77	76⅛	76⅛	9
Distillers' Secur. 5s	74½	73⅜	73⅜	113
Du Pont Powder 4½s	91¼	90½	90½	46
E. T., Va. & G. con. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	88½	88	88	54
Erie gen. 4s	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	84
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	89½	89½	89½	5
Erie 1st conv. 4s, A	88¾	88	88½	77
Erie 1st conv. 4s, B	79⅜	79⅜	79½	89
Flint & P. M. 6s	104	104	104	2
General Motors 6s	99⅞	99	99	54
Great North. ref. 4¼s	100½	100¼	100¼	23
Green Bay deb. B	13½	13¼	13¼	8
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	7
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s	94	93¾	94	19
Ill. Cent., Lo Div. 3½s	85	85	85	1
Ill. Central 3½s, 1951	92½	92½	92½	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	5
Ill. Cent., West Line 4s	93	93	93	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	6
Ind. Steel 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. ctfs	101⅛	100½	101	181
Inspiration Con. Cop. 6s ctfs, 2d paid	108½	108	108½	104
Interborough R. T. 5s	104⅝	104⅛	104¼	13
Inter.-Met. 4½s	82	81¼	81⅞	302
International Nav. 5s	79½	79	79½	17
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st 6s	107	107	107	4
International Paper 6s	103	103	103	4
Int. Steam Pump 5s	92	92	92	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	61	61	61	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	1
Kansas City South. 5s	98⅛	97¾	98⅛	9
Kansas City South. 3s	72	71¾	71¾	15
Kan. City Term. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	9
K'gs Co. El. L. & P. 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	5
Kentucky Central 4s	92½	92½	92½	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta	86½	86½	86½	3
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	82⅜	81	82	87
Lack Steel 5s, 1915	95	94½	95	78
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96½	96½	96½	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Lake Shore 3½s	88	88	88	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92⅜	92	92⅛	27
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	45
Liggett & Myers 7s	120½	120⅛	120½	65
Liggett & Myers 5s	96⅛	95¾	95⅞	129
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	1
Long Island Ref 4s	94	93⅞	94	9
L. & N. unified 4s	98¼	97¾	97¾	85
L. & N., P. & At. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	4
La. & Ark. 1st 5s	96	96	96	2
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	92	91½	91½	5
Manhattan con. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Manhat. con. 4s, tax ex	94¾	94¾	94¾	2
Mer. Marine col. 4½s	67¼	66½	66½	91
Mexican Petroleum 1st	101¼	101	101¼	23
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Mo., K. & Okla. 5s	105	105	105	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	93½	92⅝	93	11
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	3
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	86	85¾	85¾	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	97¼	97	97¼	2
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	100	99¾	100	9
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	105½	105¼	105½	14
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	88	87⅝	88	52
Mo. Pacific 4s	72½	72	72	46½
Morris & Essex con. 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
M. & O., St. L. & C. 4s	83	83	83	8
N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	2
Nat. R. of M. gtd. 4s	78	78	78	2
Nat. Enamel. & Stp. 5s	93	93	93	4
Nat. Tube 5s, J. P. M. & Co ctfs	99⅞	99¼	99½	85
N. O., M. & C. 5s	89	89	89	1
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	101	100¼	101	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	92¼	92	92	6
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	86	85½	86	3
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	79½	79½	79½	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	77½	76¾	77½	6
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½	78	78	78	10
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	98	97⅝	97⅞	6
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	1
N. Y. G., E. L. & P	86¼	86¼	86¼	3
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5	103	102⅝	103	10
N. Y., L. & W. ter. imp. 4s	95½	95½	95½	2
N. Y., N. H. & conv. 6s	129	128¾	128¾	14
N. Y., O. & W. ref.	92½	92	92½	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	77¾	77½	77¾	56
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	55⅝	54	54⅛	833
N. Y. & Roch. Bch. 5s	103	103	103	8
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98⅛	97¾	98	57½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	160
Norf. & West. con. 4s	97½	97	97½	14
Norf. & West. cv. 4s	116½	116½	116½	7
N. & W. cv. 4s, fullpd.	116¾	116	116¼	91
Norf. & W. divl. 4s	92	92	92	1
Norf. & W., Poca. 4s	90¾	90	90	19
Northern Pacific 4s	98½	98⅛	98¼	43
Northern Pacific 3s	69½	69¼	69⅜	47½
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	93¼	92¾	92¾	9
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	109	109	109	1
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	92⅜	92⅛	92¼	13
Ore., Wash., ref. 4s	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	18
Ozark & C. C. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	104	104	5
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99⅝	99½	99½	54
Penn. 3½s, 1912	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	7
Penn. 3½s, 1915	96¾	96½	96¾	262½
Penn. R. E. 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	2
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	96⅝	96¼	96¼	4
Penn. 4s, 1948	101¾	101½	101¾	7
Penn. 4s, 1943	102½	101	102½	6
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101	101	101	7
Peo. & Eastern inc. 4s	50	45	50	26
P. Lorillard 7s	120¾	120¾	120¾	52
P. Lorillard 5s	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	39
Phila., B. & W. 4s	100	100	100	7
Public Service 5s	93	92⅝	92⅞	74
Ray Con. Copper 6s	130	127	127	28
Reading gen. 4s	97	96⅝	97	127
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	91¾	91⅝	91¾	50
Rome, W. & Og. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Rio Grande West. 4s	83	83	83	1
Rutland R. R. 4½s	96	96	96	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. gen. 5s	103¾	103½	103¾	9
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	83	83	83	5
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	80¾	79	80¾	101
St. L. & S. F. ref 4s	78	77¾	77⅞	28
St. L. & S. F., 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	14
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	80¼	80	80⅛	22
St. P & Sioux City 6s	109	109	109	7
Santa F., P. & P. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
San A. & Ar. Pass 4s	86½	86	86½	4
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta	86⅛	86	86⅛	29
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	77¾	77½	77½	36
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	79	79	79	1
South. Bell T. & T. 5s	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	10
South. Pac. col. 4s	88⅞	88½	88½	8
South. Pac. ref. 4s	93¾	93⅜	93¼	121
South. Pac. conv 4s	94⅞	94½	94¾	186
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	106¾	106⅛	106¾	17
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	79⅛	78⅞	79⅛	198
So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	86	85⅛	85⅛	8
Stand. G. & E. 6s	101	100⅜	100⅜	6
Term. St. L. 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Texas Co. conv. 6s	101	100¾	100¾	72
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	106½	106¼	106½	3
Third Av. ref. 4s	81⅞	81¼	81⅞	41
Third Av. ad. 5s	72⅛	70⅝	72	813
Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	84	84	84	2
Tri-City 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	2
Union Bag & Paper 5s	92	92	92	1
Union Bag & P.5s, sta.	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛	64
Union Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Union Pac. conv. 4s	104	103¼	103⅝	414
Union Pac. ref. 4s	95	95⅜	95	68
U. S. Leather 6s	100½	100	100½	41
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	65	64½	65	52
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	32½	32½	32¼	3
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	89½	89	89	34
U. S. Rubber 6s	103¾	103⅝	103¾	11
U. S. Steel 5s	102¼	102	102	259
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	102¼	102	102	3
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	98	97⅞	98	22
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	97	96	96⅝	7
Van. con. 4s, Ser. B	92½	92½	92½	5
Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Wabash 1st 5s	105⅛	105	105	6
Wabash 2d 5s	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	7
Wabash ref. 4s	69½	68¼	68¼	21
Wabash ref. 4s, E. Tr. ctfs., stamped	65½	65½	65½	10
Wabash ref. 4s, Cent. Tr. ctfs.	66½	66½	66½	4
W. P. 1st 4s, Col. tr.	84	84	84	4
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. r.	84½	32½	32¾	188
W. P. T. 2d 4s, Tr. r.	3½	3	3¼	87
West. Electric 5s	101	100½	101	25
Western Maryland 4s	85¾	85½	85¾	46
Westchester Light 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	6
West Shore 4s	99	98¼	99	5
West Shore 4s, reg	97	97	97	5
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s	86½	86¼	86½	4
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	97	96⅛	96⅛	6
W. E. & M. 5% notes	97	97	97	3
Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	5
Wheel. & L. E. 1st 5s	103⅛	103½	103½	4
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	91⅞	91⅜	91½	13
W. C., L. Sup & Dul. div. 4s	91	91	91	3

Total sales ... $11,710,500

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 3s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Threes, coupon	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	6½

Total sales ... $7,500

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
Japanese 4½s	92¼	91⅝	91⅝	3½
Japanese 4½s, 2d series.	91	90⅝	90⅝	4
Republic of Cuba 5s	103	103	103	19
U. S. of Mexico 5s	96	96	96	5
Sao Paulo 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	4

Total sales ... $36,500

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3¼s, 1954	85½	85	85⅝	36
4s, 1957	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜	44
4s, 1958	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	3
4s, 1959	98½	98⅛	98⅜	47
4½s, 1960	100⅝	100⅝	100½	38
4¼s, 1962, receipts	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	242
4½s, 1957	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	62
4¼s, 1957, new	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	20
4½s, 1917	101½	101½	101½	2

Total sales ... $438,500

State Securities.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4s, 1962	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, new	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	22
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	57	55½	56½	17

Total sales ... $48,000

Grand total sales ... $12,[illegible]

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914...J. J.	....	....	99 May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958...	101¼ July 24	100⅛ June 11	100⅜ Aug 19, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar.1,1958,reg.	101 July 26	100⅛ May 29	101 July 26, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Sept. 1, 1958.MS	101¼ Aug. 27	101¼ Aug 27	101¼ Aug. 27, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1960...	....	....	105⅛ Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar.1,1962.M.S.	100⅝ Oct. 4	100⅛ Sep. 16	100⅝ Oct. 4, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961....M. S.	102⅞ Jan. 23	100⅜ Sep. 19	100⅜ Sep. 19, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg....	102 Jan. 8	102 Jan. 8	102 Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960....J. J.	102 Apr. 18	100½ Sep. 20	100½ Sep. 20, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960, reg....	102 Mar. 19	102 Mar 19	102 Mar. 19, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961....J. J.	103 Jan. 27	100⅜ Sep. 23	100⅜ Oct. 5, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, reg.......	102⅜ Mar. 25	102⅜ Mar 25	102⅜ Mar. 25, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961.M. S.	103 Jan. 25	101⅛ July 6	101⅛ July 6, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962.......	100⅝ Aug. 8	100⅛ Sep 10	100⅝ Oct. 4, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919......A. O.	....	....	114¾ Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small....	....	....	101¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax......A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933......J. J.	....	....	103½ July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913.......J. J.	97¾ Apr. 26	97¾ Apr 26	97¾ Apr. 26, 1912
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small....	....	....	97¼ Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co.cfs.	58⅜ Sep. 21	46 Jan. 2	56½ Oct. 5, 1912
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991......J. J.	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
Virginia Riddleberger........	....Mar. 27	100⅜ May 27	100⅜ May 27, 1912
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.........Q. Jan.	102½ Mar. 8	100⅜ May 23	100⅜ May 27, 1912
U. S. 2s, coupon..........J. Jan.	101¼ Apr. 10	113¼ Jan. 24	113⅜ Aug. 3, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg...........Q. F.	114⅜ Mar. 26	113¼ Jan. 8	113⅜ Aug. 27, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.........Q. F.	114⅜ Mar. 29	101¼ Jan. 8	102⅜ Oct. 3, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	103⅛ Feb. 23	102 Feb. 6	102½ July 19, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102⅜	....	102½ Nov. 11, 1910
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small........	....	....	100¼ Jun. 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.........Q. F.	....	....	101¼ Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.........Q. Nov.	....Mar. 21	101⅝ Sept. 9	101⅝ Sep. 9, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961, reg.........	102⅜ Mar. 25	101⅜ Jan. 18	101⅞ Oct. 5, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961..........Q. Mar.	102½	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925.F. F.	....	....	111 May 3, 1906
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931.......Q. F.	....	....	108⅜ Feb. 26, 1908
Ph. Is. p.w.& imp.reg.4s,1935.Q. M.	....	....	100½ July 14, 1910
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s, 1914-45..Q. F.	........July 22	97 Apr. 16	98⅝ Oct. 1, 1912
Argentine 5s	100		
Imp. Chinese Gov. rcts. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest	95½ Apr. 17	92 Sep. 27	92 Sep. 27, 1912
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,Feb.15,1925.F. A.	93⅞ Feb. 3	91⅛ July 22	91⅝ Oct. 4, 1912
I.Jap.Gov.4½s,2dser.Jy.10,1925.J. J.	93 Feb. 1	90⅝ July 15	90⅝ Oct. 4, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925.F. A.	88⅛ Jan. 29	83½ Aug 15	83⅝ Sep. 28, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s.........M.S.	104 July 22	102½ Jan. 2	103 Oct. 4, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s........M.S.	99¼ June 18	99 Apr. 6	99 Aug. 26, 1912
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	98⅜ July 19	97⅛ Jan. 8	97⅝ Oct. 4, 1912
City of Tokio interim ctfs. for 5s p. c. loan, 1912..........M. S.	95 Apr. 10	91⅞ Sep. 24	91⅞ Sep. 24, 1912
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s......Q. C.	97¼ Jan. 25	95½ Mar 28	96 Oct. 3, 1912
U. S. of M.4s,Ser.A,Dec.1.1953.J. D.	91 May 29	88 Mar 11	91 May 29, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Corp. stock 3½s, 1926.........M. M.	93⅛ Aug. 26	93⅛ Aug 26	93¼ Aug. 26, 1912
Corp. stocks 3½s, 1954.........M. N.	88 Feb. 20	84⅞ Sep. 20	85⅜ Oct. 3, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg...M. N.	87½ Jan. 20	85½ Aug. 1	85⅛ Aug. 14, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955.........M. N.	....	....	88¼ Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959	....	....	90¼ Jun. 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1936...M. N.*	99½ Apr. 19	99 Jan 30	99½ Apr. 19, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1955...M. N.*	99½ Mar. 18	98⅞ June 6	98⅞ June 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1956...M. N.*	99⅝ Feb. 17	97½ Sep. 3	97½ Sep. 20, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957..........*M. N.	100¼ Feb. 16	97⅞ Sep. 5	98⅝ Oct. 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg	98⅜ July 9	98⅜ July 9	98⅜ July 9, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957........*M. N.	107⅞ Jan. 8	105⅛ Sep. 24	105⅞ Oct. 5, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg	107¼ May 7	106⅛ Jun 18	106⅛ Jun 18, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957........M. N.*	107⅞ Jan. 29	105⅝ Sep. 27	105⅝ Oct. 5, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg	....	....	99⅞ Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958.........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	98 Sep. 5	98⅛ Oct. 5, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg	....	....	97⅞ Nov 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959.........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	98 Sep. 6	98⅝ Oct. 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg	100 Apr. 6	99¾ Jan. 30	100 Apr. 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960........*M. S.	103 Feb. 19	100⅛ Sep. 17	100¼ Oct. 5, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960, reg	101⅛ July 17	101⅛ Jun 14	101⅛ July 17, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1962, rcts	101⅛ May 9	99⅞ Sep. 4	100⅝ Oct. 1, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1962, rcts., reg	101 May 22	101 May 22	101 May 22, 1912
Assessm't bonds, 3½s, 1914...M. N.	....	....	98¼ Sep. 7, 1912
Assessm't bonds, 4¼s, 1917.*M. N.	102⅞ Feb. 29	101 Mar 19	101⅛ Oct. 5, 1912
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..M. N.*	....	....	102⅛ July 10, 1912
Ass. bonds, 4½s, 1917, reg..*M. N.	102⅜ Feb. 14	101⅝ Aug 29	101⅝ Aug. 29, 1912

$2,600,000

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co

Two-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes

Dated September 3, 1912 — Interest Payable March 1 and September 1 — Due September 1, 1914

Total authorized issue, $2,600,000. Coupon notes in denomination of $1,000. Redeemable all or any part at 101 and interest on sixty days' notice.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Mr. C. W. Hillard, Vice-President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, writes in part as follows:

"The Notes are the direct obligation of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and are secured by pledge of $3,609,046 par value 6% Notes, due September 1, 1914, and $2,000,000 par value full paid capital stock of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company (being the entire indebtedness except its First Mortgage Bonds and the entire outstanding stock of that Company); and by approximately $2,049,100 par value other securities, including approximately $600,000 par value First Mortgage railroad bonds to be deposited when authorized by the Texas Railroad Commission.

The collateral for these Notes represents control of over 1,000 miles of railroad, practically all main line, including the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division, extending from New Orleans via Houston to Brownsville, Texas.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company (exclusive of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division, operated separately) earned an average surplus over all charges for the seven years ended June 30, 1912, of about $1,584,000, or over ten times the annual interest on these Notes. The Company has paid 4% dividends on its $5,000,000 (approximately) First Preferred Stock for the past fifteen years."

The legality of the issue has been approved by Messrs. Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, New York.

Having sold a large amount of the above Notes we offer the balance subject to prior sale at

100 and Interest Yielding 6%

Descriptive Circular on request

New York, October 7, 1912. **William Salomon & Co**

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
25 Broad Street, New York.

To the Stockholders of The Standard Trust Company of New York:

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Standard Trust Company of New York has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 25 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October, 1912, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into by the Board of Directors of The Standard Trust Company of New York and the Board of Directors of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of The Standard Trust Company of New York into Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business, on October 5, 1912, and be reopened on October 16, 1912.

Dated New York, September 27, 1912.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. LANE, President.
C. M. BILLINGS, Secretary.

CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October, 1912, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. Wednesday, October 2d, 1912, and be reopened at ten o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 24th, 1912.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.
32 Broadway, New York, October 4, 1912.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of any business which may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held on Monday, October 21st, 1912, at the office of the company, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New York, New York, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The stock transfer books do not close, but stockholders of record October 1st, 1912, shall have power to vote.

FRANK SWEENY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
28 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

To the Stockholders of Guaranty Trust Company of New York:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of October, 1912, at one o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting is to vote upon an agreement made and entered into by the Board of Directors of this Company and the Board of Directors of The Standard Trust Company of New York, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of The Standard Trust Company of New York into Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Dated New York, September 27, 1912.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, President.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Wells Fargo & Company will be held on Thursday, October 10th, 1912, in the office of the Company, No. 51 Broadway, New York City, for the purpose of electing directors to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 12:00 o'clock noon, September 28th, 1912, and remain closed until 10.00 A. M., October 11th, 1912.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.
New York, September 28, 1912.

New York, September 21, 1912.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF National Railroad Company of Mexico.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, October 21, 1912, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of fifteen Directors and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on September 26, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on October 22, 1912.

CLAYTON SNYDER, Assistant Secretary,
No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its offices at Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, SEPT. 9TH, 1912, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, OCTOBER 9TH, 1912.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 24, 1912.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th day of October, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 3, 1912.

PROPOSALS.

CONTRACT 94.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on October 18, 1912, for Contract 94, for furnishing and erecting, complete, three steel floats for containing pumping equipment for unwatering the Wallkill, Hudson and Croton Lake siphons of Catskill aqueduct, each about 12¾ feet in outside diameter and 22¼, 35 and 25½ feet in height, respectively; also furnishing and delivering 650 feet of steel discharge pipe with guides for Hudson or Croton Lake siphons, and approximately 3,000 pounds of miscellaneous iron and steel. The work is located in the towns of Gardiner, Ulster County; Fishkill, Dutchess County, and Yorktown, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

COURT CALENDARS.

Federal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Preferred calendar. 120—B V D Co v. Kommel. 126—Ransome Concrete Co v. German-American Co. General calendar. 1—Crown Cork & Seal Co v. Bklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 2—Beasley v. Tug McGuirl. 3—Matter of Simon. 4—Anderson v. Roche. 5—U S v. Jamaica, &c, Turnpike Co. 6—Krauth v. Carten-Crume Co. 7—Matter of Frankel. 8—Matter of Gurlitt-Manning Co. 9—Matter of Gans-Sturtevant Co. 10—Matter of Shaffer. 11—Bornn Hat Co v. U S. 12—Matter of Jamestown Panel & Veneer Co. 13—Simplex Co v. Leonard. 14—Matter of Guanacevi Tunnel Co. 15—U S v. Calhoun. 16—Matter of Myres. 17—Matter of Myres. 18—U S v. Investors Realty Co. 19—Same ex rel Rosen v. Williams. 21—Matter of Frazin & Oppenheim. 23—Matter of Greenberg. 24—Matter of Weber. 25—Merck v. Treat. 28—Cardwell v. Wilkins. 29—Nat Elec Signaling Co v. Telefunken Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 84—Penn Steel Co v. City of N Y. 7—U S v. One Bale, &c. 20—Same v. 63 Cases of Cheese. 1—Baldwin v. Eidman. 76—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co v. Hilton. 77—Bowers v. Wright Co. 78—Simon v. Am Tobacco Co. 79—N Y Bank Note Co v. Thomas. 80—Elwell v. Elwell Rubber Mfg Co. 81—Gates v. N Y, N H & H R R. 83—Ringrose v. Ocean Steam Nav Co. 85—Messler v. King Collar Button Co. 86—Barrett Mfg Co v. Marrone. 87—Harrigan v. Bouvier. 88—Weiss v. Arnold Print Works. 89—Cheatham Elec & S Co v. Am Auto Switch Co. 90—Tagliarini v. Herdt & Son. 91—Oliva v. N Y, N H & H R R. 92—Same v. same. 93—U S v. Bardwil. 94—Pioneer Fruit Co v. Rae. 95—McKenzie v. Oceanic Steam N Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Admiralty. 21—Hahlo v. Benedict. 106—Benedict v. Hahlo. 22—Staples Brick Co v. S S A Stefano. 24—Compania Cubana, &c, v. Barge Caddo, &c. 31—Barrett v. Tug Jas A Lawrence. 33—Monk v. Tug S R Callaway. 35—Doherty v. Western Ins Co. 36—Union Ferry Co v. Tug Bern. 37—Tracy v. Tug Henry Lee. 60—Lee v. Tug Walter Tracy. 41—Quigley v. Tug Transfer No 20. 42—C R R of N J v. S S St Gothard. 44—Helen Ship Co v. S S Kong Frode. 52—Sicula Americana v. Dalzell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Bankruptcy discharges. S Eppler, I H Rubenstein, L Rogers, T N James, J Israel, R W Beck, J Goldman, S Oberstein, D M Ferguson, Colletti & F, N G Samuels & Co, Rosenberg & S, Klein & F. Under objections. F E Gross, M Marrone, L Lips. Adjourned cases. J M Siegel, S Falck, C A Winter. Motions. Rosen & S, W G Maher, Levine & K. Trayna & C, Cavanagh Contract Co, M Rexnkle, G F Considine, Cantor Bros, J F Reinhardt, (5,) Bremer & L, Ryman Schwartz, A Lipschitz, Integrity Garment Co, I Zwisohm, J Appell, J F Wood, H Tasch, Lagarowitz Ettinger Co, Perman & S, H Silbert, Popular Waist Co, Natl Gas & Elec Co, M. Rosenthal, Fred'k Rosenberg, Alper & F, H Weisbaum, Gladstone & Richter, Auerbach & G, I L Cohen, 7th Av Waist & Dress Co, W J Cummings, Gem Cons Mining Co, Birch Realty Co, H D Kleinman, M G Samuel & Co, St Gall Mfg Co, Standard Typewriter Co, Marchson Bros, Adler & Co.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J. Litigated motions. 1—Shila v. Winston. 2—Badgeley v. De Witt. 3—Matter of West 231st St. 4—Corrigan v. Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co. 5—Sidman v. Fluri Const Co. 6—Matter of La Comb Av. 7—Winterer v. Baechtold. 8—Ingalls v. Merritt. 9—Popp v. Blume. 10—Dullinger v. Brotherhood of Painters. 11—Scholl v. Scholl. 12—Conkling v. Conkling. 13—Garbarina v. Moisant Intl Aviators. 14—N Y Assets Realization v. Empire Trust Co. 15—Freeman v. Freeman. 16—Mansfield v. Mead. 17—People ex rel Huntington v. Waldo. 18—People ex rel Nikly v. Waldo. 19—Frohman v. Sherman Square Hotel Co. 20—Currie v. Vreeland. 21—Petroff v. Roth. 22—Daniels v. Daniels. 23—Flint v. Tuttle. 24—Same v. same. 25—Matter of New Amsterdam Gas Co. 26—Same v. same. 27—People ex rel Nichols v. Quicksilver Mining Co. 28—Franklin Sav Bank v. Andriacci. 29—People ex rel Daly v. Henderson. 30—Wynne v. Mayer. 31—Cohn v. Guthman. 32—Van Pelt v. Brew. 33—Frank v. Sayer. 34—Empire City Sav Bank v. Ferrigan. 35—Guaranteed Mtg Co v. Rosenbaum. 36—Bryan v. Decker. 37—Madden v. Giles. 38—Naumberg v. Seligman. 39—Bankers Trust Co v. Herring. 40—Quinn v. Quinn. 41—Gutman v. Gutman. 42—Tierney v. Lynch. 43—Thomas v. Lichtenstein. 44—American Undergarment Co v. Liberman. 45—Lawyers Mtg Co v. Horoscope Realty Co. 46—People ex rel McMahon v. Baker. 47—People ex rel Campbell v. Baker. 48—Guthell v. City N Y. 49—City N Y v. Newcastle Water Co. 50—People ex rel Diviney v. Bingham. 51—Maloney v. Maloney. 52—Ballow v. Ballow. 53—Hutchison v. Hutchison. 54—Kruger v. Kruger. 55—King v. Gill. 56—Davis v. Hanover Estates. 57—Matter of Lockwhit Co. 58—Gottlieb v. Schreiber. 59—Mott v. Mott. 60—Resnich v. Reichmann. 61—Bauer v. Dunrauf. 62—Beanley v. Press Pub Co. 63—Ruggles Coles Eng Co v. Phillips. 64—Wrightsville Hardware Co v. Assets Realization Co. 65—Blauvelt v. Blauvelt. 66—Goodman v. Greene. 67—Mermelstein v. Mermelstein. 68—Wachman v. Richman. 69—Mott v. Hanover Estates. 70—Baldwin v. American Finance & Sec Co. 71—Reis & Co v. Volck. 72—Butts v. Carey. 73—Harris v. Krasilnick. 74—Bowers v. Caesar R & C Co. 75—Saportas v. Ryan. 76—Rozell v. Rozell. 77—Samuels v. Wheelock. 78—Yung v. Macpeak. 79—Cells v. City N Y. 80—Standard Bluestone Co v. Quinn Const Co. 81—Matter of Wyoming Realty Co. 82—Brown v. Abelman. 83—Bergstrom v. Ridgway Co. 84—Steinkamp v. Folchi. 85—Webb v. Cram. 86—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Mehr. 87—Same v. Hofbauer. 88—Same v. Weiss. 89—Griswold v. McDonald. 90—Spitz v. Park Laundry Co. 91—Matter of Public Park, (Convent Av) 92—Thumann v. Thummann. 93—Wilson v. Wilson. 94—Powell v. Powell. 95—Caporali v. Santangelo. 96—Berner v Board of Education. 97—Klein v. Pittsburgh Const Co. 98—Muldoon v. Pechter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. 30—Dineen v. May. 31—Braumann v. Amend. 33—Kent v. Kiernan. 34—People ex rel Larney v. Johnson. 37—Schulman v. Felzenberg. 38—Tax Lien Co v. Upp. 39—Ciatto v. Low Moor Iron Co. 40—Tax Lien Co v. Man Storage Co. 41—Mardkin v. Poleray. 42—Winant v. Descalzi. 43—Murphy v. Gimbel Bros. 44—Ropp v. Morris, Inc. 45 Herbert v. Champion Fibre Co. 46—Gutta Percha & Rub Mfg Co v. Holman. 47—White v. City of N Y. 48—Giesener v. McDonough. 49—Staples v. Zinn. 50—Scott v. Electric Cable Co. 51—Rendall v. Rey-Jouvin Freres et Cie. 52—Man Storage, &c, Co v. Benguiat. 53—King v. Broadhurst. 54—Zacharion v. Betterman. 55—Paulson v. Palmer Co. 56—Hessen v. McKinley. Preferred causes. 578—Booth v. Booth. 479—Hanly v. Horton & Co. 287—Kinsman v. Kinsman. 285—Greene v. Greene. 694—James Dempsey Co v. Earle, Jr. 807—Mullin v. Jones. 484—Holde v. Holde. 812—Sutton v. Sutton. General Calendar. 160—Brand v. Driggs. 308—Van Nest Wood Working Co v. Church of St. Brendan. 128—Solomon v. No British & Mercantile Ins Co. 304—Orza v. Cresinzo. 85—Kolb v. Mortimer. 193—Drazen v. Huber. 375—Zeggio v. Robinson. 75—Cohen v. Atlas Ins Co. 98—Belasco v. Washington Theatre Co. 814—Willard v. City of N Y. 816—Schwartz v. Mandel. 817—Salisbury v. Casina. 378—Luyties Bros v. Zimmermann Co. 322—Am Blower Co v. Greenhut & Co. 281—Scully v. Carter. 292—Hayim v. Labe. 417—Rodd v. Potter. 419—Trustees Mission Church v. Ridley. 441—Stiehl v. Interborough R T Co. 442—Stiehl v. Interborough R T Co. 662—Frankel v. Friedman. 380—Davidson v. Brown. 178—Assing v. Van Ostrand. 209—Crex Realty Co v. Interborough R T Co. 220—Olson v. Fogel. 296—Sonnenstrahl v. Sonnenstrahl.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. Certiorari cases: 528—162 Pearl St. v. Purdy. 529—U S Rlty & Imp Co v. same. 530—Stern Bros v. same. 531—Ehrich v. same. 532—5th Av Bldg Co v. same. 533—Lord & Taylor v. same. 534—Raymond v. same. 535—Goelet v. same. 536—Carmick v. same. 537—Morris & Brill v. same. 538—Blumenthal v. same. 539—Mayer v. same. 540—Pugh v. same. 541—Otis v. same. 542—Safeguard R E Assn v. same. 543—Bookman v. same. 859—Baruch v. same. 858—Soliosky v. same. 857—Werner v. same. 860—Havemeyer v. same. State franchise cases: 396—Bronx Traction Co v. State Board of Tax Comrs. 399—Southern Boulevard R R v. same. 819—N Y Mut Gas Light Co v. same. 820—Westchester Lighting Co v. same. 821—Same v. same. 822—Harlem River, &c, R R v. same. 823—Same v. same. 824—Same v. same. 825—Cent Park, &c, R R v. same. 826—Mexican Tel Co v. same. 827—Cent Park, &c, R R v. same. 828—N Y Mut Gas Light Co v. same. 829—Second Av R R v. same. 830—New Amsterdam Gas Light Co v. same. 831—Same v. same. 832—Stand Gas Light Co v. same. 833—Cent Union Gas Co v. same. 834—N Y Mut Gas Light Co v. same. 835—N Y, W & C Traction Co v. same. 836—Northn Union Gas Co v. same. 837—Same v. same. 838—Second Av R R v. same. 839—Holmes Elec Prot Co v. same. 840—Empire City Subway Co v. same. 841—Stand Gas Light Co v. same. 842—Hudson & Man R R v. same. 843—Cent Union Gas Co v. same. 844—Consol Gas Co v. same. 845—Same v. same. 846—N Y City Interbor R R v. same. 847—Same v. same. 848—Empire City Subway Co v. same. 849—Hudson & Man R R v. same. 850—Second Av R R v. same. 851—N Y City Interbor R R v. same. 852—Same v. same. 853—N Y, W & C Traction Co v. same. 854—Man Ry v. same. 855—N Y Tel Co v. same. 856—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Criminal Term. Extraordinary Term. 1—Charles Becker. 2—Frank Miller. 3—Frank Cirofisi. 4—Louis Rosenberg. 5—Harry Horowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J. Criminal Term, (held in County Court House.) 1—Joseph B Kislinger. 2—Francis E Baker (3.) 3—Stuart M Greenberg. 4—Louis Kucharsky. 5—William Schreiber.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lehman, J. 1550—Knick Trust Co v. Miller. 1600—Lowenthal v. Deuel. 1243—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 1825—McElfatrick v. J H Springer Realty Co. 1601—Scott & Fowler Co v. Wright. 1669—Siener v. Scudder. 468—Dye v. Dye. 1787—Roggenkamp v. Lachmund. 1752—Packard v. Scott. 1704—Bowman v. Bowman. 1546—Gilbert v. Bishop. 1724—People ex rel Hamilton v. Prendergast. 1726—Clarke v. Gilroy. 1851—Silverthorne v. Silverthorne. 1852—Same v. same. 1547—Potter v. Rosenberg. 1814—Davidson v. Engertl. 1815—Marks v. Hoffman. 1300—Cleary v. Dykeman. 1879—Kains v. Kains. 1477—Hastings v. Underwriters R & T Co. 1394—Lenz v. Modern Woodmen of Am. 680—Trimble v. Mackenzie. 1885—Haskins Boiler Co v. Stilwell. 1114—Fox v. Foster. 1533½—United Merchants R & I Co v. Glassheim. 1059½—Kopp v. Donnelly. 1894—Dahlgren v. Dahlgren.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gerard, J. 284—Mackay v. J F Blanchard Co. 290—Levy v. Beck. 158—Martin v. Anglo-Am. Authors' Ass'n 468—Hickey v. Sloane. 470—Marks v. City of New York. 108—Gargullo v. F C Linde Co. 107—Bodenheim v. Koller. 472—Driscoll v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 186—Klein v. Frankel. 315—Sheridan et al. v. McCollum. 447-8—Redmond v. Kastens. 575—Catterson v. Milliken Bros. 579—McGettrick v. Dillon. 2,819—Dunham v. Stern. 2,920—Dunham v. Stern. 386—Bourdon v. Plaza Operating Co. 406½—Pizarro v. Taylor. 474—Pizarro v. Taylor. 15—Ganz v. Whitridge. 3,414—Graff v. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. 32—Collier v. Postum Cereal Co. 121—Mautsewich v. U. S. Gypsum Co. 251—Welch v. Elton. 616—Monaghan v. Heinrich. 780—Madison v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Benton, J. 476—McDermott v. Taylor. 129—Carson v. Broadbent. 491—Parson v. McDonald. 381—V Romano v. N Y Cont Co. 382—E Romano v. same. 559—Klee v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 560—Maher v. same. 561—Lawler v. same. 562—Abbott v. same. 563—Collegiate Baptist Church v. same. 466—Collins v. City of N Y. 98—Rancourer v. Joline. 484—Ashkinase v. Seadale. 96—Maier v. Joline. 564—Watkins v. Weiser. 558—Craven v. Kayser. 644—Vaillant v. Collins, Jr. 645—Newman v. N Y Metal Ceiling Co. 647—Joseph v. Greenberg. 649—Vlasto v. Panhellenic & Socrates A Xanthaky. 695—Ackert v. City of N Y. 696—Enders v. same. 788—Oberle v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J. 90—Heller v. Nassau Elec R R. 485—E Magnus v. Levering & Garrigues. 486—A Magnus v. same. 487—Hauck v. Thaw. 57—Long v. City of N Y. 566—Lehanka v. Rosenberg. 567—Madden v. Kayton Taxicar Garage Co. 569—Crivello v. City of N Y. 571—Musinsky v. Koerner. 573—O'Donnell v. Hearn. 574—McCaffrey v. Mendelsohn. 364½—Strybos v. Schaefer. 430—Bilsky v. Hirsch. 126—Leil v. Kuhne. 648—Cardinale v. City of N Y. 650—Ross v. same. 651—Vogel v. same. 652—Same v. same. 654—Appelbaum v. Weiner. 655—Mack v. Koerner. 661—Leslie v. Columbia Storage Warehouses. 662—Jancich v. O'Rourke Eng & Const Co. 753—Brosemann v. City of N Y. 773—Henderson v. same. 772—Stewart v. Am Kennel Club.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pendleton, J. 342—Sweet v. Ellis. 735—Dekwer v. Browne. 499—Gaiser v. J. B. Colt Co. 304—Domian v. Cerucci. 477—Decker v. City of N Y. 424—Lawson v. Hicks. 503—Adelson v. City of N Y. 521—Fritze v. Godward. 498—Cloran v. Kipp. 663—Kovat v. Standard Arch Co. 664—Snyder v. Fitzpatrick & Coombs. 667—Dahl v. Kanzer. 668—Dahl v. Kanzer. 669—Krauer v. Weir. 670—Addis v. C. P. Ketterer Co. 671—Ginberg v. Wolf. 672—Ginsberg v. Wolf. 673—Van Reen v. Brogan. 674—Stern v. Landiss. 677—Walsh v. Soudi. 678—Maring v. Schroeder. 682—Johnson v. Mountain. 741—R. Connor v. City of N Y. 742—W. Connor v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Amend, J. 639—Leana v. City of N Y. 507—Loop v. Jones. 208¼—Kohn v. Mahoney. 514—H. Mason v. Weisbecker. 515—M. Mason v. Weisbecker. 409—Somer v. Gordon. 636—B Epstein v. Straus. 637—M Epstein v. Straus. 289—Metzger v. Campe. 635—Knoss v. Smith. 683—Felbusch v. Harris. 684—Garday v. Mitchell. 687—Stern v. Goldstein. 688—Aronowitz v. Greenberg. 689—Aronowitz v. Greenberg. 690—Richman v. Postman. 697—Adams v. Barrett. 698—McCoy v. James. 699—Brendler v. City of N Y. 700—L Ehrich v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 701—H Ehrich v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 705—Lachmanawitz v. Burkart. 706—Tierney v. Griffiths. 711—Waterhouse v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bischoff, J. 587—Murray v. M Reid Co. 590—Marriture v. Neptune Bathing Co. 521—Kelly v. Sanfelese Realty Co. 3278½—Kaplan v. H H Uris Iron Works. 707—Kearney v. Schuyler. 710—Garvin v. Garvin. 711—Litschgi v. Bach. 713—Sulzer v. Kolb. 714—H Ahearn v. O'Shea. 715—M Ahearn v. O'Shea. 717—Cascade Hotel Co v. Clarke. 718—Fertitta v. N Y Tel Co. 719—Ryan v. N Y Taxicab Co. 722—Massarene v. Pittsburgh Life & Trust Co. 723—Miller v. Loew Amus Co. 724—Whitney v. Terry & Tench Co. 725—Pfeifer v. Orbach. 726—Seagrist v. Kirkman & Son. 727—Koltofsky v. Carey Co. 728—Barr v. McMahon. 730—H Abrahams v. Meyer. 731—N Abrahams v. Meyer. 733—Bright v. Columbus Garage & Motor Co. 734—Garrison v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 735—Gallagher v. Kaufman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Cohalan, J. 520—Davies v. Merton. 609—Weingarten v. Ravitch. 617—Strauss v. Citron. 624—Bragg v. Pacakard Motor Car Co. 625—Lenahan v. City of New York. 534—Winkler v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. 423—Friedman v. Middletown Realty Co. 532—Melvin v. Orpheum Co. 528—Gillegan v. Sellito. 174—Case v. City of New York. 620—Bauduy v. Press Pub Co. 621—Bauduy v. Mail and Express Co. 622—Bauduy v. N Y Herald Co. 612—F. Kleinman v. City of New York. 613—J. Kleinman v. City of New York. 626—Baum v. City of New York. 712—Hopkins v. City of New York. 737—Continental Rubber Works v. Stayton. 738—Roome v. Hennessy Realty Co. 746—Newman v. Berkowitz. 747—Cristotaldi v. A. & S Const Co. 1051—Harries v. Walker. 1165 Seidel v. Renard & Co. 1214—Dorst v. J Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. 1226—Schmalz v. William L Crow Const Co. 1344—Skinner v. Arthur McMullen Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J. 545—Van Reen v. Brogan. 547—Bross v. Brogan 633—Hochreiter v. Derevich. 331—Rothenberg v. Schmidt. 347—Conoscenti v. Everett. 348—Slaviz v. Everett. 349—Conoscenti v. Everett. 350—Slavix v. Everett. 632—Irace v. Schuster. 20—Sullivan v. Alton. 748—Junge v. German Art Weaving Co. 749—O'Mara v. Clyde SS Co. 750—Croaley v. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. 751—Keane v. Bloomingdale. 752—Lambertine v. A E Norton Co. 754—Murphy v. T Hogan & Sons. 758—Speedy v. Morris. 759—Glespen v. Armstrong Cork Co. 760—Koss v. Bohemian Ben & Lit Ass'n. 761—Armstrong v. Karp. 762—G Rieder v. N Y Turn Verein. 763—M Rieder v. N Y Turn Verein. 765—Gershenowitz v. Lieberman. 766—Sapole v. Wiley. 767—Flanagan v. Milo. 770—Flanagan v. Milo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 441—N Y County Nat Bank v. Herrmann. 549—Sprague v. Crimmins Cont Co. 551—Foster v. Riker. 59—Eccles v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 437—Bernstein v. John Bell Co. 440—Ienna v. Towbin. 452—Moran v. Internat Mercantile Co. 768—Cohen v. Moses Gruber & Son. 769—Burke v. Man Marble Works. 774—Pope v. Maxim's Hotel & Restaurant Co. 775—Hahn v. East Side Lumber Co. 776—Danek v. Birns. 777—E. Bermingham v. Bermingham. 778—R. Bermingham v. Bermingham. 779—Murphy v. Chief Pub Co. 781—Finley v. Cruikshank. 782—Dahlmann v. Globe Storage & Carpet Co. 784—Quinn v. Stone. 785—Brenner v. Kohlweiler. 786—Wolf v. Bridgham.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Hotchkiss, J. Inquest. 540—Trust Co of Am v. Groff. 118—Levine v. Foundation Co. 222—Konheim v. Harris. 521—Clark v. Jackson Bros Realty Co. 371—Coleman v. Lincoln. 250—Morales v. Klopsch. 380—Furness v. Shubert. 524—Donovan v. Donovan. 534—Rees v. Hilton. 536—Bennett v. Campbell. 539—Schweinburg v. Altman. 542—E B Latham Co v. Knoeppel. 561—Barr v. Bacon. 95—China & Japan Trading Co v. J. Spencer-Turner Co. 531—Violet v. Josias. 1491—King v. City of N Y. 411—Gascoigne v. Gottesman. 528—Thomas v. Belnord Auto Storage & Supply Co. 529—Schlossberg v. Brody. 591—Jones v. Goldstein. 592—Sniffin v. Fleischman. 593—Barnard v. New Amsterdam Trucking Co. 594—Aikin-Lambert Co v. Fried. 598—Leiglein v. Wright. 599—Lifschitz v. Gordon. 600—Vaughn v. Mayers.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—McCall, J. 1666—City of N Y v. Central Park, &c, R R. 145—Salomon v. Salomon. 329—Ireland v. Hall. 1579—Springs v. Taylorsville Cotton Mills. 242—Stanford v. Castle Square Opera Co. 318—Mercantile Nat Bank v. Coyle. 319—Mercantile Nat Bank v. Coyle. 1692—Kearns v. Solinger. 398—Poel v. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 546—Watson v. Ringold Realty Co. 548—Mills v. Gordon. 549—Fox v. Herschfeld. 458—Peck, Mohlman & Co v. Baar. 69—Swift v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 237—Lustgarten v. New Brunswick Fire Ins Co. 238—Lustgarten v. British-Am Assur Co. 129—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 1526—People, &c, v. Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry R R. 403—Katz v. Marks. 445—Stone v. Donaldson. 508—Mosson v. Levingson. 545—Butterworth v. City of N Y. 1758—Farley v. Liquors Seized at 188 Bleecker St, &c. 1836—Farley v. Liquors Seized at 153 Elizabeth St, &c. 1764—Farley v. Newgold. 503—Chambers v. Wiener. 1838—Agramonte v. Narganes. 1770—Junkin v. Schaus. 610—Poel v. Hills. 611—Poel v. Hills. 612—Poel v. Hills. 613—Poel v. Hills. 227—Coutant v. Mason.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Page, J. 554—Kaye v. Pakas. 544—Osterling v. G P Sherwood & Co. 279—St. Clair v. Klaw. 420—McAvoy v. Minsky. 201—Jackson v. Hellenic Transatlantic Steam Nav Co. 447—Cholakis v. Gottlieb. 428—Cuppy v. Stollwerck Bros. 585—Holmesburg Granite Co v. Morton. 431—Clarke v. Ruthrauff. 61—Northern Bank v. Smith. 343—Scoville v. Mutual Mining Co. 582—Millimet v. Silberstein. 584—Franklin v. Auerbach. 178—Lowenstein v. Warren Mfg Co. 231—Scheer v. Markawitz. 316—Spearin v. City of N Y. 603—Alexander v. De Muratt. 604—Gordon v. Shubert. 607—O'Connor v. Carl. 608—Jackson v. Boggs. 609—Hand v. Mallory SS Co. 614—Tracy v. Cowan. 615—Warden v. Gattegno.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Platzek, J. 1800—Shapiro v. Mutual Life Ins Co. 1889—Am Audit Co v. Regan. 616—Wells & Newton Co v. A. D. Gragner Co. 617 Whicher v. Bonney. 618—Muckey v. U S Express Co. 619—35 Per Cent. Auto Supply Co v. Atlas Rubber Co. 620—Lasch v. Lasch. 622—Colwell Lead Co v. Deutschberger. 623—Reis Circuit v. Bonwit. 626—Jones v. Marmac Const Co. 628—Hatch v. Heinze. 629—Hatch v. Heinze. 632—Felix v. Elmohar Co, &c. 636—Locke v. Cities Dev. Co. 639—Saet v. Solomon. 640—Manson v. Cushman. 641—Markland v. Green. 642—Brown v. Morrow. 643—Marks v. McBride. 644—Riviera Realty Co v. Illinois Surety Co. 645—Metzger v. Llewellyn Realty Co. 649—Ruppert v. Darby. 650—Ruppert v. Darby. 666—Higgins v. Armas. 704—Kahn v. Kominsky.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Erlanger, J. 388—L A Burke & Sons Co v. City of N Y. 470—Sayer v. Lesser. 368½—Canavan Bros v. Warren. 658—Polygraph Printing Co v. Appleyard. 659—Steinschneider v. Feder. 662—Hargraves Mills v. Arnold. 663—Stein v. Aspinwall. 665—Wolf v. Shanley & Morrisey. 669—Wolf & Wertheim. 670—J A Brennan Drilling Co v. Winder. 676—Weinstein v. Eisenstein. 678—Gervais v. Hoag. 680—Eppinger & Russell Co v. McClave. 681—Rosenberg v. Loeb. 682—Wimpfheimer v. Wapnik. 683—Matzkowsky v. Heffron Co. 685—Hawley v. Stollwerck Bros. 691—Kalish v. [illegible] 692—Northern Bank v. Rockfort Paint & Varnish Co. 693—Fleissner v. Windt. 694—E R Thomas Motor Branch Co v. De Giers. 695—Stuart, Jr, v. Jabour. 696—Northern Bank v. Levinson Imp Co. 697—Bloch v. Stammell. 698—Colwell Lead Co v. Const Material & Coal Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—No Day Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Cohalan, S. Estates of Selma Altman, Heinrich Inselman, Elizabeth Jennings; Max Flatauer, Mary E. Coles, Gradford A. Bullock. Will for probate: Theresa Foy, Peter A. Hentze, Herman Behrens, John J Du Pont, Samuel Bull, Jr, Rebecca W Flynn, Leon Pearl, Ezra C Bartlett, Douglas Taylor, Cary Levenson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Fowler, S. Estates of Hiram Lamport, Edwin C Baldwick. Contested wills: 2901—Margaret Laura Zborowski. 2932—Fausto Mora. 2941—Samuel Weiss. 2942—Emily C. Gammon. 2944—Patrick Flynn. 2947—Ann Adele Fulton. 2948—Anna M Browning. 2951—John F. McBride. 2952—Sigmund Hauser. 2953—Thomas M. Durkin. 2954—Mary E B Miller. 2955—Ellen Watson. 2956—Rosa Bergman or Rosa Klein. 2957—Michael Kerwin. 2958—Abram Lustig. 2959—Luigi Quartullo. 2960—Ellen O'Brien. 2961—Irving W Bamberger. 2962—Richard Williamson. 2963—Margaret Gethins. 2964—Rosabia Cestero. 2965—James Bland Shannon. 2966—Katherina Landgraf. 2967—Elizabeth Symmers. 2968—Ethan Allen. 2969—Mary Ott. 2970—Herman Paul. 2971—Constant Mayer. 2972—Charles Raab. 2973—John Krell.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Delehanty, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., La Fetra, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Green, J.; Part V., Donnelly, J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Schmuck, J.; Part VIII., McAvoy, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. 693—Schatz v. Mayer. 735—Hardenburgh v. Employers' Liability Assn. 739—Caravello v. Lion Brewery. 459—Saunderson Co v. Kings Co Ref Co. 736—Schryver v. Bliss. 671—Kerrigan v. H S Houpt Mfg Co. 727—Duberstein v. J F Hall Co. 734—England v. Block. 481—Goldstein v. Goldberg. 743—Lunney v. Joline. 260—Strumpf v. Rapaport. 302—Rose v. McCarthy. 747—Wiesenfeld v. Karten. 748—Lavarowitz v. Sulzberger. 751—Weil v. Ocean Accident & G. Co. 753—Malgood v. Joline. 754—Reilly v. Rigney. 755—Sampratello v. Bowker Cont Co. 756—Connelly v. Knick Biscuit Co. 757—Broderick v. Miller. 758—Fox v. N Y Edison Co. 461—Daniels v. Michels. 512—Goldberg v. Singer. 513—Same v. Weinstein. 514—Same v. Heller. 456—Zarling v. N Y Life Ins Co. 677—Olinger v. Swenson. 536—Ellis v. Mackenzie. 537—Ovac Realty Co v. MacKenzie. 510—Klotz v. Oberstebrink. 304—Sullivan v. Churchman. 306—Same v. same. 519—Matthes v. Sulzbach Clothing Co. 848—C W Hoffman Co v. McDermott & Hanigan, Inc. 849—Richter v. Stevens Const Co. 854—Haney v. Messer. 854½—Cosgrove v. Diva Realty Co. 844—Connolly v. Walsh. 846—J B Friedlander Co v. T J McLaughlin & Sons. 852—C E Gates Co v. O'Shea. 853—Colon v. Mercury Realty Co. 185—Friedlander v. Fleischhauer. 2016½—Cunningham v. Weed. 517—Scharff v. Fidelity Cas Co. 474—Colwell Worsted Mills v. Epstein. 700—Press v. J C Witter Co. 548—Ducasse v. White. 1616—Collins v. Roman Catholic Church, &c. 691—Auerbach v. Gelband. 449—Garmage v. Llewellin. 288—Dussing v. Roebling Const Co. 567—Carbould v. Beckmann. 663—Berlin v. Weingarten. 665—Abrams v. Packard. 402—Veit v. Platt. 733—Hauer v. Semel. 737—Gafney v. Hempstead Plains Aviation Co. 630—Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co v. Stegeman. 731—Nussbaum v. Santini. 696—Augenstein v. Joline. 724—Thoren v. Cockburn. 206—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Polhemus. 976½—Bartholdi v. Hickson. 742—Finkelstein v. H Phipps estates. 646—Ebeling Brew Co v. Linch. 604—Cox v. Fischer. 447—Polstein v. Ginsberg. 705—Villone v. Melrose Realty Co. 472—Kaufman v. Rye. 657—Charlton v. Frawley Transp Co. 740—Slawson v. Mayer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Finelite, J.—4459—Eureka Fire Hose Mfg Co v. Falber. 4387—Abrams v. Harris. 4474—Hussey v. Fitch. 4509—Barbour v. Blaine Scrotz Co. 4528—Seneca Dried Fruit Co v. Fontano. 4555—Knickerbocker Ice Co v. Jay St Storage Co. 4455—Mittenthal v. N Y, N H & H R R. 4581—Davidson v. Liberman Dairy Co. 4383—Backhaut v. Perlman. 4529—Hannah v. Met Opera Co. 4553—Met Printing Co v. Stern. 4252—Gray v. Moran. 4606—Levine v. Gordon. 4675—Lubinsky v. Benhard. 4405—Setlow v. Randenbush. 4548—Lichtig v. Pacific Coast Oyster Co. 4465—Slaughter v. Kerner. 4578—Pafals v. Edelstein. 4644—Blum v. Pearson. 4525—Celillo v. Illinois Surety Co. 4684—Nicoletti v. Illinois Surety Co. 4482—McMurtry v. Tannenbaum. 4688—Schwartz v. Hyde-Murphy Co. 4702—Reynolds v. Union Dime Sav Bank. 4704—Grant v. Lenahan. 4639—Mee v. Levin. 4623—Regierer v. Passavant. 4572—Solomon v. Steinberg. 4707—U S Cabinet Bed Co v. Stroker. 4382—Goff v. U S Title Guar Co. 4449—McLaughlin v. Color Photograph Co. 4584—Met Printing Co v. Isman. 4605—Sangston v. A H & F H Lippincott, Inc. 4652—Equitable Trust Co v. Peyton. 4575—F Ziegfeld, Jr, Inc, v. Northern Pacific Ry. 4676—Fader v. Hemmer. 4679—N Y Transportation Co v. Craft. 4706—Gorman v. McCorry. 4710—K G Mfg Co v. Engel. 4713—McNulty v. Pickelman. 4714—Realty Supervision Co v. Hirschhorn. 4715—Realty Supervision Co v. Hirschhorn. 4717—Marcus v. Cohen. 4718—Smith v. Smith. 4719—McClellan v. Long. 4720—Hanna v. Kellar. 4722—Leaycroft v. Newton Creek Dock Property. 4723—Marrone v. Capobianco. 4727—Turtel v. Friedman. 4729—Pennington v. Daimler Import Co. 4730—Waldman v. Geringer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. Harlem Sav Bank v. Attila—Francis W Pollock. Matter of Baker—Charles H Murray. Kramer Cont Co v. Radt—Arthur Ingraham. Dunn v. Ruskin Realty Co—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. Wm B Boulton v. Abraham S Iserson—Robt L Morrell. Abraham Ufland v. John M Gibson—Charles S Campbell. George Schwegler v. Jacob Herb—John J Tracy.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J. Robt Weinstein v. Nicholas Schnaff—Patrick J McGrath. Saml Eskowsky v. Nathan Lifshitz—Newman Levy.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Burr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. Enumerated day calendar: 588—Becker v. Colonial Ins Co. 173 reargument—Cross v. C I & B R R. 140 reargument—Lessler v. De Loynes. 339—D'Autilia v. N Y City Drug Co. 307 K. E.—Barnes v. Midland R R. 410—Puricelli v. Barabini. 601—Grady v. Nat Cable Co. 624—Borough Co v. Harmon. 625—Crantz v. Nassau R R. 626—Marhoffer v. Swedish Home. 627—Schoener v. B, Q Co & S R R. 630—Kennedy v. Robbins Co. 632—Murphy v. City of N Y. 633—Allen v. Baily. 635—Singer v. Nat Fire Ins Co. 636—Koster v. City of N Y. 638—McCarthy v. Turner. 640—Harris v. Guggenheim. 641—Benn v. Greenburg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Marean, J. Louis Sulkin—Murder 1st degree.

SUPREME COURT—Special term trials—Day calendar—Maddox, J. Issues of law. 2325—Reynolds v. Nassau Hotel Co. 2326—Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co v. City of New York. 2327—Harwood v. Orange. 2328—Richer v. Kornblum. 2329—Ibert v. Obermeyer & Liebmann Co. 2330—Pacific Bank v. Weber. 2331—Anderson v. Nielsen. 2332—Nochomson v. Tissot. 2334—Brockway v. Miller. Issues of fact. 2335—Smith v. Conklin. 2336-2337—Doody, (2 cases,) v. Doody. 2338—Feigenbaum v. Arowirtz. 2339—Gurwitz v. Gurwitz. 2340—Schlutzk v. Schlutzk. 2341—Hamilton v. Hicks. 2342—Epstein v. Epstein. 2343—Lefter v. Steo. 2344—Obermeyer & Liebmann v. Dreyer. 2345—Burgi v. Schatz. 2346—Gold v. Goldfield Cons Mines Co. 2347—Cohen v. Cohen. 2348—Heitzmann v. Todebush Co. 2349—Austin v. Austin. 2350—Parke v. Lutz. 2351—Kappes v. Kappes et al. 2352—Regan v. Hayes. 2353—Ringeisen v. Ringelsen. 2354—Hatfield v. Walton. 2355—Maeder v. N Y Dock Co. 2356—Brynildson v. Brynildson. 2357—Keefer v. Keefer. 2358—Parke v. Lutz. 2359—Cavanagh v. N Y & Brighton B R Co. 2360—Ingvall v. Ingvall. 2361—Conway v. Saunders.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1768—Counihan v. N Y Dock Co. 1164—Mohrmann v. Flugge. 155—Del Genovese v. Del Genovese. 915—North v. Hermann. 1671—Gabriel v. Gabriel. 1675—Schneider v. Fiske. 236—Bowles v. Stenson. 1923—Schenko v. Schenko, (triable before Putnam, J.) 2044—Standard Plunger Elev Co v. Fuller & O'Connor Construc Co. 2246—McHarg v. Whiting. 2153—Di Gioia v. Di Gioia. 2295—Kempton v. Kempton. 2254½—Casey v. Doody. 2311—Roelrick v. Baugham. 1894—Tiedmann v. Bahrenberg. 2310—Parshelsky Bros v. Butcher. 2072—Horstein v. Miller. 1643—Fischer v. Fischer. 1782—Moran v. Moran. 2268—Eustis v. Konicke. 1801—Robinson & Smith Construc Co v. Fox. 58—Gallagher v. Hirsch. 2744—Wormold v. Hand. 620—Campbell v. L I R R Co. 662—Astor Mort Co v. Milton Construc Co. 2362—Slerer v. Slerer. 2363—Earle v. Rafalovitz. 2364—Page v. Nowalk. 2365—Cocoa & Chocolate Co v. Premium Chocolate Co. 2366—Kuttner v. Denver Chemical Co. 2367—Bauer v. Bauer. 2368—Horn v. Vogel. 2369—Columbus v. Miller. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2369.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Terms—Part I, Kapper, J.; Part II, Garretson, J.; Part III, Benedict, J.; Part IV, Van Siclen, J.; Part V, Marean, J.; Part VI, Scudder, J.; Part VII, Clark, J. 7897—Robt N Williamson v. alleged incompetent. 7896—Henry Cordes, an alleged incompetent? 7836—Roehsler v. Langbein et al. 2855—Keval v. City of New York. 4390—Thompson v. B H R R. 6613—Derbyshire v. Keystone Varnish Co. 1419—Barry v. Abrams. 2388-2389—Grossman v. Saltzer et al. 4227—Sherman v. Richmond Sales Co. 7312—McLaughlin v. B H R R. 6996—Dunbar v. Wilson. 6920—Kominers v. Chapman. 7644—Barquinero v. Ferguson. 7302—Caffee v. Sax Lumber Co. 7542—Dobson v. Stevenson Co. 2905—Levy v. Perry. 3142—Colligan v. Rini. 3422—Schklaver v. Mandelbaum. 4338—Kolkebeck v. Nassau R R. 4384—Smith v. Interboro R T. 4164—McClosky v. Lyman et al. 4019—Sanders v. Traders' Commercial Co. 2678—Jacobson v. The Chat. 1461—Cameron v. B H R R. 1199—Lafayette Trust Co v. Cohn. 5004—Lafayette Trust Co v. Empire State Surety Co. 1998-2000—Trombino v. Artalo. 645—Borough Bank v. Patten et al. 4007—Malik v. Coney Island & B R R. 5529—Prager v. Marquart. 7304—Borough Const Co v. City of New York. 7185—Moroney v. Cullen. 7794—Besser v. Flato. 7719—Ellis v. Wigderson. 4787—Drew v. Village of White Plains. 7789—People ex rel Rotolo v. St Margharta Society. 7634—Grady v. Reimer. 7625—Hechler v. Long Island R R. 7578—Kennedy v. Lewis. 7440—MacNeill v. Nassau R R. 7433—Schappendorf v. Am Ry Traffic Co. 6479—Coyne v. Thatcher & Son. 4201-4204—Luboff v. Liebman's Sons Brewery. 3510—Bachman v. Eichler.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 2901—O'Connell v. Press Pub Co. 1824—Faour v. Lahoud. 1631, 1632—O'Connor v. City of New York. 579—Oldimixon v. Corn. 4423—Johnson v. Double Whirl Mfg Co. 4424—Larsen v. Double Whirl Mfg Co. 4428—Gallagher v. Potter et al. 4430—Bloch v. Dahlman. 4433—Kane v. B H R R. 4434—Gordon v. B H R R. 4435—Dietrick v. B H R R. 4437—Cronyn v. Vanderbilt. 4438—Coyle v. McCarthy. 4439—Murray v. Central Syndicate Building. 4440—Knight Co v. Grogan. 4441—Malatesta v. City of New York. 4442—Hittel v. Interborough R T. 4443—Thompson v. Jackson et al. 4444—Rogers v. Feiner. 4446—Labruna v. D'Ascoli et al. 4447—Minisole v. Turner et al. 4448—Henley v. Cahill. 4450—Goetchius v. Mechanics' Bank. 4451—Schmidt v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4454, 4455—Meisel v. Kapelner. 4456—Banaghan v. B H R R. 4459—Nochomson v. Tissat. 4460—Hagel v. Bklyn El R R. 4461—Lvanovitz v. Coberman. 4462—Rosenbloom et al v. Baldinger et al. 4463—Johnpoll v. Spector. 4464—McTernan v. Spencer. 4465—Lafayette Trust Co v. Casey. 4466—West v. Van Brunt et al. 4467—Hagel v. Bklyn El R R. 4468—Peckins v. Van Siclen Co. 4469—Britt v. Nassau R R. 4470—Spiegel v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 4471—Vece v. Nassau R R. 4472—Freund v. Nassau R R. 4473—Laubenshelmer v. So Brooklyn R R. 4474—Jones v. McBurnie. 4475—Gluckin v. Sea Beach R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 4476.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Stapleton, J. Motions. 1—Wright v. Nass Elec R R Co. 2—Mayer v. Stables. 3—Charnas (Meyer) v. Kornblum et al. 4—Charnas (Bessie) v. Kornblum et al. 5—Ritter v. Ritter. 6—People ex rel Citizens' Trust Co v. Commissioners Taxes and Assessments. 7—Fick v. Fick. 8—Macon Pub & Masonic Supply Co v. Allen Pub Co. 9—Conway v. Conway. 10—Maitland v. Walsh. 11—Cox v. J C Rider & Co. 12—Madden v. N Y & Q Co Ry Co et al. 13—Madden v. N Y & L I Traction Co et al. 14—Madden v. L I Elec Ry Co et al. 15—Strauss Bros v. Serson. 16—Matter of 48th St. 17—Matter of Washington Av. 18—Coleman & Krause v. City of N Y et al. 19—Blankmann v. McCormack. 20—Butler v. Grant & ano. 21—Matter of McSorley. 22—Farnan v. Farnan. 23—Matter of Rovengno (Parcel 91.) 24—Mattis v. Goldstein et al. 25—White v. White. 26—Winkle v. Winkle. 27—Donnelly v. Pallman et al. 28—Dean v. Dean. 29—F Dunham Co v. Kaufman & ano. 30—Chase v. Field. 31—Oswego Savgs Bank v. Keeley et al. 32—Matter of Graham Av (Pendleton.) 33—White v. White. 34—Conway v. Farish Stafford Co. 35—City of N Y v. Konkler. 36—Amer Exchange Nat Bank v. Whitney et al. 37—Davis v. Davis. 38—Bakewell v. Orford Copper Co. 39—Rachlin & ano v. Partridge et al. 40—Schaffert v. Schaffert. 41—Slotkin v. Slotkin. 42—Matter of Fuller. 43—Matter of Chevra Bnai Maier Zwei. 44—Farrell v. Homestead & ano. 45—Himowich v. Wilson & ano. 46—Keck v. Keck. 47—Matter of Pennsylvania Av school site. 48—Rosen v. Rosen. 49—Babitch v. Grinkewich. 50—Miller v. Miller. 51—Bergen v. Rosiello et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of John Clarke, Otto Hellsing, Helen F Dunsing, Margaret Haggerty, Johanna Callahan, Paulina Reichter, M Hendrickson, Alexander Davis, Fred Oschmann, Eric Westberg, Elizabeth Manley, Lawrence E McCann, Mary J Platt, and Fannie E Walden. Accountings of Emma Fritsch, Sophie Pohlmann, James McLaughlin, Larry E Young, Jacob Grossman, John Bauman, Michael Moran, John Flynn, and Caroline Mayer. Estates of John McDermott, William Carhart, Susan Gilligan, William Meagher, Andrew Missel, Lyman D Morse, Christopher Dalton, and Ruth Velfax. Contested calendar. Wills of William B Carhart, Elsis Armbruster, Robert E Perkins, Adelaide E Anderson, and Ernst A Gievers.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Fawcett, J. Joseph Brand, alias Morris Greenspan; Eugene Amorosa, Andrew Gardella, Ike Gussow, William Heath.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Dike, J. John Mack, Charles Salem, Luther L Major, George Squires, John A Thompson, Michael McDonough, John Ennis, Meier Finger, Benjamin Schindler.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Andrews, J. John Bass, Louis Lipshitz, Virgino Fennicci, Frederico Amato, George King, Tony Mascardere.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Swetland, J. 1829—Sullivan v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1846—Skora v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1847—Yasunas v. B H R R Co. 1848—Susanu v. Lutz. 1852—Przybyszecker v. Supnick. 1853—Lawson v. Fuchs. 1854—Brennan v. Lubkemann. 1855—Concilio v. National Licorice Co. 1856, 1857—Henderson v. Wood. 1858—Rothkirch v. B H R R Co. The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day: 1157—Kortvellyeszay v. Manhattan Cooperage Co. 1562—Shand v. B H R R Co. 1834—Russo v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1842—Bruno v. C I & B R R Co. 1859—Gallatan v. Williams. 1860—Ueropnia v. B H R R Co. 1861—Sadowsky v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1862—Berry v. Fey. 1863—Tompkins v. Dixon. 1864—Schmitt v. Bordens Condensed Milk Co. Highest number reached on regular calendar, 1864.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Tompkins, J. Smith v. West Bronxville Realty Co. Gates v. Fahnstock. Borgia Marble Works v. Meyer. Suadbeck v. City of Mount Vernon. Hunt v. Haight. Wilson Adams Co v. County of Westchester. 349—Benkendorff v. City of New Rochelle. 350—Tripodi v. Faillace. 351—Westchester Supply Co v. Englis. 352—Hanff v. Hanff. 353—Scully v. Scully. 354—Luckey v. Rhead. 355—Pearson v. Easton. 356—Schweizer v. Hickok. 357—Rand, McNally Co v. President and Trustee of Village of Ossining. 358—Jacobius v. Steinbeck. 359—Ullmann v. Village of Tarrytown. 360—Giacomino v. Simonelli. 361—Zimmermann v. Guarino. 362—Allen v. Smith. 363—Burton v. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Mills, J. Part II.—Morschauser, J. 351—Bailey v. New York Central & Hudson River R R Co. 31—March v. City of Yonkers. 128—Behrens v. Sturges. 900—Jens v. New York & Stamford Ry Co. 240—Jewell v. Witt. 511—Slaiter v. Roth. 275—McCabe v. McGrane. 506—Wolosinsky v. City of Yonkers. 328—Cubbon v. Rogers. 361—Ferry v. Conn Cab Company. 427—Dellavan v. Abbey. 642—Cart v. Van Nostrand. 645—Gritz v. Easton. 463—Roberts v. New York Transportation Company. Irving v. Ellis. McCarthy v. Ritch. 686—Summy v. Snare & Triest Company. The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. Truozzo v. Yonkers R R Co. 1,001—Capozzi v. Bulkley. 1,002—Lalla v. Bulkley. 1,011—Farley v. Schwalb. 234—Evdokimoff v. Drave Contracting Co. 276—Connolly v. Casey. 281—Mengen v. N Y N H & H R R Co. 337—Hansen v. Emerson Engine Co. 351—Mulli v. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. 404—Johnson v. Putnam Foundry and Machine Co. 426—Tisdale v. Jackson, Inc. 468—Schofield v. Hedden Construction Co. 473—Blackwell v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 476—Lowth v. N Y Telephone Co. 480—Deimbeck v. Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Co. 484—Reed v. Arthur McMullen Co. 495—Messin v. Inter Rapid Transit Co. 496—Dovide v. Claguillo. 516—Hupfel's Sons Corporation v. Haywood. 522—Yawre v. Wiedmann. 534—Fowler Cons Co v. Gorham. 537—Haines v. Radcliffe. 539—Pfister v. Witler. 540—Haug v. Receiver Westchester R R Co. 542—Schaefer v. Young, as Receiver. 544—Hughes v. Underhill Brick Co. 545—Morgan v. Prudential Life Ins Co. Highest number reached, 545.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. Walter McIntyre—Nicholas J. Consadine. Same v. Fillippi Grippa. Same v. Edwin Kerwin—Louis Russo. Same v. John Nichellela. Same v. Angelo Copulo. Same v. John Cergertini. Same v. Maria Boehmer—Frederick Boehmer.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Blackmar, J. 370—Flaherty v. Onward Cons. Co. 202—Reilly v. Early. 638—Decker Realty Co v. Remmert. 188—Welz v. Wilson. 847—Hughes v. B H R R Co. 845—Smith v. L I R R Co. 822—Gutzner v. Kaufman. 153—Trainor v. N Y & Q Co R R Co. 1204—First Nat Bank of Jamaica v. Ryan. 819—Hutchinson v. N Y C & H R R Co. 284—Gilkenson v. Gresser. 855—Harms, an infant, v. L I R R Co. 856—Bellarmino v. same. 878—Roys v. Board of Education.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 28A—Long Island Con Co v. City of N Y. 757—McWalters v. Tidewater Building Co. 107—Otway v. Snare & Triest Co. 1260—First Nat Bank of Jamaica v. Levy. 768—Janesewski v. Goldfarb. 783—Hebbard v. Flushing Bay Imp Co. 630—Wuterlich v. Herlich et al. 317A—Robinson v. Gillis. 317B—Same v. same. 871—Dufour v. Strang. 39—Swift & Co v. N Y & Q C R R Co. 662—Smiley v. B Q Co & S R R Co. 74—Dertenger v. Weil. 70—Mertens v. Kneer. 192—Galvin v. Chiniquy Co. 663—Delcassian Fishing Club v. West Rockaway Land Co. 452A—O'Donnell v. L I R R Co. 884—Heineman v. Leary. 885—Liederman v. Alfine. 886—Curtis, an infant, v. Lowe. 888—Jochheim v. N Y & Q C R R Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar, 888.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. In the matter of Corbet, an alleged incompetent person. Drawert v. Lang. 3558—People v. Samuel Fuller. 3576—Same v. John F Sweeney. 3601—Same v. same. 3592—Same v. Isaac Harris. 3593—Same v. same. 3603—Same v. Edwin Abrams.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912. LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor. HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SELIGMAN, ALFRED L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED L. SELIGMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1913. Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1912. GEORGE W. SELIGMAN, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, HENRY WALTER, Executors. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

THAIN, MARY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY T. THAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next. Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1912. ALEXANDER THAIN, Executor.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Webber, W. G., Co., Salem, Mass.; M. Von Densmore, ribbons, notions, handkerchiefs, laces, muslin underwear; E. L. Ronndy, dry goods; M. E. Herlihy, dry goods; 75 Spring; Gregorian.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; M. H. Lamond, domestics; 100 5th Av.; Navarre.

Ward, Truitt & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Ward, dry goods; P. Cooper, dry goods; 43 Lispenard; Navarre.

Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; O. C. Lamsbach, upholstery goods; 15 E. 26th; Herald Square.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 4th Av.; Herald Square.

Wallace Sons, Statesville, N. C.; H. Wallace, dry goods; Herald Square.

Morehouse-Martens Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. Wharten, carpets; H. Storgwolt, dry goods; 815 4th Av.; Gregorian.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Whitelaw, furnishing goods; 104 5th Av.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Morton, furnishing goods; T. F. Heffernan, dry goods; 104 5th Av.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens; 396 Broadway.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; T. Kaufmann, jewelry; 200 5th Av.

Freed & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Freed, ladies', misses' suits; 3 E. 17th.

Barnard & Francis Co., Richmond, Va.; M. Rosengarden, ladies' and misses' suits; 3 E. 17th.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. F. Miller, cloaks; S. L. Wolfort, ladies' suits; C. M. Steinman, sweater coats; 66 Leonard.

Halle Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

Hens & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss McKay, jobs, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.

Maison Blanche Co., New Orleans, La.; M. Zander, clothing; 114 5th Av.

Philipsborn Outer Garment Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Philipsborn, Spring waists; H. Philipsborn, Spring waists; 132 W. 21st.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss R. Jenssen, millinery; 20 W. 22d.

Hart Bros., Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Schwartz, furn. goods; Rector's.

Syracuse D. G. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Ronz, mfg. dept.; 51 Leonard.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardiner, jewelry, leather goods; 115 Worth.

Fredericks & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.; J. A. Porter, cloaks, suits; 22 E. 17th.

Mistrot, Munn Co., Houston, Texas; C. Reis, cloaks, suits, waists; H. M. Garrett, notions, laces, hosiery, ribbons; Somerset.

King's, Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Cumberland.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. H. Naghel, dress goods cloths, silks; 15 E. 26th; Latham.

Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, cloaks; 350 Broadway.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver Col.; E. O. Hontz, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; C. W. Hontz, dress goods, silks; 56 Worth.

Stix Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics; M. Joel, linens; L. Levy, upholstery goods; 71 W. 23d.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; M. Meyer, ribbons, hdkfs.; 114 5th Av.; Wellington.

Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits; B'wy & 32d; Pierrepont.

Sears-Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Stoll, cuttelry; 438 B'wy.

Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Rosenberg, pictures; 4 Washington Place; Hoffman House.

Miller, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Schott, cloaks, suits, waists; 43 Leonard.

Whitney Wm., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; A. J. Palmer, carpets; 41 Union Square; Grand.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. G. Hoitt, ladies' neckwear; 215 4th Av; Wolcott.

Stewart D. G. Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. H. Milliken, domestics; 214 Church.

Couch, W. W., Co., Lynchburg, Va.; W. W. Couch, furn. goods; 8 Washington Place.

Bradshaw D. G. Co., Huntington, West Va.; G. B. Bradshaw, dry goods; 114 5th Av.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Palmer, carpets; C. L. Hoskin, domestics; Miss Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.

Blum Notion Co., Galveston, Texas; J. Blum, laces, hosiery, notions, furn. goods; Albert.

Stovall, Pace & Co., Augusta, Ga.; J. L. Pace, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Albert.

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A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR

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AUCTION SALE OF MANUFACTURING PLANT OF ORCUTT & PORTER CO. AT MECHANICVILLE, N. Y., 10 A. M., October 22, 1912.

Two-story Brick Mill, 100'x70', with separate Office Building, Store Houses, Barn, Tenement House, Sheds, etc., on private railroad siding. Including Steam Power Plant, Sprinkler System, Steam Heating System, Electric Light, Elevator, Shafting, and Pulleys. Plenty of yard room and suitable for any kind of manufacturing, with shipping facilities equal to anything in New York State.

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Discontinuing business on account of ill health.

About 225 Fine Oriental Rugs and Carpets

The assortment will comprise an attractive line, all first quality, in complete range of sizes, in choice colors, patterns and fine Oriental Weaves.

This offering merits special attention.

Descriptive Catalogues will be ready at 9 o'clock A. M. day of sale and rugs can be examined at that time.

EXHIBITION TO-DAY.

Bankrupt Stock, Inventoried $30,000, of CORONET CORSET CO., Bankrupts, Grand Rapids, Mich., Cyrus F. Hach, Receiver. Entire stock of 1912 Long Models Highest Grade

CORSETS,

LACES, PIECE GOODS, MATERIALS,

for the manufacture of corsets and accessories.

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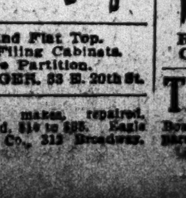

Office Furniture in great variety of Style and Price.

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Best Features of Country and City Life. Out-of-door sports on School Park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Full Academic Course from Primary Class to Graduation. Upper Class for Advanced Special Students. Music and Art. Summer Session. Certificate admits to College. SCHOOL COACH MEETS DAY PUPILS.

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A few boys, well recommended, may reserve places. Personal application necessary. Catalogue on request.

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Classes now forming. Private instruction in latest dances. Social evening classes. Also children's classes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 4th day of October, 1912, by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the steamship TITANIC concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the steamship Titanic colliding with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912, and the subsequent sinking of said steamship for the reasons mentioned in said petition; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the clerk of this court on October 4th, 1912, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $96,000.00, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in the said steamship Titanic, and her pending freight, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount,

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the collision of the steamship Titanic with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912, and the consequent sinking of said steamship on April 15th, 1912, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before January 14th, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the courtrooms in said building on the 14th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1912.

WILLIAM HENKEL, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioner.

"Higher Education as a Privileged Interest"

By HENRY C. KING, President Oberlin College.

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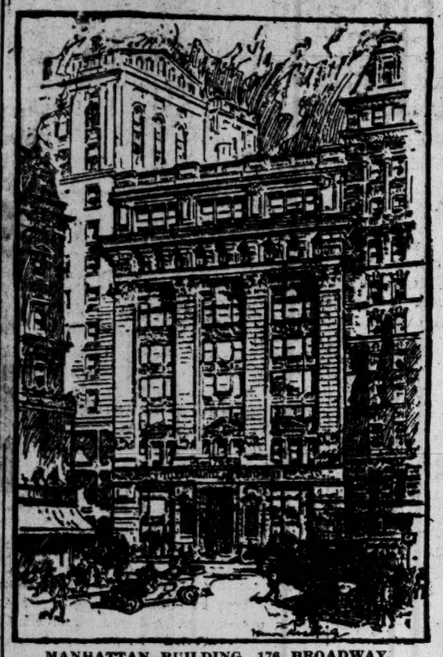

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Compare With Any $18,000 House.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
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RIDGEWOOD.—New, white stucco, 8-room house; located on high elevation, within 5 minutes walk of express station; (52 trains daily;) steam heat, mission trim, hardwood floors, large plot, every city convenience, with charms of the country; low price; easy terms; send for photo and illustrated booklet of Ridgewood. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Summit, N. J. (500 Ft. Elev.)

Will lease, unfurnished, few years, beautiful new home, 13 rooms, three baths; every convenience; few acres; room automobiles, horses, cows, chickens; must see beautiful shade, lawn, gardens, &c., to appreciate. $3,500. Box 276, Summit.

WILL SELL COUNTRY ESTATE AT great bargain. Large house and plot, with all city conveniences; near Express Station on Lackawanna Line. Less than hour from N. Y. City. Address C. S., Post Office box 391, New York City.

Beautiful home, (new,) 9 rooms; hardwood trim, steam heat, every improvement; large plot, 50x200; 2 minutes to trolley, handy to depot; pleasant surroundings; only $5,000. Speak quick. A. O. Murray, 215 Broad St., Elizabeth.

Chicken farms, 100x565, for $10 cash, balance easy monthly payments; fine locations, near station and trolley at Fanwood, N. J. Write for particulars and free railroad tickets to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

South Orange, N. J.—Leaving for West, will sacrifice beautiful 10-room house, two large bathrooms, every modern improvement; large plot, restricted neighborhood; terms easy. Owner, P 293 Times Downtown.

"HOW TO KNOW THE FARM TO BUY" contains valuable advice to farm buyers and is mailed free by E. H. BLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE

PRÁSÁDA

50 Central Park West

Corner 65th Street.

12-Story Fireproof Building.

Suites of 8-9-10 Rooms,

2 and 3 Baths.

Rentals from $2,000 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

Manager on Premises, or

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
165 West 72d St.

VAN DYCK
AND
SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Station Subway 72d St.

6 TO 11 ROOMS.
RENTALS $2,000 TO $3,800.
SEEN DAY OR EVENING.
Manager on Premises.
OPERATED BY OWNERS.

Morris Hall

Cathedral Parkway
(110TH STREET,)
N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Fireproof Building.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $1,800.
Best Value for the Money.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents.
165 West 72d St. Tel. 8300 Col.

WEST END AV. 738 CORN. 96 ST.

1 Block to Sub. Express.
6 airy rooms, north and south light! Not a dark spot in the apartm.! $55
All modern improv.
VERY ATTRACTIVE AND HOMELIKE.
ONLY APARTMT. REMAINING.
Possession at once.
Supt. on premises.

RICHMOND HILL

27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.
Very desirable modern light apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat; electric light; elevator service all night; rents reasonable.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Central Park West, Cor. 109th St.
HARTLEY HALL.

8-room corner suite, $1,200; every room outside.
6-room suite, facing Central Park, $840.
7-room suite, facing Central Park, $840, $900.
Consult with the Owners.

230 W. 59th St. (Central Park South)

High-class apartments, 8 and 9 large light rooms, with two baths; all improvements, separate service; elevator; private balconies; on Central Park; $1,700 to $2,150. Apply on premises.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 80th ST.
THE BARNARD,
No. 106 Central Park West, Cor. 71st St.
Very Choice Apartments, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.
RENTS, $1,800 to $2,000, including refrigeration.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,300.
87 West 58th St. Apply on premises, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agents, 569 5th Av. Telephone 31—Bryant.

Washington and Jefferson,

318-326 WEST 51ST STREET.
Attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements.
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT

On first floor Coronet; 57 West 58th St. 9 rooms, 2 baths, $2,000.

THE DALHOUSIE,

40 West 58th St.—Two choice family apartments near 5th Av., facing Central Park; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 500 Plaza.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

BEAUTIFUL UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS. HEALTHFUL, EXCLUSIVE, CONVENIENT.

DEVOE APARTMENTS

2414 to 2430 Aqueduct Ave.
PARK IN FRONT AND REAR OF HOUSES.
Location Unsurpassed in the City.
P. L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Ave., (at 48th St.,) or on premises.

Apartments run through and all tenants secure full advantage of the location, 161st and 207th Subway Station convenient; take crosstown car direct to houses at Aqueduct Ave., Fordham Road.

6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, Foyer Hall, Servants' Toilet, extra Basins $40-$50

Superior Construction. Oak Flooring Throughout. Electric Lights. Other Attractions.

The Gaines Roberts Co. Tel. 4077 Tremont.

Mt. Morris

Cor. 5th Av. & 126th St.

Seven Outside Rooms,

large and bright;
superior hall, elevator, and telephone service; modern building in every respect; situated in a

Most Exclusive Neighborhood.
RENTS $720 TO $900.
Superintendent on premises.

CARROLLTON-COURTWOOD,

601 West 168th St., 600 West 169th St.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $600-$1,140.
Resident agent; all improvements.
Subway station block, Sunny Rooms.
Broadway, REMCO 98th Street.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

Large Rooms; Delightful Location.
Cor. St. Nicholas Av., 355 West 145th St.,
THE WESTMINSTER.
Examine the seven-room suite, $55.00. The paneled hall in white is attractive. Management of owners.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Berkshire

500 Madison Ave., Cor. 52d St.

Elegant fifth floor corner apartment, reception hall and 10 large rooms, $4,000 per annum. Also an eight-room apartment, $3,400 per annum. Tel. J. H. MORAN, 1026 Plaza.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 480 Park Av.
6-7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
All-night elevator, standard service.
Broadway, REMCO 98th Street.

125-137 EAST 72D ST.

Between Park and Lexington Aves.
APARTMENT HOTEL.

A few choice, homelike apartments with refined surroundings; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 large, light rooms with 1 or 2 baths; furnished or unfurnished full service; $40 to $60 per week; exceptional value. Also studio apartments north of 59th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

405 Park Av.

N. E. Cor. 54th St.
New 12-Story Fireproof
10 to 13 ROOMS
4 BATHS
Rental $4,200 to $5,850
Every Room an Outside Room
Refrigerating System
Garbage Incinerites
Filtered Water, Fireplaces for Wood
Private Laundries, Extra Servants' Rooms
Ready for Occupancy
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5th Av., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
Attractive Apartments of 8 and 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing; all modern improvements; elevator service for maids.
HOUSES BEING RENOVATED.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 and $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments,

Most Attractive House in New York.
507 Madison Avenue
Southeast Corner 53rd Street.
Convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, and shopping centres; 1, 2, 3 and 4 large, airy outside rooms, with bath, modern in detail. Day and night elevator attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Special restaurant feature, so that if desired meals may be served in the apartments.
Rents from $600 to $1,320
Agent always on premises.
'Phone Plaza 6070.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.
Choice Bachelor Apartments, Artists' Studios,

118 East 54th St.

Near Park Ave.
9 Rooms, 3 baths, to Sublet. Rent $3,300.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths Rent $1,800
3 Rooms, 1 Bath Rent $1,400
Suitable for Physicians.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Av., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant

NEW FIREPROOF
Westminster
68 EAST 86TH STREET.
1-7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,950
1-8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200
1-3 Room Physician's, $900
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

135 West 58th St.

AN UNUSUAL NEW APARTMENT BELOW 59TH ST,
12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,500-$5,500.
One Apartment to a Floor.
Living room and dining room 50 feet long, giving exceptional space for entertaining.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Ave., (at 48th St.,) or on premises.

995 Madison Av., N. E. Cor. 77th St.

HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Eight rooms and three baths; all sunny and very quiet sleeping rooms; every modern improvement. Superintendent on premises or your own broker.

A—CORONADO—A

Park Avenue corner, elevator apartments; 7-8 rooms; $70, $90 upward. 75 East 81st St.

BROOKLYN.

Park Slope Duplex Houses

Separate entrance to each apartment. 7 large all-light rooms and bath. Every improvement. Handsomely decorated. All the comforts and privacy of a one-family dwelling with all conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rent $60.00. Twenty minutes from Park Row, Elevated, trolley or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
386 Ninth Street.
Between 6th & 7th Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. JAMES PL., NEAR FULTON ST.

Six and seven room modern apartments, $42. Send for booklet. Golden Realty Co., owners.

BRONX.

THE HUNTS POINT

ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3 4 5 6 7 8 rooms
$33 $40 $50 $59 $62 $75 rents
with 1 and 2 baths.
PRIVATE PARK FOR TENANTS.
A. ARENT COMPANY,
East 163d and Simpson Streets.
Take Bronx Subway to Simpson Street.

Boston Road 1024 near 165th. — High-class 5 and 6 rooms; electric light; parquet floors; bath, telephone, &c.; well kept house.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HULL, ANNA C.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of the County of New York, in Surrogate's Court, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Anna C. Hull, late of the City of New York, in said County of New York, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, at the office of Francis C. Williams, in the City of Corning, in the County of Steuben, New York, on or before the 18th day of April, 1913.

Dated October 2d, 1912.

MARVIN OLCOTT, LOUISE C. DE WOLF, } Executors.
FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executors, Corning, N. Y.

BROWER, BLOOMFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BLOOMFIELD BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gordon Ireland, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1912.

CEPHISE S. BROWER,
LAURA L. BROWER,
Executrices.
GORDON IRELAND, Attorney for Executrices, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine

5th Av. and 45th St.

New York's Most Attractive Residential Hotel

Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished. Now Being Shown for Season and Yearly Rentals.
Suites and Rooms with Bath Transiently.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE
GEORGE C. HOWE
GEORGE ORVIS

EQUINOX HOUSE

Manchester, Vermont
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 21.
GEORGE ORVIS
A. E. Martin, Manager,
(of Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

Receptions, Balls, Banquets, every facility of the highest class, with unequalled Service and Cuisine.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d St.

HOTEL SEVILLE

S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 29th St., offers a few desirable suites of parlor, bedroom and bath, at very attractive prices by the season or year.

EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of HOTEL JEFFERSON, INC., bankrupt.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order duly entered in this court on the 20th day of September, 1912, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the said bankrupt, offers for sale the property described below and will receive sealed bids therefor at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 7th day of October, 1912, at 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver, and creditors may then attend and consider the bids. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof, the balance of the purchase price to be paid to the receiver within five days after the acceptance of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Separate bids or a combined bid for any two or more of the parcels of property below set forth may be submitted. The property to be sold consists of the following:

Parcel No. 1.—All the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt and of the receiver in and to all those lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, known and described as Lots Numbers Four (4) to Twenty-two, (22,) both inclusive, on a certain map entitled, Map of Sea Breeze Property at Coney Island, Thirty-first Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, filed June 4th, 1903, and by the Map Number 1,406, in the Register's Office of Kings County, and which said lots, when taken together, according to said map, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sea Breeze Avenue with the westerly side of Ocean Parkway; running thence northerly along said westerly side of Ocean Parkway two hundred and twenty-three (223) feet seven (7) inches; thence westerly at right angles to Ocean Parkway one hundred (200) feet to the easterly side of West First Street; thence southerly along said easterly side of West First Street one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of Sea Breeze Avenue, and thence southeasterly along said northerly side of Sea Breeze Avenue two hundred and five (205) feet two and one-quarter (2¼) inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of, in, and to the land lying in the streets and avenues in front of and adjoining said premises to the centre lines thereof, respectively. Also the buildings and improvements thereon erected, said property being known as the Hotel Jefferson.

Parcel No. 2.—All the right, title, and interest of the receiver in and to all the fittings, furnishings, and equipment and personal property of every kind, nature, and description, excluding food supplies, contained in the hotel building known as the Hotel Jefferson, and outbuildings on the premises hereinabove described.

Parcel No. 3.—All the right, title, and interest of the receiver in and to the stock of imported and domestic wines, liquors, and miscellaneous food supplies contained in said Hotel Jefferson.

Creditors and others will please take notice that if the receiver shall reject any or all the bids submitted to him the property remaining unsold may in his discretion be hereafter offered for sale at public auction.

For further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., communicate with the receiver or Yankauer & Davidson, his counsel.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1912.

GEORGE J. SCHUTZ, Receiver,
135 West 42d Street, New York City.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of SIMON GERSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Oct. 18, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' skirts, trimmings, woolens, machines, power tables, motor, safe, fixtures, etc. Property open for inspection on Oct. 16th and 17th from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JACOB COHEN, Receiver.
WM. H. WILLIE, Referee, 80 Beaver St., N. Y. City.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR DAVIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 7th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 77 Rivington St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' hats and caps, showcases, desk chairs, shelving, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
TOBIAS KEPPLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD DORFMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 7th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, clocks, rings, pins, bracelets, silverware, &c.

CHARLES H. EULHARDT, Receiver.
STRAUSS & SINGER, Attorneys, for Receiver, 160 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS LUBOW, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 7th 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 106 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' hats, caps, safe, fixtures, &c. CHARLES J. CAMPBELL, Receiver.
LOUIS LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

RESORTS.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton Hotel

BERMUDA

Average Fall Temperature 72.

Where Asthma and Hay Fever are unknown, although flowers bloom all the year.

Mid-Atlantic

At this time of the year and during the cold winter months, is continually swept by sweet balmy breezes from the gulf stream.

A million dollar hotel in the centre of the most beautiful spot in the world with every recreation, convenience and comfort at hand.

TARIFF

Winter Season January to May, $25.00 and up weekly. Summer Season, Special Rates on request.

Hamilton Hotel Co., Ltd.,
Bermuda, or 389 5th Av., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

"On the mountain top"

Hotel MONTCLAIR

A charming re-creating spot for your week-end or permanent home—most every sport, perfect appointments, irreproachable cuisine (grill a feature).

ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM B'WAY.
AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.
T. EDMOND KRUMBHOLZ, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Also: "The Sagamore" on Lake George.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

THE METROPOLITAN,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
Information Furnished Automobilists.
Elevator—Private Baths—Running water in all rooms. Heated Sun Parlors—street level and on roof. Francis Yarnall, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

THE MANHATTAN

The ideal family hotel. Open Sat., Oct. 12th. Booklet. Tel. 135. CHAS. HECHT, Prop.

MONROE COUNTY, PA.

Mount Pocono, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Cresco, Pocono Summit. Famous Summer Resorts. Information at 1183 Broadway, New York City, and 505 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

The Hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WATER GAP HOUSE
THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
Open until Dec. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra; special diversions; every amusement. New beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Special September and Autumn rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Sixth season.
JOHN PURDY COPE.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 16,178.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX FORCKSHAUER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Forckshauer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Max Forckshauer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1375, Hudson Terminal Building, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
October 5th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,222.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF States for the Southern District of New York, of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTONIO CASSESE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Antonio Cassese was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Oct. 5th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HEALEY RESTAURANT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,076.

To the creditors of Healey Restaurant Company of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1912, the said Healey Restaurant Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, October 1st, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 17,103.

To the creditors of Paul Bernstein, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1912, the said Paul Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, October 1st, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUEUTAL, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE GUEUTAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 649 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of August, 1912. FREDERICK G. MYERS, Executor. HAMILTON R. SQUIER, Attorney for Executor, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Newery, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of August, 1912. BETSEY RUBENSTEIN, Administratrix.

JULIUS LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUBEL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RUBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Murray, Prentice & Howland, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1912.

ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
THOMAS F. VIETOR,
Executors.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall Street.

Home Letters of a Contented Exile

I.

HER TEARFUL GOOD-BYE.

S.S. "Mauretania,"
Leaving New York Harbour,
June 12th, 1912.

MY OWN DEAR JACK:

Only a few lines, my love, for the pilot to take ashore, so that you tomorrow will not be absolutely without some living remembrance of me. It was so sweet to see you there at the end of the pier as we pulled out into the river, even though it was as terrible to think of our separation for the weeks to come—but, then, you know that parting brings happiness of meeting again.

The stewardess has handed me the beautiful flowers and delicious chocolates which you sent. I will enclose one of the flowers with this letter for you to keep. I have kissed it for you, dear boy.

I do hope that you will take great care of yourself while I am away, so with love, for the time, good-bye.

Always yours,
KATHERINE.

II.

REALLY AN EXILE—CAN LOVE GROW COLD?

S.S. "Mauretania,"
Sunday, June 16th, 1912.

MY DEAR, DEAR JACK:

Four days since we said "good-bye," and it feels like four years, despite the fact that the weather has been perfect, the other passengers very congenial, and it has seemed as though there was something on for morning, noon and evening of every day.

It was just too lovely for anything to receive your wireless message on Thursday for I was missing you so much. More than any one will ever know.

We had your flowers on the dinner table on Wednesday and Thursday.

On Friday the purser, Mr. Graham, showed us all over the ship.

One of the steerage passengers was very ill and she had been removed into the hospital, so I did just what I know you would have done to help comfort her. I took the flowers in for her to enjoy.

They made her so happy that she cried, and then—well—I cried, too, and I know we both felt better for it, for there is nothing in the world so comforting as a good cry.

On Saturday we were within sight of a dozen whales for more than an hour, and it was such fun to watch them sporting about in the water. Every once in a while they would blow up a spout of water and then disappear again.

Papa says directly we get to London he will hire or buy a motor car, so that we can go everywhere we want, and take it on to France and Italy if we like. He won't have anything but the very best, so he has been taking the opinion of everybody on board.

He has now quite decided to get a 88 h.-p. Daimler landaulette with all the very latest improvements, like the one the Queen of England has. Perhaps you know the kind? It seems it can just do anything, is very easy to steer and manage, and runs so smoothly and noiselessly you can sleep in it all night if you like.

You can get them different sizes down to a two-seated phaeton, but the one father wants will seat six. Oh, Jack, if only you were to be one of the six, how happy I should be!

Last night we had a concert. Papa was the Chairman and I was asked to sing, but I was far too unhappy, for papa and I had a long talk about you on Friday night.

I told him that we had agreed to write to each other twice a week. He said that it was very foolish and that either he or I should write and release you from your part of the bargain.

Papa said that I wasn't old enough to know my own mind yet, and that you were such an honourable chap that you would stick to me to the end and that some day we should be getting married, and perhaps in the meantime one or both of us would meet someone who would be far more suitable to the other.

I explained how much we loved each other, and that as soon as we returned from abroad you were going to speak to him again about our prospective engagement. Poor dear papa; he does not understand such things, does he?

Anyhow, I thought if he wrote it might upset you, and so I am keeping my promise in writing it all myself. Of course it is all nonsense, dear Jack, and papa will be just as proud as we shall be in the end.

Nothing in the world will ever change me, Jack, and I know that you are just as true; so for the time, with my heart's love.

Your KATHERINE.

P.S.—Papa has just sent a wireless to engage rooms at our hotel.

III.

BROKEN-HEARTED

S.S. "Mauretania," Nearing Fishguard,
Monday, June 17th, 1912.

MY DEAREST HELEN:

It is a wicked thing to say, I know, but I just wish that I might fall overboard and sink.

The weather is fine, everybody on board is as nice as nice can be, but despite all this my heart is breaking and I know that I am never going to be happy again.

Jack, as you know, came to the pier to see us off. He sent each of us a little remembrance, and after we had been to sea for twenty-four hours, the dear boy sent me a long wireless message just as lovely as it could be.

I was so happy—perhaps too happy—for papa walked around the deck with me for an hour and talked of nobody else but Jack. He told me what a fine chap he was and what a brilliant future he had in business if things went right with him.

Naturally I was delighted and confided in him that when we returned Jack was going to ask his permission for our engagement. Then happened the surprising thing that has made me positively disgusted with everything in the world.

Papa actually said that Jack and I must not think of any such thing for years to come. And then what do you think he admitted?

That he had been watching our friendship grow for some weeks and that the only reason that he was taking me abroad for was to separate us, so that, far apart, we would of ourselves realize exactly what he feared, that our affection was not of the lasting and for life kind, and that we were nothing more or less than a couple of children. Now what do you think of that? He said that if Jack and I were of the same opinion in two years he would not place a single obstacle in our way, but instead would help us. That was comforting, anyway. Perhaps dear old dad means all right, but then you know he does not understand. Of course, such a thing as either Jack or I ever changing our minds is too ridiculous to even think about. Why, the very night before we sailed Jack said that the sun rose and set wherever I was.

I have written the terrible news to the dear sweet boy, and offered to show it to papa, but he was so nice and I am positive I saw a tear in his eye as he declined to look at it, simply saying, "My little girl has said it kindly and fully, I know." I just can't write any more. Your broken-heatred friend,

KATHERINE.

IV.

HER HEART STILL TRUE.

S.S. "Mauretania," Fishguard,
1.0 p.m., Monday, June 17th, 1912.

MY DEAR JACK:

I feel exactly like what papa said I was—"a little girl"—for I have actually asked his permission to write this letter to you.

He laughed and said, "Certainly; write to him whenever you feel you must, now that you have explained my feelings in the matter."

And so here is another letter, written within one day after the last terrible missive.

We are anchored in Fishguard Harbour, and they are taking off the mails. We leave on the Great Western special for London after luncheon, getting there in time for dinner. Papa says this is ever so much better than the old route, when you generally reached Liverpool too late at night to land, and had to wait on board till morning. It really saves a day.

The Fishguard route was only started quite recently by the Great Western Railway. Papa, being himself a railroad man, says it was a very clever idea, and is sure to succeed. You not only get to London nearly a day sooner, but they run special trains right through from Fishguard to Dover, so you can catch the night boat to Paris and arrive there next morning, if you want to go straight through to Europe.

I think that perhaps you will decide to write a nice letter to papa after reading my last letter. Don't be cross with him, Jack, for he thinks such a lot of you, and I am sure he is only thinking for our good. He does not quite understand, that is all.

Always yours,
KATHERINE.

V.

THE GUARDSMAN APPEARS.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 18th, 1912.

MY DEAREST HELEN:

You can't say I'm not going to be the best correspondent in the world, for this is my first morning in London, and here I am writing to you.

This is 10:30; I've only been here since seven o'clock last night, and I haven't stepped foot inside the Savoy; yet already it is all too wonderful!

You know how it has happened for one reason and another, that while the family have often been to England, I never have. So I was prepared when we got out of the train at Paddington to begin turning the pages of a wonderful new story book. My head was full of Dickens and Thackeray, and until I arrived at the Savoy I almost regretted that we weren't going to some quiet, musty old place with mother-eaten furniture and decayed waiters of the mid-Victorian era. I told papa that it was the sort of thing would make me believe I was really in London at last.

We drove down through crowded funny streets, and finally into the Strand, which was jammed and noisy beyond words. You know how ridiculous mamma is about sleeping, a pin dropping within a quarter of a mile keeps her awake. Well, I looked at the Strand—I knew we were getting close to the hotel—and I thought I foresaw trouble for dad, he was lodging us near such a roaring torrent of a street.

And then we turned suddenly off the Strand, passed under a great flying arch of stone into the darlingest sort of little court, paved with huge square blocks of rubber, to the hotel entrance, and I saw that quiet would be possible right in the heart of London.

The scene as we alighted was a picture of fairy romance, at one side was a most delightful low green trellis with the darlingest little arches simply covered with climbing pink roses, behind which was a kind of terracy place with tables where people were dining, being part of a charming white restaurant—the Café Parisien, or Grill Room, I think it is called. Even up at the tops of the stone pillars at the back of this terrace, like a kind of cornice, were hung great baskets of ferns and flowers.

While I was staring at this the others went to the bureau (that's the desk here). As I followed, it was to see a beautifully gowned Frenchwoman in tears because she couldn't get a room. Then I realised why papa had cabled to reserve ours.

Our rooms are so comfortable that we hated to go downstairs for breakfast—and we didn't. We have a suite, each a bedroom, and then our big salon. Who was it told me there were no bathrooms in England? We have three beauties.

But, after all, the most wonderful thing about our rooms is the view. I don't know whether this side of the hotel is the back or the front, but I do know that I have never seen such an ideal location.

We don't look on a street at all, but on to the Embankment Gardens, the most lovely, peaceful stretch of waving green trees and grass and flower beds. Then beyond that a broad roadway by the river's edge. Beyond, the broad brown stream of the Thames, sweeping past on the ebb tide. It goes in a great, majestic curve, and off to the right you can see the tower of the Houses of Parliament, and to the left the dome of St. Paul's, and over all is the wonderful dim golden hazy London sunlight.

At dinner last night I saw with my own eyes the Guardsman of whom Marie raved so much upon her return from Europe last year. And as far as description goes, Marie did not overdo it at all. I suppose to any girl who loved him he looked simply gorgeous.

To be fair and honest I must admit that he is a great, fine-looking soldier. His name is Captain Egerton Fitzmaurice, and he is lunching with us to-day. Of course, he is a different kind of man to my Jack, you know, so I am not making any comparisons.

I am sure Jack would not mind us having the Captain to lunch with us, for we all know that Marie is quite fond of him even though she does deny it.—Your affectionate KATHERINE.

VI.

A DOUBTING HEART.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 18th, 1912.

MY VERY DEAR JACK:

There is a steamer sailing to-day, so I will just write a few lines to catch it, though I know that the letter posted at Fishguard yesterday will be on the same steamer.

No use to tell you anything of the charms or comforts of the Savoy, for you have enjoyed them all.

It is just as comfortable and lovely as you have pictured it. I have rather a headache at present, so this will not be very much of a letter.

You remember the soldier of whom Marie spoke so often last year? Well, he was dining here last evening and came over to speak to the folks. He is quite a nice young man, I should think, and he is coming to lunch to-day, and in the afternoon has invited Mamma, Marie and me to see a game of polo at Ranelagh.

Marie seemed so pleased when he asked us to go, that for her sake I urged papa to allow us to do so. I have to get ready for luncheon, so will close. Yours, the same,

KATHERINE.

VII.

A CHANGING HEART.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 20th, 1912.

DEAREST HELEN:

Of course, I said I'd write to you by every steamer that went out, but really, darling, there are a lot of steamers, and there is a great deal of pleasure in London, and your friend Katherine is having an adorable time.

Papa has got the Daimler car. It is a beauty.

To-day—no, I may as well go back to the day before yesterday, to lunch with the Guardsman, for it really is the beginning of history—English history, of course.

We lunched in the room where we had dined the night before. And now I think of it, I never told you much about it. We go along a corridor from our rooms, then down a little flight of five or six steps and we are in the office. From this a great, broad, easy flight leads a little farther down to a wonderful great room where you meet your friends before lunch, dinner, or supper, and where you have coffee and liqueurs after you are finished.

It's a beautiful white Adam room with charming Eighteenth Century English paintings on the walls, and such luxurious chairs in the most cozy little groups (sometimes just groups of two) around dear little tables.

The most lovely people dash to and fro, smart English and smart American and smart foreign (American and foreign aren't at all the same, Captain Fitzmaurice says) women in marvellous clothes, and young men in equally wonderful, truly Piccadilly raiment. They don't seem to toil or spin, but just lunch and dine and sup out, and you'd suppose that they all came here.

How I ramble! We lunched. Beyond the big lounging-room, behind a sort of glass partition, is the main restaurant, again all in white. Our table is out by the windows, near a kind of enclosed terrace hanging, as it were, just over the gardens. Awnings kept out the sun (there is sun in London, in spite of all you have heard), and a fresh, gentle little breeze wandered in from the Thames. We could touch the trees in the lovely Embankment Gardens beneath us.

Captain Fitzmaurice had brought along a friend of his, named Arthur Dean, who was to go with us to Ranelagh to see the Polo.

Mr. Dean was a small, neat, dark man, with a gay little moustache, but I like my Captain (no, Marie's) better. The men appeared to think well of sister and me, which pleased us, and well of lunch, which pleased Dad.

We had a fine time talking with them about wines. The way he went on about the Savoy's cellars you would think they extended under all London. He had some horrid story of how they stored away $150,000 or $200,000 worth of each good vintage of champagne, and kept it till it was ready to be drunk.

There are moments when father's interest in his creature comforts does not seem quite fair to his daughters. For example, he gave the men what appeared to be some uniquely good Rhine wine, which caused them almost to forget for a moment how nice we girls were.

We consoled ourselves as best we could with the most beautiful moselle cup filled with fruit, and, as a crowning touch, a spray of blue flowers called "borage," which they tell me is the traditional English thing in cup.

It was fun having these two Englishmen along, because they pointed out so many smart people to us. It was like having the society columns of a fashionable newspaper turned into a kind of living picture for your benefit.

It was a combination of all the nicest I've ever seen in New York or Paris or Rome, with all this wonderful London added as well. It makes you understand somehow that London is the world metropolis, the real centre of things. That is a lot to find out from just lunch, isn't it?

Dad went back to the city after lunch was finished—to watch the market. He'd already been there in the morning. Fancy being able to get from Wall Street to Sherry's or the Plaza in five minutes in a comfortable taxicab! That is about what our location here means. And yet in about the same time we can be in Bond Street, where all the beautiful shops are!

We got to Ranelagh in our Daimler; it ran splendidly.

Ranelagh was lovely, great stretches of English turf, the made-in-a-century kind, trees, crowds of the smartest people in the most elaborate frocks, and the divinest young Englishmen playing polo.

Tea, of course, for even the bravest and best of young warriors of Britain would faint and die if five o'clock came and there was no teacup handy! Tea, a million kinds of sandwiches and cakes, and such strawberries! Oh, the great red English strawberry, lying on the cool green leaves!

We came back by a turn through Richmond Park, looking like a Gainsborough landscape, and to time, and we dined with some business acquaintances of Dad's at their horrid hotel, and father says he's jiggered (only he didn't say that) if he'll go out to dine again.

He says we can ask all the people we want here, and I expect he'll make the man who gave us that bad dinner pay for all of ours here somehow, for father is just as wonderful a business man as he is a viveur. Love as ever,

KATHERINE.

P.S.—I am not really so sure that Captain Fitzmaurice prefers sister to me so awfully. He is attentive to her and he leaves me a lot to Arthur, but once or twice I've caught a look in his eye—well, you never can tell.

P.P.S.—If you see Jack, tell him I shall be writing him to-morrow.

VIII.

TWIXT LOVE AND CONSCIENCE.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 22nd, 1912.

MY DEAR HELEN:

I am afraid my letters may have sounded a little frivolous, but you know me well enough to know the serious historical side of London interests me (just as it would you, darling), even though I don't actually write descriptions. Of course, one is so rushed that actual sightseeing is rather hard to manage.

Still, Marie and I took Captain Fitzmaurice and Mr. Dean to see the Tower of London the other day—that was really it, those foolish Englishmen hadn't ever seen it. It was awfully amusing. I want terribly to see Westminster, but we haven't been able to fix a time yet when all four can go. I adore cathedrals.

Anyhow, without stirring, I'm on historic ground. Henry VIII. (the wretch) had a Thames-side Palace exactly where the hotel is, and the Royal Chapel attached to it is still standing, just around the corner, in the quaintest little hillside churchyard.

One thing I know—I'd rather be an American girl at the Savoy Hotel than one of Henry's wives at the Palace of the Savoy.

I've got to stop now, darling, but I will write you another long letter and tell you about the National Gallery and the British Museum and all the rest of it. Marie and I feel that it is our duty to see these two ignorant Londoners learn something about their town.

IX.

DRIFTING APART.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 23rd, 1912.

MY DEAR JACK:

You see I still call you "my dear," even though I know, after what papa said on the ship, that I should not be writing to you at all. But we are such sensible, good friends that it is quite all right, is it not? We have all been sightseeing to-day and it has been glorious. I won't burden you with the details of where we have been and the things we have seen, for you know London as well as you do your New York.

The weather is delightful and we are quite free from the terrific heat which, from the newspapers, we know you are suffering from. I suppose that you run down to the beach every afternoon and have a cooling dip in the surf.

The folks all wish to be remembered to you, and with every good wish I will close.

Sincerely your friend,
KATHERINE.

X.

TWO EYES OF BLUE.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 24th, 1912.

I don't begin with "Dear Helen," because it's no use pretending this is really a new letter. It is just the second half of the last sent by a different steamer.

I only mean that I could have gone right on with the other, only I was interrupted by some people coming to tea. They laid the table for us just as I had planned close to the big window, and everybody raved about the view, and somebody said he believed we really had the nicest rooms in London.

Yes, dearest, it was Captain Fitzmaurice who said that, and I'm not so sure he really meant exactly just the rooms themselves, though, of course, they are terribly nice.

It is astonishing what a lot they can make of tea here. It's a real function, and there is about the London air some blessed thing which gives one an appetite again by dinner time. We were asked to tea at Claridge's Hotel the other day.

No, darling, we were asked by Arthur Dean, who is really quite nice, though perhaps not quite so nice as—well, perhaps he is. I suppose Marie saw a good deal of Captain Fitzmaurice last year, and that he couldn't very well if he was to be decent show any change—yet I believe he could if he had any serious feelings. I'm fond of Mr. Dean, you see, and, of course, we were glad to go to tea with him.

Claridge's is like the Savoy, only much quieter, more wholly a family place, yet tea was awfully amusing. Little blue-and-white wicker tables and chairs, quite like Paris, and delicious tea, and evidently it was the place to go.

Large parties there were, and small ones, sometimes just two coming in so discreetly (or so indiscreetly; I'm sure I couldn't tell), and the men kept bowing to Lady This and the Countess That, and there were two Duchesses, both quite fashionable Duchesses, Captain Fitzmaurice said.

Oh! naturally he had to talk to me some, whether he liked it or not. I am convinced he didn't like it. I have a headache, darling, so I'll close.

KATHERINE.

I wish you could meet Arthur Dean. You always liked dark eyes. I used to prefer blue, but I have come to believe they indicate a cold, heartless nature.

XI.

A LESSON FROM THE KING.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 26th, 1912.

MY DEAR ALICE:

Knowing that Helen would show you my letters, and really every moment has been occupied since we arrived, I have put off writing to you, but now you can turn about, for here is a letter all for yourself, and Helen will have to be satisfied with reading this. You really must persuade your father to bring you across the "herring pond" next Summer. Everything is so different here from at home. I won't say that everything at home is not worth seeing, for it surely is. But changes are as good for us as they are pleasant. For instance, the sleepy old Thames does not possess any of the majestic grandeur of the Hudson, with its rushing torrent and its mountainous banks from the Palisades to Poughkeepsie. Instead, it reminds you more of a sleepy old lion, which looks so picturesque as it drowsily lies there whisking the flies off with its tail, but which we realize from the "inward feeling" is in all reality the king of the forest, despite its almost closed eyes and harmless look.

There is a picture in every bend of the Thames, and the very prettiest picture of all is to be seen right from our windows. And the hotel itself! Why, the Savoy is a never-ending human panorama of the most beautiful women, the very latest creations in gowns and hats, and the very smartest looking men one could find from end to end of the world.

One of these men—and the very smartest of them all—has helped make our stay here so enjoyable. It is a remarkable thing, but though he knows every possible place that one would like to go to, he has seen most of them with us for the first time. He is so different from any of the men at home. He seems to have time, at any time, to show us and take us to some place else. I suppose it is because he is a Guardsman and has not any business to worry about. Isn't that just too lovely for anything? He is always there, as he says, straightening himself out to his full 6 feet 2 inches, "at your command."

It seems terrible to think of the time when we shall have to return home, as we shall have to do some day, I suppose. We can say what we like at home about the "Old World," but I tell you a month at the Savoy will round off all the rough edges. Everything is so different. People talk differently, they eat differently, they dress differently, and one must admit that the difference is in the favour of the Englishman. In the middle of the afternoon every one, from the King to the coster, has time for a half-hour's recreation in the form of a cup of tea and some cake and fruit. I like it myself.

Captain Fitzmaurice has been telling me a host of interesting things about the King and Queen. Royalty here is really very democratic, and the Royal Family live very much the same as other folks, except that they have to work very much harder and really live the most unselfish lives, for every second is being lived for somebody else instead of themselves. The King is out of bed every morning at seven o'clock, and before eight, when he breakfasts, has been through all his mail. Captain Fitzmaurice says that as his Majesty reads the letters he personally writes the keynote for the answers, and then each letter is placed in a basket marked for the special equerry or secretary who is to attend to it.

Many personal letters the King not only signs but writes himself. The stationery used by the King and Queen is identical. On the notepaper it simply says "Buckingham Palace," while on the back flap of the envelope is simply a small imprint of the Crown, which cannot be used by any other than the reigning monarch. After breakfast the King receives his visitors, and he is far more responsible than many people think for the method of government. He is quick to observe a point and generally ahead of his advisers in the initiative of things. "Wake up, England!" was his famous phrase. He is a wonderful game shot.

How is this for a quickly-acquired knowledge of affairs? I could write for a week telling you of the good time we are having, but mamma has just asked if I am writing a book, which means that we are going out again. Your contented exile,

KATHERINE.

XII.

A CONTENTED EXILE.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 30th, 1912.

DEAREST HELEN:

I've been wishing that I could run to Paris and get some clothes and then come back here. To tell the truth, I didn't bring enough. Of course, I know that for dining in restaurants and going to the play one was to wear real evening gowns and no hats, but I don't think I realized how much and how well people dressed. Of course, that's half the fun. They pour in here after and before the theatres in what we might wear to balls at home, and I've come to believe in it; for you can't imagine what an air of gaiety it gives.

Of course, if you don't care to dress, or have taken a fancy to wear a hat, or have come in late from motoring, there is always the grill room, with the pink roses on the terrace, and then, around the corner, in the Strand, under our very roof, as it were, is a very wonderful place called Simpson's.

Now, I'll be historical! In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the "Fountain Tavern," and there's a story of how the Earl of Derwentwater and brother rebel lords (you're so clever, darling, you'll know what rebellion it was!) going from prison in Westminster to trial in the Tower begged the lieutenant who commanded their escort to allow them to stop at the "Fountain" and have one last good dinner.

I believe dad is probably descended from the Earls of Derwentwater. He would behave exactly that way! And he'd stop at the same place.

Then from 1848 to 1903 it was Simpson's, most famous of London eating houses. Wonderful people went there, and a thing called the Knights' Club met around a wonderful Round Table. Then they had to tear down to rebuild the Savoy.

The Round Table was so large they knew they could never get it in at the windows or doors of the new building, so they just built the new building around it. Isn't that delicious! I really felt at Simpson's I was eating bits of Dickens's stories at every bite! It is now a beautiful, fresh, white room (which is only peculiar because it has a kind of stalls along the side with a table very comfortably nestling into each one), but it used to be, they say, the oldest and dingiest room imaginable.

Captain Fitzmaurice assured me that some of the patrons were so attached to the general dustiness of the old place that in order to reassure them there was a stuffed rat which was drawn slowly across the floor every evening at 8:30. I think it's a lovely story, and probably quite untrue. Happily, they provide old English atmosphere in Simpson's now without resorting to any such expedients.

The most amusing thing is the little tables which they wheel about the room. Each has an enormous silver platter with a mammoth cover. A lamp beneath keeps it warm, and a "carver," a most dignified person in spotless white linen, carves the joint for you at your very elbow.

That is what they go in for at Simpson's, joints, and you feel sure that John Bull himself comes to dine there every evening. Huge slabs of roast beef are not the most appealing thing in the world to me, but I admit that I believe there I might learn to love them.

What I certainly love is the glow of delight father is in there—I have come to revel in father when he is gastronomically philosophical. Every native cuisine has its merits, so he says, even the English. But English cooking has been almost exterminated by bad French. When father talks you feel as though at Simpson's you were holding the fort and were ready to die in the last ditch to keep the English joint what it has always been.

The cook, Thomas Davey, has been there since Easter Sunday, 1867, and has roasted over 10,000,000 pounds of meat. And the youngest of the "carvers" has been there for over twenty-five years. Don't you love it? Father does.

He gets rather red and eats too much and drinks some marvelous port and smokes special cigars and actually takes on a kind of John Bull look himself. For a change from our big restaurant it is really great fun.

The best fun of all, however, is supper at the Savoy. Now, in New York, supper is no fun at all for me. All the places where it is amusing are not correct to go to, and all the places you can go to you'd rather stay away from, they're so dull. But London is different.

They positively storm the Savoy after the theatres are over. They pour in like a procession, and you wonder how they are ever to find tables, and some nights lately there has been an overflow of dozens of tables into the great Adams' room that is usually used for lounging and coffee.

There are people from every country, even sometimes Indian princes in their jewels, and there were Persians here the other night, and Englishmen from some party either at Buckingham Palace or the Foreign Office, in knee breeches and laced coats. And such lovely women!

Later, lots of actors and actresses "came on" from the various plays. It it too fascinating to see them off the stage this way, wearing their most beautiful clothes and bringing along their loveliest smiles. Then there were here and there people like painters and novelists, and even members of the Cabinet, and smart Americans, and one or two funny Americans of the kind one only meets traveling. Even they had heard in their strange Bloomsbury boarding-houses that they ought to come down here just once to supper and see life.

It is seeing life, yet though it's gay and lively and you see every kind of person in the world here, it is awfully well-behaved and distinguished in tone. Gaiety girls and Duchesses and your own Katherine are all jumbled together, and we all like it. Everybody likes it; that is evident enough when 12:30 comes and, according to the English law, they have to put the lights out and drive us out. Nobody wants to go. The lights go out and on again, and once I actually was shown the way out by a waiter with a wax match. Isn't it too fascinating and funny?

Jack Loring, who was with us the other evening, was complaining bitterly and talking about New York hours. But I told him I was "jolly" glad myself. This way I got to bed and to sleep, so that I was fresh enough always to come to supper again the very next night. That is a gain, isn't it? I believe I must learn to dictate letters. There are millions of things I'd love to tell you about. I've a new way of doing my hair; got it from the hairdresser here in the hotel, who is quite wonderful. Captain Fitzmaurice says it is "ripping." We go the day after to-morrow, but we're coming back next year, and Dad has engaged the same rooms again. I'm awfully happy. I think perhaps I was wrong about blue eyes. What do you think about it, darling? Love from your contented tourist friend,

KATHERINE.

XIII.

FARTHER APART.

Savoy Hotel, London, July 2nd, 1912.

DEAR JACK:

Your letter arrived last evening, and I am surprised to think that you would speak of my father in such a manner. Papa has lived very much longer than both you and I put together, and I have no doubt knows very much more than we ever shall.

Papa was right when he advised us, and we should accept his advice in the kindly manner in which it was given.

It is difficult to say where we shall be at any given time, but if you have the time and the inclination, letters addressed "Grand Hotel, Rome," will reach us. With kindest regards from all.

Sincerely,
KATHERINE.

XIV.

LOVE'S KNOT UNTIES.

Savoy Hotel, London, July 2nd, 1912.

DEAR MR. R.:

I have had a further talk with my father, in reference to our correspondence, and I think it would be for our mutual good if the same should be discontinued. Our acquaintance is, and I hope always will remain, one of the most pleasant, and I trust that you will see this in exactly the same light as I do.

We were too young to quite appreciate matters, but as we grow older we realize that we really know less and so wisely allow our elders to think for us in matters where mature judgment is the best. Yours very truly,

KATHERINE.

XV.

ANOTHER AMERICAN CONQUEST.

Savoy Hotel, London, July 3rd, 1912.

MY OWN DEAREST:

Just a word. I know now why those blessed lights go out at supper. It was last night. Of course, he wouldn't have dared otherwise.

He took my hand for a minute and whispered something to me. It isn't Marie, after all. And he asked me if I could advise him to come to New York next winter, and I told him I thought I could. And then—and then those horrid lights went up. He's a perfect dear, Helen.

Yours ever,
KATHERINE.

P. S.—You'll be sure to like Arthur Dean. I'll advise him to come over, too. Really, I feel love—the fever.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Delayed wireless reports indicate that the storm off the South Atlantic Coast is moving northeastward, after causing northeast gales and heavy rain squalls off the Carolina and Georgia coasts. The Northwest disturbance has passed to the northeastward of Lake Superior, and the rain area did not extend further eastward than the Michigan Peninsula. Rains and snows continued in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, while over the remainder of the country the weather was generally clear. Low temperatures continue in the Northwest and extreme West, and it is decidedly colder in the Plains States and the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Over the remainder of the country temperatures continue high except in the Pacific States. The weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country, no precipitation of consequence being indicated. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Fort Monroe to Savannah.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, cooler; light to moderate variable winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, cooler north portion; light to moderate variable winds.

New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, somewhat cooler; light to moderate variable winds, mostly southwest.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, cooler; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate, mostly southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate, variable winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	48	68	4 P. M.	55	72
6 A. M.	47	62	6 P. M.	54	66
9 A. M.	50	69	9 P. M.	54	64
12 M.	55	77	11 P. M.	52	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 12:10 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M., 32 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—36 1st St.; James Antonio	Trifling
1:12—Eastchester and Gun Hill Roads; M. Carroll	$500
1:15—2,420 8th Av.; L. B. Morris	$10
1:35—705 5th St.; William Roth	$500
7:30—335 E. 122d St.; W. Degman	Trifling
7:40—87 E. 114th St.; A. Lefkowitz	Trifling
8:25—525-531 E. 15th St.; N. Y. Mail Co.	$5,000
8:30—370 E. 134th St.; not given	$5
10:15—130 Lex. Av.; Crenol Chem. Co.	Trifling
10:35—222 E. 115th St.; S. Klepstein	Trifling
11:00—25 Park Row; Dennett's Restaurant Co.	$20,000
11:35—157 Ludlow St.; A. Zignatsky	Trifling
P. M.	
12:20—60 W. 8th St.; M. Costiotali	Trifling
12:25—95 3d Av.; Henry Schneider	$15
3:40—Foot of Franklin St.; E. J. Armstrom	Trifling
4:20—2,207 2d Av.; B. Jaconson	$50
5:04—370 E. 134th St.; not given	Trifling
5:35—534 W. 19th St.; Consolidated Gas Co.	Trifling
5:55—187 Lafayette St.; Weinberg Bros.	$50
5:45—507 W. 169th St.; not given	Trifling
5:50—7 W. 22d St.; not given	Trifling
5:50—400 Grand St.; P. Melnick	Trifling
6:07—1,145 Webster Av.; not given	$15
6:10—52 Division St.; Glick & Schwartz	Trifling
7:15—94 Av. C; Lehrer & Steinhauser	$500
7:50—Grand Concourse and 187th St.; Jno. Foyer	$25
8:35—26-28 W. 137th St.; unknown	$5
8:45—187 10th Av.; Joseph Swartz	Trifling
11:25—169 E. 101st; Samuel Green	Trifling

Lost

LOST—Monday evening, on West 57th St., near 6th Av., large old-fashioned gold brooch; valuable for association. Kindly return to Sherwood Studios, 58 West 57th St.; reward.

LOST—Oct. 4, lady's gold watch, on 28th St., between 5th and 7th Avs. Will the finder please notify J. F. Hume, 402 Fulton St., Jamaica? Telephone 871 Jamaica.

LOST—Either on New Haven train or in New York City, gold mesh bag. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at Room 502, 76 William St.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, a heavy link, gold neckchain, going from 1 Lexington Av., taking a 34th St. car to 8th Av.; liberal reward. 310 West 34th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold purse and gold powder box attached, both marked "F. T." Liberal reward, no questions asked, for return to 149 West 84th St.

LOST—Near Brooklyn Bridge, lady's Elgin gold watch; picture inclosed; on basket ball fob; liberal reward. Room 1,120, 150 Nassau St.

LOST.—Lady's hunting case gold watch, monogram "K. D.," vicinity Broadway, 162d St. Return to Davenport, 508 West 162d. Reward.

LOST—$20 reward return of chain fob and cigar cutter; initials "L. R." Cigar store, 627 Columbus Av., or telephone 10058 Riverside.

LOST—Gold locket intaglio; initials "C. C. H." Liberal reward if returned to C. C. Harrison, 170 West 73d St.

LOST.—In or near Lorber's, breastpin, white cameo head on black onyx; reward. Z 42 Times.

LOST—Lady's watch; name inside rear case; reward. Return Ida Miller, 1,578 Lexington Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—Oct. 4, French bull, female; dark brindle; white spot on chest; heavy brass collar; kink tail; one bat, one droop ear; liberal reward. Mengoni, 299 East 162d.

LOST—About Sept. 28, black "Shepper-tee" bitch; is jet black and has no tail; answers to name Greta; good reward offered. Return to 122 East 65th St.

LOST—Brown Irish terrier near 98th St. and Amsterdam Av. $10 reward if returned to Geo. Rice, 230 West 99th St.

LOST.—White Maltese poodle, around 122d St. and Manhattan Av.; liberal reward. Box Z 43 Times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A S P C A Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

Wish to buy a well-established dry goods store, New York or near-by smaller city. R. A., 30 Times.

Young college man wants partner with $4,000 for brokerage business, handling bonds of railway, lighting, and power properties, public utilities, high-class industrials, building, loans, &c. M 20 Times.

Splendid chance for lecturers and commercial teachers; a well-equipped and conveniently located school to rent for day sessions; any reasonable offer accepted. P 234 Times Downtown.

Excellent opportunity for teacher desiring to invest small sum and services for an interest in an established and fully equipped evening preparatory school. P 235 Times Downtown.

Desirable propositions are offered to investors with services, requiring from $5,000 to $25,000. Address P 264 Times Downtown.

Enterprises requiring additional capital financed; must stand close investigation. Address P 263 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large front rooms; private bath, steam; excellent table; reference.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine, service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

60TH ST., 30 EAST.—Attractive home; excellent cuisine; (formerly of 6 and 8 East 47th St.)

80TH ST., 40 EAST, (Corner.)—Beautiful suite; also single rooms; elevator; steam heat; fine table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath; small rooms with board. Tel. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 1,037, Between 79th and 80th Sts.—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with meals; very select locality.

MADISON AV., 69—Hotel appointments; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

THE GILMAN,
166 Madison Av.; comfortably furnished double and single rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike rooms; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20-22-38 West.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—First-class accommodations, private baths; excellent cuisine; table guests; telephone; references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; also doctor's office; excellent table board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Newly furnished double, small rooms; private bath; excellent table; Subway, telephone.

70TH, 128 WEST.—A desirable room, with hot and cold water; bath adjoining; references.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private bath; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double and single rooms; private bath; Winter arrangements.

228 WEST 72D ST.
Newly decorated and furnished house; excellent board.

73D ST., 171 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; other room; French cuisine; table board.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; moderate; telephone.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Desirable rooms; one with private bath; parlor dining room; references.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.
NEWLY FURNISHED; EXCELLENT TABLE.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; superior board; references; refined home; table guests.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board; high grade.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; table first class; also table guests; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Rooms, singly or en suite, newly decorated and furnished; parlor dining room; family tables; convenient to elevated and Subway; cuisine unexcelled; table guests accommodated.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Unusually attractive second floor, with bath; excellent home table; references.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Large room, private bath optional; small room; electricity. Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environment; secluded as private residence. Telephone 5326 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double and single rooms; conveniently located; table guests; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; one smaller room; parlor dining room; reference.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Elegant, large, warm room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; superior board.

92D ST., 55 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms; private house; excellent table; telephone; references.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—One suite and single room, with board.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large room, with board; homelike; superior table; references. Telephone 7442 Riverside.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Large room with private bath; terms moderate.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; fine table; reasonable rates.

103D ST., Corner West End, 879—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

113TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Double, single rooms; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

113TH ST., 611 WEST, (Near Drive.)—In private family, two rooms, with board; together or singly; excellent board; $25 for two, $15 for one. Apartment 61. Tel. 7144 Morningside.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, Bancroft Apartments.—Opposite Columbia University; 30 minutes from Wall St.; sunny, newly furnished rooms; shower baths adjoining; beautiful, modern dining room; elegant, new, fireproof building; elevators, reception room. See Mr. Yetman.

122D ST., 416 WEST, (Opposite Morningside Park.)—Exceptional home; sunny rooms; showers, reception room, elevator; nutritious home cooking; table guests. Apartment 53.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large back parlor to let with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; private bath; unexcelled cuisine; table guests; references.

149TH ST., 540 to 548 WEST, near Broadway. —Beautiful Washington Heights. The Audubon. Unexpected vacancy. Bright, large front room; also pleasant, large, sunny rear room; bathroom adjoining; electricity; private 'phone; every comfort; good home cooking; parlor dining rooms; separate tables; large reception parlors; billiard room; social surroundings; a real home. Tel. 2757 Audubon. Vondram Proprietor

A.—A.— THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter home; exclusive residence; elegant rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 20 minutes Broadway; delightful trip; fare 5 cents; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 379 Tompkins.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION,
158th St. and Hudson River; Subway two blocks; very large room, four windows; hot, cold water, showers; smaller room; vegetables, hennery; seven acres shady grounds. Telephone 943 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (cor. 145th St.)—Room, board; high-grade apartment; view Hudson; Subway; all home comforts.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—Woodbury, two blocks north of 157th St. Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Large rooms, with baths, overlooking park; best American cooking. 999 Spring.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large rooms; private bath; excellent table. 'Phone 1159W Main.

Country Board

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; delightful all-year residence; comfortable, homelike, convenient. Telephone, Flushing 290.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite; elevator apartment; Subway express station; "gentlemen"; references. Hardy.

29TH ST., 108 EAST.—Attractive small and large rooms; gentlemen.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—ROOMS WITH, WITHOUT BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

128TH ST., 8 EAST.—Desirable large front rooms; all conveniences; select house and nice neighborhood.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 148.—Single and connecting rooms; two connecting rooms on parlor floor; house newly furnished; telephone; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity; telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated rooms; closets, conveniences; quiet and refined surroundings.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large room; southern exposure; private bath; large closets; telephone.

12TH, 61 WEST. — Large, nicely furnished rooms; first floor; southern exposure; telephone; smaller room, $3.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny back parlor; dressing room; running water; telephone; private.

28TH ST., 324 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractively, newly furnished house; moderate.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other small rooms; newly decorated; gentlemen; reference.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, steam-heated room; breakfast optional. Phone 3558 Bryant.

47TH, 77 WEST.—Large front room; running water; neighborhood very central.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; electric light, telephone; $4 up; room suitable two, three men.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms exquisitely kept and best service that New York affords for men with good references desiring permanent residence.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Large light, airy room; running water, telephone; private house; near Subway.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, small room; every convenience; table board; beautiful location; refined home.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Desirable room; hot and cold water; bath adjoining; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private house; bath; permanent; references.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, medium rooms; private house; telephone; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, second floor; single or en suite.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; breakfast; telephone; moderate; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large second-story room; southern exposure; private bath; private house.

77TH ST., 136 WEST.—Prettily furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; near Subway and cars; references.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; steam heat; private house; phone; breakfast optional.

80TH ST., 100 WEST, (Hotel Orleans.)—Exceptional rooms for business woman or teacher. Suite 95.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Attractively newly furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; private residence.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms; private residence; all conveniences. 'Phone 7514 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Two connecting, sunny rooms; handsomely furnished; one single room; convenient to Subway and elevated; references; permanent. V. & R.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Newly renovated and furnished; private baths; front basement furnished or unfurnished.

81ST ST., 135 West.—Large, desirable front room; southern exposure; "L" Subway, telephone; references.

81ST ST., 164 WEST.—Clean, exceptional large or small rooms; permanent gentlemen; owner's private house.

81ST ST., 131 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select; gentlemen, out of town guests, and Southerners accommodated; large and medium rooms; right price for the right people.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front, back rooms, second story; private house; Subway, "L."

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor floor for physician; L and Subway.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Private family, rent large room; private bath; also parlor floor; suitable doctor.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; shower bath; select, private house; permanent; guests; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Elegantly fudnished, large rooms; private bath; telephone; select private house; moderate.

92D ST., 68 WEST.—Two nice rooms in private house; central; gentlemen; 'phone; conveniences; reasonable.

92D, 3 WEST.—Desirable, light, medium-sized room, elevator apartment, to business woman.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—Cheerful, refined, large rooms; also single; elevator; reasonable; "L." Brien.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

96TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, all conveniences; telephone; board optional.

99TH ST., 206 WEST.—Two beautiful furnished rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light; southern exposure; ½ block from Broadway; board optional. Mrs. White, Tel. River—9951.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms in private house; lavatories and bath. River 1067J.

104TH ST., 134 WEST.—Room in apartment; running water, electric light, bath.

105TH ST., 237 WEST.—Front and back parlor, newly furnished; near Subway express station and "L"; private, quiet, homelike place; GENTLEMEN ONLY; can be seen at any time; would like permanent people; references required. Smith. Telephone 4120 Riverside.

105TH ST., 8 WEST.—Front room; steam; near Park; 104th St. "L" station; $5. Cunningham.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms, every convenience; with, without private bath; Subway. Minor.

109TH ST., 304 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Private house; electric lighted; handsomely furnished rooms; reasonable.

114TH ST., 606 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Private house; pleasant single room; modern conveniences; near Subway.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, private house, near Columbia University; all conveniences.

115TH, 605 WEST.—Two rooms and kitchen; suite; singly; elevator; dining room, building. Farnsworth.

115TH ST., above Morningside Park, (404.)—Two choice rooms; elevator; moderate if permanent. Apartment 51.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suites, single rooms, near Columbia; elevator, showers, telephone. Apartment 32.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Large room overlooking Columbia campus; elevator, electric lights, shower. Apt. 61.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 415 WEST.—Invernere Apartment Hotel.—Pleasant rooms, with reasonable board.

418 WEST 118TH ST.
Front rooms, $3.50 up; elevator. Apartmnet 64.

129TH ST., 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium rooms; all conveniences; references required; telephone.

121ST ST., 420 WEST, (corner Amsterdam Av.) —Room and board, $6 up; southern exposure; elevator. Gayer.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Large, light room, for one or two; opposite Columbia; young men preferred; references. La Fontaine.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway)—Attractive corner rooms; fine view; home atmosphere; elevator. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 511 WEST.—Sunny front, modern rooms; elevator; all conveniences; reasonable; board optional. Howell.

127TH ST., (200 Claremont Av.)—Attractively furnished outside room; electricity, telephone; block Manhattan St. Subway or Riverside; refined environment. Apartment 51.

151ST, 502 WEST.—Young business woman has outside room; elevator, electricity, shower bath; one or two; homelike; reasonable. Apartment 25.

ACCOMMODATE married couple or gentlemen; quiet, exclusive house, near 72d Subway. Telephone Columbus 4478.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, near Convent Av., 141st St.—Nicely furnished rooms; double, $4.50; single, $2.50; all conveniences, private residence; phone.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 88, (Corner 121st St.) —New fireproof building; well-furnished rooms; southern exposure; convenient to Subway, L, and surface. Apply Apt. 44.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE WEST, 88.
Handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences; board optional; Apartment 74.

552 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (127TH.)
Room, adjoining bath. Morningside 7028, Apt. 3G.

SUNNY (medium) outside room for young, refind, business man. Apartment 3, 202 West 102d.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41 and 42.—Small and large rooms, with private bath; also studio.

WEST END AV. 611, (Near 91st Subway.)—Delightful small room; private family; references. Riverside 6752.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

YOUNG VOCAL STUDENT wants large, light room; exclusive, refined family; board optional; 30th to 35th St., east Central Park. M 2 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

Splendid suites of two and three rooms, unfurnished, highly desirable for physician, and additional attractive separate rooms; meals optional; locality most choice. 1,037 Madison Av., at 79th St.

48TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful parlor for doctor, studio, living; furnished if desired; light housekeeping privileges.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowances for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
10 Barclay St. | 345 Broadway.
Tel.—6353 Cortlandt. | Tel.—5498 Franklin.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Big stock of second-hand office furniture; roll, flat, typewriters' and bookkeepers' desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, partitions and railings. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Excellent typewriters rented; three months, $4.50; cash bargains; repairing. Durant McLean Co., 265 Broadway.

Personal

For Adoption.—Two little boys of American parentage, one fifteen months, one three months. Address M., Box L 146 Times.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

THE EARL'S COURT
AND
THE NORFOLK,
306-308 West 94th St., near Riverside and Subway express station; 6 and 8 extra sized light rooms, 2 baths, and 2 toilets; elevator, modern apartments; day and night hall service; every modern comfort; quiet, elegant location; moderate rents.

APARTMENTS, 18 West 30th Street. Batchelors.—Entire fourth floor, no elevator; two bedrooms, one sitting room, four closets, bath, steam heat, hot water; by month or year; furnished, care of rooms included, or unfurnished, $60 a month up. Janitor.

APARTMENT on Broadway to sublease, furnished or unfurnished. FOREST CHAMBERS, 601 West 113th St.; six large, light rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Four and five room light apartments; all modern improvements; steam heat and telephone service; 816-818 West 111th St. Agent, 1057 Stuyvesant. Rent exceptionally reasonable; can be furnished if desired.

107th St., 5 and 7 West.—Very desirable six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $30 to $35. Janitor or Ward Bellknap, 204 West 83d St.

58th St., 158 West.—Apartment to sublet unfurnished; 7 rooms, 2 baths; rent $3,000. Inquire Supt., on premises.

93d, 46 West.—Seven and eight very large, light rooms; bath; $50.

East Side.

BACHELOR APTS., 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $60-$65; SERVICE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT.
13 EAST 26TH ST.

Bronx.

TREMONT AV., 64 E., (two blocks east of Jerome Av.)—Just completed; 5-room apartments; most up to date in every respect; $30-$31.

Furnished

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE. NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $250 A MONTH. I. R., BOX 162, 617 6TH AV.

Kitchenette apartment; two rooms; shower bath; all conveniences; comfortably furnished; quiet neighborhood, Columbia University; seen by appointment. Address G. N., 1,570 Broadway.

Two exquisite adjoining front rooms; use kitchen for breakfast; exclusive elevator house, near Broadway; married couple desired. Girard, 200 West 109th St.

We have a list of desirable furnished apartments to sublet; call for further particulars and permits. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

10th St., Near 5th Av.—Large front room, bedroom adjoining; suit one or two bachelors; separate entrance; private family. M 11 Times.

113th St., 523 West.—Large, beautifully furnished parlor floor, kitchenette extension; private house; other rooms.

Sunshiny apartment, overlooking Morningside Park; fully furnished; $125 monthly. 501 West 118th St., Apartment 52.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath; to sublet in the Milano, 127 West 58th St. Apply on premises, 5th floor, east.

Two rooms and large single room, with private bath; fine parlor for dentist; $25 to $55 a month. 20 East 69th.

Apartment 94, Chelsea, furnished, unfurnished; very sunny apartment. Apply Manager or Telephone 347 Chelsea.

An elegantly furnished modern apartment; eight rooms; Park Av., corner. 75 East 81st St.

Riverside Drive apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $1,200. Telephone Audubon 7505J.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, S. E. corner of Field Place and Concourse, between 183d and 184th Sts.
For rent, two detached 11-room dwellings; tiled bath, open plumbing, and electric lights; thoroughly renovated and decorated; one with garage; spacious grounds. Apply owner, T. J. O'Neill, 309 Broadway. Phone Worth 4945.

14th St., 322 West, (between 8th and 9th Avs.)—Rare chance for boarding or furnished (24) room house; long established; decorated to suit; can be seen any time; house open. Apply Hugh King, owner, 15 William St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

For Rent—Furnished private house on Marble Hill; comfortable and attractive; 9 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; 5 minutes from Broadway Subway; reasonable. Apply Owner or Z 32 Times.

Pianos and Organs

Aeolian Weber pianola piano, almost new; mahogany case; cost, $950; must sell; $650 takes it, including music rolls, stool, and covers; no dealers. Graham, 223 West 21st St.

For Sale.—$295 cash buys artistic player-piano, not the usually advertised discontinued 56, but newest 88-note. Room 802, 305 5th Av.

DON'T miss this, brand new 88-note player piano; best make; value $500, for $275. 241 West 42d St.

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 West 42d St.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Paintings, Rugs, Pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2298 Broadway.

Diamonds, pearls, antiques, watches, jewelry, silver, bronzes purchased. Robert Ensko, 1,116 Madison Av., (83d.)

Help Wanted, Female

COOK.—Good plain cook for small private family; city references. Call between 10 and 2, 52 West 90th St.

COOK.—Good cook wanted for small hotel; references. Hotel Rex, 149 West 44th St.

EXPERIENCED TAILORS, (lady,) on cloaks and suits; must speak German. A. Tishman, 101 Division St.

FRENCH NURSE, who can also speak and read English, to locate in Richmond, Va., with a good family and nurse boy of 3 years and help with a girl of 7 years; best references required; permanent position; address in own handwriting, giving experience. P. B. Williams, 723 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

GIRL, general housework and cook in apartment; must sleep at home; neighborhood West 71st St; references. Z 29 Times.

MODEL.—Desirable all-year-round position as model in fitting department, for a young woman of 36 bust and good figure. Apply to P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position with manufacturing corporation located in Bronx; applicants must state fully their experience, give age, and salary they have been earning, and furnish references. Z 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman of education and experience; accurate and conscientious worker; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address M 85 Times.

SYDENHAM HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR Nurses, 343 East 116th St., New York City.—General course of training for young women of education in the maternity, surgical, medical, and dispensary departments of the hospital; age limit, 20 to 35 years. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one for cooking and coarse washing, other for chambermaid and waitress; must have first-class references; good wages; call before 12. 124 W. 86th.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent white girl for general housework, apartment, 3 adults; good city references required. Call Sunday or Monday evening, Apartment 4C, 593 Riverside Drive, corner 136th St.

WANTED.—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing; personal city references required. Apply Apartment 15, 818 West 100th St. Telephone 8642 Riverside.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress; good references; small family; private house; wages $25. Call Monday, Tuesday, 11:30 to 1 o'clock, 115 West 55th St.

WANTED.—A young Hungarian cook; salary $35 a month; must have personal city references. Call from 9 to 1, 345 West 84th. Tel. 2055 River. Carfare paid.

WANTED.—A German chambermaid and waitress; city references required; salary $25 a month. Call from 9 to 1, 345 West 84th. Tel. 2055 River. Carfare paid.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing; personal city references required. Address Apartment 15, 818 West 100th St.

WANTED—Maid for physicians office. Apply 9 to 11 A. M., 26 West 88th St.

Help Wanted, Male

ADJUSTER AND EXAMINER of casualty claims; an excellent opportunity for a young doctor to get valuable experience; state age, religion, education and nationality. Claims, P. O. Box 2,066, New York City.

A SALESMAN who can market a high-grade bond; must produce satisfactory references as to character and ability; present opening may lead to sales manager. M 65, Times.

Help Wanted, Male

BOYS.—Large concern using boys both day and night, want bright, steady, and ambitious boys (over 16 years) for night work, 5 to 12:30; salary, $5 weekly to start; only those wanting permanent position and having references as to reliability need respond. Address, giving phone number, M 17 Times.

COLLECTOR, experienced installment furniture; security required; state salary and experience. M 104 Times.

ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT WANTED BY A COMPANY MANUFACTURING ABOUT 150 ELECTRIC TRUCKS PER YEAR. A MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF DESIGN AND PRODUCTION. A GOOD POSITION IS OPEN TO ONE PROVING HIS ABILITY. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. Z 23 TIMES.

MEN earn good money on commission representing well-known corporation; experience unnecessary; personal instructions given. Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., W. Fricke, 277 Broadway, sixth floor.

MONEY MAKER for hustlers; business specialty, widely advertised; unlimited field; commission. Prosky, 319 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Penmanship the first requirement; must be clean, refined, well educated, and willing to work for advancement; give age, religion, and nationality. Claim, P. O. Box 2,006, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN, insurance men, or any one with selling ability. The Standard's policy pays SICK, ACCIDENT, and DEATH benefits; $15,500,000 paid claimants; established 1884; opportunity for advancement; commissions; salary to workers, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted on a high-class specialty proposition; must be clean cut, of neat appearance, and capable of presenting a proposition to influential men; strictly commission. Room 514E, 30 Church St.

SALESMAN wanted, who is known by big buyers of infants' and children's lingerie dresses; can get an interest in the business. Z 28 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Man who has worked in linen and lace house; German preferred. M 77 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—A wide-awake hustler to take charge of and sell exhibition space at the Paterson Business Men's Industrial and Food Exposition, Nov. 11 to 16; liberal commission; well-advertised proposition; a cinch for right party. Call or answer at once, Milt Goodkind, Room 425, Romaine Building, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A young married couple without family, to take care of apartment; woman to cook, man to act as valet and be able to shave. M 103 Times.

WE HAVE CALLS for men who can drive motor trucks; if you can drive or want to learn how to drive come in and see us. West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 318 West 57th St. Tel. 7920 Columbus.

YOUNG MEN wanted familiar with people paying $20 or more rent, who could be interested in buying one or two family house in Brooklyn, on easy payment plan; liberal commission guaranteed. Apply to J. D. Ranck Realty Co., 577 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, opposite Long Island Depot.

Employment Bureaus

Domestic.

REFINED, neat, and competent help; best references. Harlem Exchange Agency, 2,149 5th Av.; 4429 Harlem.

Situations Wanted Female

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

DAY'S WORK or washing at home; colored; reference. Wilson, 138 West 99th St.

DRESSMAKING; experienced; out by day; $2.25. Burrick, 179 West 97th St. Phone 6678 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER; good fitter; any kind of work; alterations; $2.50 daily. Write 179 West 97th St.

EXPERT accountant, stenographer, typewriter, desires engagement where regular services of bookkeper are not required; books opened, closed; moderate. Z 307 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE IN HAIRDRESSING, scalp treatment, manicuring, and facial massage, is open for engagement; willing to start with small salary. P 311 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Competent; would take care of child afternoons; is high school student; needs home; no objection to near suburbs. M 77A Times.

PROTESTANT WOMAN as working housekeeper for business or elderly couple; references. L 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; very best references; $15. Thorough, Z 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; capable; beginner; rapid, accurate, refined; high school education; neat appearance; plain penman; American, no agency; $8. R 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; 5 years' excellent experience; filing, mail order; capable answering mail; rapid; no agency; salary $15. Z 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, 5 years' experience; conscientious and reliable; A1 references; reasonable salary. P 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick typist; 3 years' experience; understands office work; references; $12. Z 234 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Position as managing housekeeper; thorough experience, embracing supervision of private household, hotel, and club. M 53 Times.

WANTED.—Position as useful ladies' maid; several years' experience in household management. M 52 Times.

WANTED—Position as associate to lady by cultured widow, age 36. M 50 Times.

YOUNG GIRL wishes position in a lunch room or bakery. Maher, 623 Columbus Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, to care for children over 4 years and assist with housework or sewing; good reference. M 27 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN would like position as working housekeeper; best reference. Y. E., 852 Columbus Av.

Situations Wanted Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts, audits, and investigates; installs simplified system that will give you the exact information as to your operations that you require to enable you to intelligently plan the development of your business. Accountant, Room 815, 35 Nassau St. Telephone call, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 621 Broadway, Room 512. Tel. 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, 22; New York University student; 5 years' experience in bookkeeping, controlling accounts, financial statements. J. M., 122 East 122d St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematised, audited, written up, kept part time, reasonable. Frechtman, Flatiron Building. Telephone 3153 Orchard.

ACCOUNTANT, certified public; vast experience in all branches of auditing and accounting; rate moderate. Accountant, 89 Delancey St. Telephone Orchard—2038.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

AS SECRETARY or librarian; private library; by graduated young college man; competent to take entire charge of the business; part of household; applicant is 21, of refined character, exceptionally strong and active, and of a distinctly literary trend. P. M. J., 101 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 22; experienced office clerk; moderate salary; recommended. Address Ambitious, L 95 Times.

ASSISTANT CHAUFFEUR.—Can be seen Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 5 at present employer's; highly recommended. 275 Madison Av.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.—Three years' experience selling high-class cars; excellent references. P 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, (24,) married; thoroughly experienced and competent controlling accounts and trial balances; best references. R 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office man; 6 years' experience; seeks connection with reliable concern; assume charge of books; well recommended. M 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, competent, experienced, good education, desires responsible position; references. Bookkeeper, 91 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; temporary engagements; all branches bookkeeping. George T. Malone, 526 53d St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (20,) well educated, two years' experience, desires position with reliable concern. M 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) competent double entry, expert figurer, three years' experience, desires position. A 4 Times Downtown.

BOY, with experience, wishes position in office. W. Johns, 678 Maple Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

CAN YOU USE young man, 23 years old? Wants to get out of clerical rut; would consider salesmanship. R 204 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted Male

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, married, no family; experienced; excellent, careful driver; recommendations. Streyffert, 54 West 75th St.

COLORED PORTER.—General worker; strictly sober; reliable; best city reference. I. W., 235 West 134th St., care Lindsey.

EDUCATED YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION OF TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY WITH RELIABLE CONCERN IN WHICH INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY WILL BRING ADVANCEMENT; BEST REFERENCES. L 75 TIMES.

EXPERT stenographer, (21;) desires secretarial position, under executive, important corporation; $20 weekly. Z 40 Times.

I am marketing MY PROVEN ABILITY to sell.
I am looking less for the highest bidder than for the WIDEST OPPORTUNITY.
I am at present remuneratively employed, but can sever my connection with fairness to all concerned, if your proposition spells F-U-T-U-R-E.
Are you looking for me?
Address
THE RIGHT MAN.,
Box L 138 Times.

NEAT, energetic colored man, hustler, desires position as messenger, porter, valet to gentleman; good reference. Scott, 49 West 137th.

SECRETARY.—Extensive experience with prominent lawyer-financier as confidential assistant; stenographic, corporate, financial, and private accounts; executive ability. A 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; reliable boy; beginner; neat; learns quickly; accurate; good speller; willing; office assistant; no agents; plain penman; $8. R 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) well educated, rapid, 2 years' experience, employed, wishes change; $15. L 170 Times.

THOROUGHLY experienced traveling man desires connection with a dry goods commission house. M 99 Times.

USEFUL MAN or house man, understands furnace cleaning, repairing, wishes position in boarding house; references. V 12 Times.

VALET.—Young Englishman; care of bachelor's apartment, light cooking, &c., or would travel; knowledge of automobiles; excellent New York references. Wilson, 151 East 46th St.

VALET, colored, wishes situation; take charge of bachelor apartment and cook; 6 years' references. 594 Lenox Av., Apt. 9.

WANTED.—Situation by married man; 20 years' business experience in both clerical and outside work. James H. Mudge, 37A Sutton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, 19, energetic, excellently recommended, desires position with advancement. P 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GERMAN with thorough business training, desires position as office or stock clerk. Energetic, 263 W. 125th.

YOUNG MAN in responsible executive position desires to become associated with responsible house where future exists; has excellent references and qualifications; opportunity more important than salary. L 171 Times.

YOUNG man; Southerner, (17;) now employed, wishes position with high-class financial or stock exchange house; two years' experience general office work; good typist and operator duplicating machines; exceptionally bright and capable. R 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) with number years' experience, excellent connections, best references, desires to connect himself with important house; exceptional personal salesmanship ability; can qualify as sales manager. M 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, good education, long business experience, best references, desires position with progressive house where opportunity to "make good" will be afforded; moderate salary. R 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, some knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position with chance for advancement; can furnish unquestionable references; salary no object. Isidor Blatt, 610 East 11th St.

YOUNG MAN, law graduate, business and editorial experience, invites any offer; system, thoroughness, and accuracy my strong points. R 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24 good address, experienced in selling and office management, typewriter, desires position with wholesale concern; moderate salary. K 5 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) office clerical advertising experience; steady; references. Advancement, R 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position; quick and accurate at figures. Address Magovern & Hagan, 18 West 39th St.

YOUNG MAN, (26;) mechanical engineering graduate; six years' experience; start low salary. L 131 Times.

YOUNG man; German, as driver; retail business experience. F. R., M 10 Times.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency,)
STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 8499 Cort.

Domestic.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers; city, country; colored porters; firemen. Instant Relief Agency. Morningside 7288.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP (thoroughly investigated) supplied shortest notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 28 West 134th. 6730 Harlem.

COOK, WAITRESS, together; houseworker; $25; nurse, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COOK.—Neat, competent young woman; $35; best references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av., 84th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Swedish; competent cook; expert waitress; very neat; good references; $30. Charles Wilson Agency, 724 Lexington Av. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, competent girl; also chambermaid, waitress; best references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av.

SELECT help, white and colored, supplied short notice; references investigated. 5370 Harlem. 34 W. 131st St.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d. Tel. 6916 Morningside.

SURROGATE CITATION.

HERRMANN, NATHAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Herrmann, David Herrmann, (the second of that name,) Julius Herrmann, Hermine Loewenthal, David Mayer, Gustav Mayer, Julius Mayer, Sophie Mayer, Karoline Stern, Hermine Landauer, Anna Spiegel, Siegfried Spiegel, Fanny Oettinger, Simon Herrmann, Josef Herrmann, Karoline Blumenfeld, Alice Schwab, Sophie Schram, Frank S. Herrmann, David Gutmann, Siegfried Gutmann, Theodor Gutmann, Alfred Gutmann, Hedwig Mayer, Karoline Frankenbacher, Jette Gunzenhaeuser, Sophie Ullmann, Ricke Fromm, the heirs and next of kin of NATHAN HERRMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louis B. Schram, Arnold Herrmann, and Sigmund Herrmann of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, dated respectively Jan. 20th, 1897, Sept. 11th, 1910, and April 26th, 1912, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament and codicils of Nathan Herrmann, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day October, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament and codicils thereto.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York at said County, the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SAKS, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW SAKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kendall & Herzog, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1912. JENNIE R. SAKS, HORACE A. SAKS, ISADORE SAKS, WILLIAM A. SAKS, Executors. KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Every morning there are upwards of 200,000 copies of The New York Times delivered to the thinking and progressive men and women of New York City and vicinity.

If you want a position of trust and responsibility or are desirous of bettering your present position, insert a Situation Wanted, Male or Female, advertisement at a nominal cost in Monday morning's New York Times.

Advertising Rates.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted	$0.30
Boarders & Board Wanted	.20
Business Notices	.80
Business Opportunities	.30
Country Board	.25
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25
Employment Bureaus	.25
For Sale	.30
Help Wanted	.15
Horses and Carriages	.25
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Pianos and Organs	.30
Purchase and Exchange	.30
Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20
Situations Wanted	.15
Yachts, Vessels	.25

Referees' Notices

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against CLARA O. BARCLAY BAYNE AND ANOTHER, Defendants.

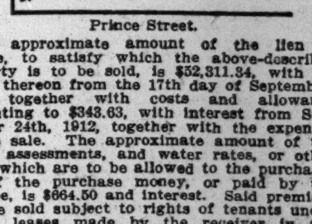
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of September, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of October, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Greene Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet five and five-twelfth inches Northerly from the Northeasterly corner of Prince and Greene Streets, and running thence Northerly along said Easterly side of Greene Street, thirty-eight feet one and one-third inches to the centre of a party wall between the premises hereby conveyed and the premises next Northerly adjoining; thence Easterly along the centre of said party wall and on a line parallel or nearly so with Prince Street, one hundred feet four inches; thence Southerly, parallel with Greene Street, thirty-eight feet, three inches, to land of Louis Schoolherr, thence Westerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Prince Street, through another party wall and along land of said Louis Schoolherr, one hundred feet four inches to the Easterly side of Greene Street at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1912.
LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 138 and 140 Greene Street:—



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $52,311.34, with interest thereon from the 17th day of September, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to $343.63, with interest from September 24th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $664.50 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to rights of tenants under yearly leases made by the receiver in the above-entitled action, and to party wall agreement recorded in the Register's Office of New York County, in Liber 1,174 of Conveyances, Page 30, and to any state of facts which an accurate survey would show.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1912.
LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LIZZIE VANBOSKERCK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. HAYWARD et al., defendants.

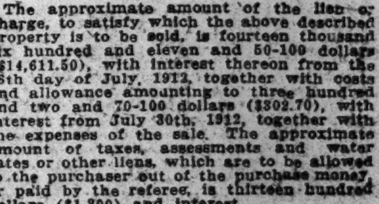
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon known as number three hundred and twenty-seven East Seventy-fifth Street, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, situate and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and fifty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of said northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly, parallel with said street, twenty-eight feet and four inches; thence southerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to Seventy-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along Seventy-fifth Street, twenty-eight feet and four inches to the point of beginning, the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1912.
JAMES S. McDONOGH, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 327 East 75th Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is fourteen thousand six hundred and eleven and 50-100 dollars ($14,611.50), with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and two and 70-100 dollars ($302.70), with interest from July 30th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is thirteen hundred dollars ($1,300) and interest.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1912.
JAMES S. McDONOGH, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOBSON, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HOBSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas B. Green, his attorney, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1913, next.

Dated, New York, the 12th day of September, 1912.

JOHN E. SEMMES, JR.,
Administrator, C. T. A. D. B. N.
DOUGLAS B. GREEN, Attorney for Administrator, 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HELMSKY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HELMSKY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Aronson & Kutner, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912. JOSEPHINE HELMSKY, Executrix. ARONSON & KUTNER, Attorneys for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TWO WOMEN KILLED IN PARK ROW FIRE

Employes of Dennett's Restaurant Overcome by Smoke and Flames as Crowd Looks On.

ROPE SAVES ANOTHER GIRL

She Jumps from Window to Catch Line Lowered from the Roof—Restaurant Building Destroyed.

Two women lost their lives yesterday morning in a fire which burned out the three upper floors of the five-story stone front building at 25 Park Row belonging to the Astor estate and occupied by Dennett's restaurant. The dead are Mrs. Mary Gillman of 504 Eighteenth Street, head waitress in the restaurant, and Adelaide Preston of 440 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, a waitress.

John Gaffney, a dining room employe, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Nellie Lovett of 3 Liberty Street was taken to St. Gregory's Hospital. Both were unconscious from inhaling smoke, but recovered after the doctors worked over them more than three hours.

The fire was discovered about 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning. It apparently originated from a defective flue in the rear of the building on the ground floor and in the kitchen. When discovered the flames had mounted a light shaft in the centre of the building and had spread through the upper floors. The fire started as the day employes were coming to work. On the fourth floor were four young women and Gaffney.

Soon after the discovery of the fire a cloud of smoke rolled out into the restaurant, where many guests were seated. Those in the place ran to the street. Frank Smith, the manager, sent a man upstairs to warn those above that there was a fire and to tell them to get out as soon as possible. The messenger, according to Mr. Smith, delivered the message, and from what could be gathered afterward the waitresses were in a room in the rear and did not realize their danger.

The first alarm of fire brought Water Tower 1, Engine 7, and Truck 1. With the arrival of the apparatus a great crowd gathered. A cloud of smoke came from the upper floors of the building with flashes of flame from the fire within. Deputy Chief Binns at once turned in a second alarm, and this brought Chief Kenlon.

A thirty-five-foot ladder was put against the front of the building and the water tower was brought into position, when some one ran from the building, shouting that the women and the man were on the floors above and probably in the rear. When the wind swept aside the cloud of smoke it could be seen that no one was at the front windows. The firemen, led by the Deputy Chief, ran through another building to the rear, taking ladders with them.

They had hardly gone than from a window above in the front came the crash of broken glass, followed by the scream of a woman. When the smoke drifted away, a woman could be seen, and behind her was another. The thirty-foot ladder was useless, and time was lost in getting the water tower out of the way, so that Truck 1 could be run in and the extension ladder put up. By this time the crowd was much excited.

"Don't jump," was the shout repeated again and again by the crowd which was pressing and straining the police lines. Firemen and policemen joined in the warning cry. The firemen were tugging with might and main to get their ladder up, when a man appeared on the roof of the next house with a long rope in his hand. He went to the edge and looked down at the shouting crowd below, and then jumped the twelve feet to the roof of the Dennett Building. There was an interval while the man made the end of the rope fast, and then he crawled to the edge of the roof and threw it into the street.

There is a triangular sign across the front of the building at the second floor, and this extends out over the street. The rope fell outside this sign. It dangled just beyond the reach of those in the window. A pair of hands reached out in an effort to grasp the rope. Then, as the crowd fell silent, a woman crawled through the window, and, with her body half on the ledge, tried to get hold of the rope. She could not reach it, and, as a cry went up from those below, she waved her hand, and, poising for a second, jumped for the rope. She grasped it, and then began to slide down. A great cheer went up as she landed on the sidewalk and fell forward in a dead faint. She was Mamie Powers of 767 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. Her hands and her face were burned by contact with the rope. She was carried into a drug store next door, where she was attended by a physician from St. Gregory's Hospital. She went home.

The man who threw the rope said he was William Harris, a newsdealer. While this was going on the firemen got their ladder into place. By this time there was not a face to be seen at the windows. Those on the fourth floor had been overcome by smoke and had fallen back into the room. It was there the firemen found them as they went racing up the ladder. A fireman disappeared into the smoke and soon reappeared with the form of a woman in his arms. Another cheer went up from the crowd. This was Adelaide Preston. She was taken to St. Gregory's Hospital, and there she died while the doctors were working over her.

Again a fireman appeared at a window and handed his limp burden to another fireman. This girl was Nellie Lovett. She was taken to St. Gregory's Hospital.

The ambulance had hardly departed with these two women when a fireman was seen struggling through the smoke with another woman. The firemen lowered her to the street. This was Mrs. Gillman. The firemen saw she was badly injured and she was carried at once into the drug store. She was attended by Dr. Lehane, a Coroners' Physician. While the doctors worked over the unconscious woman, Mgr. McGean, pastor of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street, knelt beside her and administered the last rites of the Church. Mrs. Gillman died as the priest recited the prayers for the dying. When John Gaffney was carried down the ladder it was thought he was dying, but the doctors in Hudson Street Hospital succeeded in bringing him back to consciousness after hard work.

Stephen Brodresky, who attends to a coffee urn in the restaurant, was one of the last persons on the lower floor to get out. He staggered to the street suffering from smoke inhalation, and was attended by a physician from the Hudson Street Hospital. Among the girls on duty on the dining room floor was Kittie Sheehan, a sister of Mrs. Gillman. She was overcome by her sister's death, and went into Hegeman's drug store calling wildly for her. The doctors gave her a sedative, and then led her to the rear room of the store where the body of her sister lay. Miss Sheehan told Mgr. McGean that her sister was a widow, and the sole support of two small children.

The firemen made short work of the fire after they got water to the flames. The fire burned out the rear of the ground floor, and, after mounting through the airshaft, spread out through the three upper floors, burning them out. The damage was estimated at $10,000.

Chief Brockwood of the Raleigh (N. C.) Fire Department, who is assigned to an engine company in this city for instruction was at the fire. He worked with the firemen who got the girls from the building. Another volunteer who did good work at the fire was James J. Powers of Coney Island, an aged veteran of the old volunteer department. He had a rubber coat and hat belonging to Engine 7, of which he was at one time a member. He was with the firemen who entered the building, and assisted in the rescue work.

Sulzer to be Guest of Press Club.

Congressman William Sulzer, Democratic nominee for Governor, is to be the guest of the Press Club at a dinner on Oct. 14. Among the speakers will be Gov. Wilson, Gov. Dix, and Gov. Marshall.

DENIES SHE'S A FIREBUG.

Girl Prisoner Says She's the Tool of Man She Ran Away With.

Leona Elevarko, the young woman arrested at Newark, N. J., three days ago, charged with starting fourteen incendiary fires in different towns of the State, declared yesterday that she was not the leader of a band of firebugs, as the police maintained, but the tool of an Italian named Joe Zoccola, for whom she deserted her husband.

The prisoner, who is locked up in the county jail in Hackensack, is 18 years old. She said yesterday that she knew nothing about the burning of the houses in which she had lived, and that she had changed her name frequently because Zoccola had told her to do so and without asking him why he wished it. She also denied that she had tried to kill herself when a detective came to arrest her at the factory in which she was employed in Newark.

"I never loved Frank Lavato, my husband," she said. "I was only 13 years old when my grandmother forced me to marry him. A year ago I met Zoccola at a dance in Newburg. He fell in love with me and asked me if I would run away with him. As my husband had said he would give $20 to get rid of me, after having beaten me, I told Zoccola I would go with him, and the next morning we went to Pittsburgh. Later I saw Lavato in Newburg, but he didn't care. Joe and I went to live in North Arlington, and our house burned down. They said we set it afire. Why, I lost all my wedding clothes and jewelry in that fire."

The girl neglected to say that she collected $600 insurance on this fire loss.

"Then they declare Joe and I set fire to the house we lived in at Lodi on the night of Sept. 21," she continued. "Why, I moved away from that house a week before the fire, and was living in Newark with Mrs. Nicola Paresi."

"Where is Joe Zoccola?" asked a reporter.

"I don't know," was the answer. "He took me to Mrs. Paresi's house in Newark the day we left Lodi, and I haven't seen nor heard from him since."

One of the alleged members of the gang of firebugs, Nicola Paresi, or Nicola Feningenta, as he was also known, was arrested by County Detective John Courter last night. It was said he had collected $2,200 on an incendiary fire in North Arlington, N. J.

TODD SIDED WITH UMPIRE.

Morristown Mayoralty Candidate Made Enemies at Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 6.—John J. Todd, manager of the Morristown Athletic Association and Democratic candidate for Mayor in the three-cornered municipal fight here, got something of a political expression of popular sentiment at a baseball game this afternoon.

Mr. Todd's team was playing the Madison Alerts on the Collinsville grounds. At the beginning of the fifth inning, Umpire Hood called a Madison player out when Morristown's first baseman fumbled the ball. The decision was resented by the Madison nine and they were ordered off the field. Then the umpire declared no game and ordered the crowd to disperse. The fans, numbering 700, crowded around and demanded their money back, calling Mr. Todd some harsh names. The Mayoralty candidate, who was in his carriage, drove through the crowd and then home. There were threats to hold up his horse, but no attempt was made to do it.

Mr. Todd said to-night that he did not hear any threats and denied that the crowd was in any way disorderly after the umpire's decision.

"The only thing I heard," said Mr. Todd, "was some cheering because of the stand I took in backing up the umpire."

Mr. Todd is being opposed in his political fight by many Democrats because of his liberal views as to Sunday games, while he has supporters in both parties who believe in a more open Sunday.

AUTO SMASHES CARRIAGE.

One Occupant of Latter Thought Dying—Speeders Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—David Hugh Brown, a resident of Elwood, is dying to-night, it is feared, as a result of being thrown out of his carriage this afternoon after being struck by an automobile. His ribs are crushed, his head is cut, and he is injured internally. His wife, who was riding with him, struck in some bushes, which broke her fall, and she suffered no injuries further than severe shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were going at a leisurely pace along the country road. An automobile rushing toward this city struck the carriage with such force that it ripped off both wheels on the right side, overturned the carriage, and knocked Brown and his wife out.

The driver of the machine did not stop, and neither Brown nor his wife were able to tell the license number or give any description of the machine.

NINE DEAD AFTER WILD AUTO RACE

Philadelphia Car's Plunge Over Bridge Fatal to All Aboard.

CRUSHED BY 76-FOOT DROP

Races Past Its Competitor Only to Collide with a Third Car and Leap Through Bridge Railing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The big touring car, containing nine men, which crashed through the railing of the Thirty-third Street bridge at Master Street early this morning, lies a total wreck in the coal yard seventy-six feet below, into which it plunged. The nine occupants, who had been on a joy ride, are all dead, six of them dying immediately. The machine turned turtle in the descent, and those in it were found crushed and lacerated in the wreckage. The accident ended a wild race the car had been engaged in with a second automobile, having come into collision with a third car on the bridge.

THE DEAD.

ROBERT A. BOYD, 27 years old.
GORDON H. MILLER, 21.
WILLIAM M. LAWRENCE, 25.
EDGAR M. SHAW, 19.
THOMAS NEVIN, 18.
DANIEL J. WILKES, 25.
JESSE HOLMES 28.
ERNEST SCHOFIELD, 27.
ROBERT GEISEL, 22.

The victims are all of this city.

The car, which was driven by Edgar Shaw, started with another, driven by Charles Esler, from Riverside Mansion, on the Schuylkill River, shortly before midnight. In the Shaw car, which was a new high-powered machine, was a brother of William Lawrence, one of the victims, but he left the Shaw car for Ehler's machine before the fatal crash came. He had found the Shaw car too overcrowded.

The race appeared to reach its height when the two cars came to Thirty-third Street, which is broad, well paved, without trolley tracks and little frequented by horse-drawn vehicles after nightfall. There is not a motorist in the city who has not covered this thoroughfare on high gear and "wide open." The temptation to the two drivers was not to be resisted.

At this point Ehler was slightly in the lead. Thomas Lawrence taunted his former car mates, and the race grew apace. Ehler, an expert driver, maintained his advantage. Shaw threw his gear "wide open."

Columbia Avenue and Oxford and Jefferson Streets were rapidly passed. Thirty-third Street narrows somewhat below this point. Ehler, still leading, saw another motor car coming north and just about to cross the bridge. The driver of the north-bound motor, Charles I. Spayd, was driving at a moderate speed and saw the two racers coming toward him.

"Something told me that some one was going to be killed," Spayd said to-day. "Instinctively, I turned my front wheels up on the sidewalk."

About 100 feet north of the bridge, Ehler slowed down. Apparently he was going to abandon the race, for he turned from high to low gear and threw on his emergency brakes.

Shaw saw has advantage, but not the Spayd car. He turned quickly to the left, and shot past Ehler's car. The two big electric lights now fell upon Spayd's car climbing upon the west curb. Shaw, now seeing his danger, shut off his power, but too late. He made a wild attempt to evade the rear wheels of the Spayd car, which were still in the street. As quickly as he turned to the left to pass Ehler he swerved to the right to avoid Spayd.

The front wheels of Shaw's car struck the tonneau of Spayd's car, spinning round the latter machine uninjured, like a top. The collision threw Shaw's heavily burdened car at right angles, and so jammed the steering gear that the wheel was immovable. The ill-fated car, still flying, suddenly made a leap.

"After my car was spun around," said Spayd, "Shaw's machine disappeared. There was a crash. Not a cry followed. Some one in the first car screamed about a second afterward."

Shaw's car bounded over the side of the bridge, taking a section of the two-pipe fence with it, and alighted wheels up in the coal yard below. Six of the nine riders were killed instantly. Many bones were broken, and terrible injuries were inflicted upon their heads and shoulders. Shaw was pinned beneath the wheel. His head was driven into his body. Boyd was hurled against the stone wall of the coal yard. Nevin was still breathing when they took him to the German Hospital. He died at 5 o'clock this morning. He never regained consciousness. William Lawrence could be identified by his clothing only.

AUTOS HIT THREE IN STREET.

Car That Badly Injured a Boy Rushes Him to Hospital.

Frederick Mack, 14 years old, of 421 West Fifty-third Street, was struck down by an automobile while crossing Eighth Avenue at Fifty-fourth Street last night, and may die from the injuries he sustained. The owner and operator of the machine, Gus F. Jerge of 392 Morris Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., stopped his car immediately and picked the boy up. He rushed him to the Poly-Clinic Hospital, where it was found that Mack had a concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull.

Jerge, after leaving the hospital, went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where he reported the matter. He said he was staying at the Hotel Churchill, Fourteenth Street and Broadway.

Pauline Loeb, 25 years old, of 253 East Tenth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition last night, suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull, fractures of both arms, legs and hands, and internal injuries, after being struck and knocked down by an automobile in Avenue A at Second Street. The machine, the police said, was owned and operated by Louis Steinhardt of 51 Willett Street. Steinhardt was not detained.

When crossing First Avenue at Fourth Street late last night Benfante Lenoba, 47 years old, of 314 East Twelfth Street, was struck and hurled several feet by a northbound automobile. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dangerous condition suffering from internal injuries. The automobile, the police said, was operated by Max Weinstein of 105 Irvington Street. Weinstein was no detained.

PINNED UNDER HIS MACHINE.

Toronto Merchant Transfixed and Killed by Top-Supporter.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 6.—George Baguely, a merchant of Toronto, was killed about five miles west of this city this afternoon, while en route in his automobile from New York to his home.

Mr. Baguely, who was driving, accompanied by his chauffeur, S. Hogg, had turned out to pass another automobile, when he ran into a rut at the side of the road. He lost control of his car, which went down the fifteen-foot embankment, struck a pile of stone, and turned turtle, throwing the chauffeur clear of it, but pinning Mr. Baguely underneath. When other motorists had assisted the chauffeur to lift the car from the body of Mr. Baguely it was found that the top supporting arm at the side of the seat had penetrated his back, causing instant death.

The chauffeur says that at the time of the accident the car was traveling at a speed of 25 miles an hour. He was not even scratched.

CHILD KILLED BY AUTO.

Mary Heobold of Boonton, N. J., Hit While Playing in Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BOONTON, N. J., Oct. 6.—Mary Heobold, the 18-year-old daughter of George Heobold, a prosperous farmer of Lower Montville, three miles from here, was run down and killed shortly before dark this evening by the automobile of H. M. Williams, President of the Union News Company. Mr. Williams' chauffeur was driving the machine, and in the car were Mr. Williams, his wife, his sister-in-law, and his 7-year-old daughter.

The Heobold girl was playing in the roadway, and, although the car was going slowly, according to those in it, the chauffeur was not able to stop it before it had struck the girl. Mr. Williams called a doctor, who declared the child was dead, and Mr. Williams went to the police station and surrendered himself.

He explained that the accident was not due to carelessness, and Coroner Banta, after making an investigation, decided not to hold either Mr. Williams or the chauffeur.

MAROONED FROM AUTO INJURED MAN SAYS

Peterson Declares Party Carried Him to Jersey Meadows on Plea of Seeking a Doctor.

NOT FOUND FOR HOURS

New York Autoist Admits Hitting a Man in Jersey, but Denies Abandoning Him Afterward.

Joseph Peterson of 513 Harrison Avenue, Harrison, N. J., departed from his home at 8 o'clock last night to get some ice cream for his thirteen-year-old daughter Agnes. He was crossing the street in front of his house, he says, when he was struck and run over by a large auto containing two men and five women. The auto, which was running along the avenue at high speed, came to a stop and the two men got out.

"Are you hurt much?" asked one of the men, bending over him, Peterson says. "I guess my leg must be broken," replied Peterson, according to his story.

"We'll put you in the auto and take you to a doctor," said the automobilist, according to Peterson. "The doctor will fix you up all right; we'll see to that."

Peterson says he mumbled some words of thanks and the two men lifted him into the car. One of them took the wheel, and Peterson lay back in the tonneau, while the two women expressed sympathy for him.

The car sped on along Harrison Avenue in the direction of Newark, the injured man says, and turned east into the Kearny Turnpike.

This road cuts through the Jersey meadows, and is at night seldom frequented by persons on foot, for at night the road is dark and the footing is uncertain. The trolley cars run through the meadows, but they go at a high rate of speed and seldom stop. Peterson says he was almost unconscious from the pain of his injuries, and did not notice that he was being carried far from Harrison. After the car had proceeded a mile and a half from the place of the accident it stopped in the darkest part of the meadows.

The two men lifted Peterson from the tonneau, he declares, and laid him by the side of the road. Peterson looked about him, and realized that he was far from his home, for he could see the waving grass of the medows on either side of him.

"You're going to take me to a doctor, aren't you?" he says he protested. "You said you would."

"Keep quiet," said one of the men. "We're going to get a doctor for you."

Peterson protested, he says, but the two men climbed quickly into the auto and sped away. A long time afterward a man who was crossing the meadows heard groans and came across Peterson. He notified the Harrison police by telephone, and they sent the Harrison police patrol with Dr. A. A. Mulligan, who treated the injured man, and then took him to his home. Peterson suffered a broken ankle, his right eye was cut, and his body was bruised in many places.

Frank C. Clifton, an Alderman of Harrison, N. J., thinks he saw the auto which ran over Peterson. He took the license number, which was issued in New York, and the police of Harrison are trying to trace it.

C. H. Ruhl of 134 West 118th Street, this city, whose auto license number, 10,153 New York, is the same as that supplied to the Jersey authorities in the Peterson case, said last night that he, his son, his wife, and daughter were going through Harrison, N. J., Saturday night in the direction of New York, when they struck a man who got in the way of the auto. It was impossible, he said, to avoid hitting him. Mr. Ruhl said they helped the man into the auto and offered to take him anywhere he wanted to go, but the man assured them he was not injured, and told them he was able to walk to his home. The man, Mr. Ruhl said, had a companion with him, and the two departed together. Mr. Ruhl said he did not take the man to a road in the Jersey meadows, but left him three blocks from where he picked him up.

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LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Granville Barker's Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. London Co. in FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

48TH ST. THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. LITTLE MISS BROWN

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 500 Orch. Seats $1. SPEC'L MAT. TO-DAY, 500 ORCH. SEATS $1. LEW FIELDS Presents HANKY PANKY

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